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SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN

CENSUS OF POPULATION

1926.

VOLUME X.

GENERAL REPORT.

COMPILED BY

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

(STATISTICS BRANCH).

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CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1926.

VOLUME X—GENERAL REPORT.

PREFACE.

THIS Volume (X) completes the Report on the Census of Population of 1926. Most of the text in the chapters of the Report has already been issued in neostyled form with each of the subject volumes as they appeared. Each of the chapters is devoted to an analysis of a single volume ; the only exceptions are that Parts I and II of Volume V (Ages and Conjugal Conditions) are dealt with in separate chapters, while the closely analagous Volumes, II (Occupations) and VII (Industries), are analysed in a single chapter.

When the late John Hooper, Director of Statistics, died in December, 1930, Volumes I to V had been published and the scheme of publication of most of the remaining volumes had been decided upon. Whatever merit this Census may be found to possess is due principally to the great talent and industry which he brought to bear on the task.

Several innovations were introduced at this Census, notably the separate classification of Industries and Occupations instead of the single mixed classification used in previous Censuses, and the special enquiry into Dependency. The scheme of publication, hitherto by county volumes, was altered to publication according to subject matter (in which, of course, the data was analysed by counties and smaller areas), and the size of the volumes was changed from foolscap size to royal octavo. The use for the first time of statistical machinery made it possible to present far more detailed results than could be economically attempted by hand tabulation.

With the completion of the Census I have to acknowledge the assistance received from other public departments and individuals ; in particular, the *Gárda Síochána*, responsible for issuing the Family Schedules to every household in the country and for collecting the returns when completed, and who performed their complicated and arduous duties in the most competent manner ; the *Registrar-General* who gave most valuable assistance in placing the accumulated experience of Census-taking in the General Register Office unreservedly at the disposal of this Department ; the *Ordnance Survey*, whose 6-inch maps were again found indispensable for the delimitation of areas, and who are responsible for the maps included in the present report ; and the *Irish Newspapers* which, with the issue of each Census Volume, performed the very necessary service of widely disseminating the principal results.

A special word of commendation is due to the Saorstát public for the careful and accurate manner in which they filled in the complicated Family Schedule.

STANLEY LYON,
Director.

STATISTICS BRANCH,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE,
DUBLIN,

OCTOBER, 1934.

SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN.

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1926.

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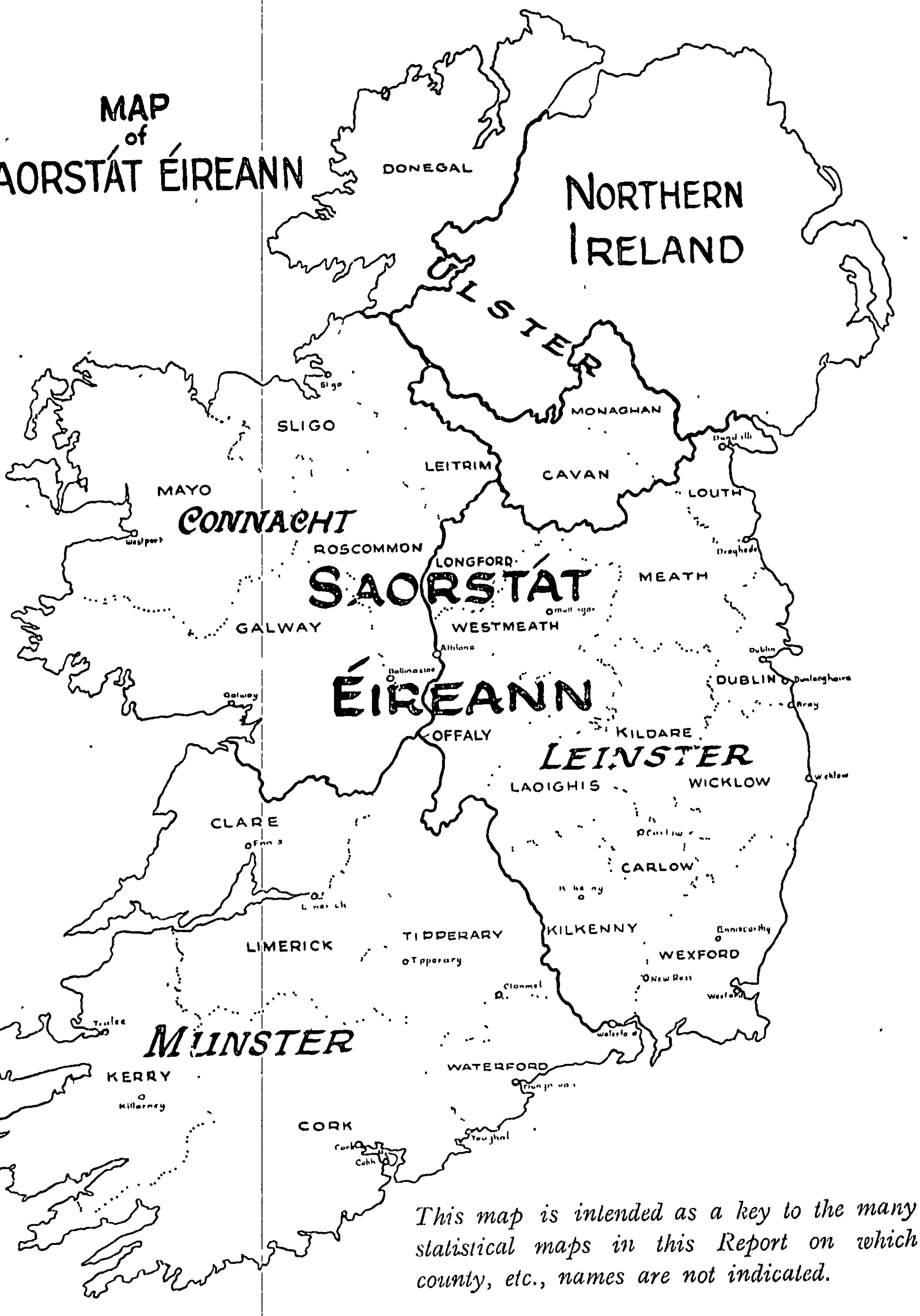


This map is intended as a key to the many statistical maps in this Report on which county, etc., names are not indicated.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1926.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

A brief but excellent account of the several attempts prior to 1821 at estimating the population of Ireland was given in the General Report of the Census of 1821, from which most of the following particulars have been derived. The first estimate worthy of notice was that of Sir William Petty, who, in the course of his great territorial survey of Ireland, reckoned the number of families at 200,000, and, setting the average number of persons per family at from 5 to 6, estimated the population of Ireland in 1672 at 1,100,000. He classified the 200,000 families as follows :—

" Such as have no fixed Hearths	...	...	160,000
Such as have but one Chimney	...	...	24,000
Such as have more than one ...	...	...	16,000
			200,000 "

Sir William Petty also gave particulars regarding the occupations of about 400,000 persons, including " Those employed in tillage and their wives 100,000 ; " Cowherds and shepherds, etc., and their wives 120,000 ; Taylors and their wives " 45,000 ; Workers of wool and their wives 30,000 ; Trades of fancy and ornaments " and their wives 48,000 " ; etc.

The result of an attempt made by a Captain South for the year 1695 is given in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London. The Census Commissioners of 1821 state that it is not easy from the brief and unsatisfactory memoranda given to ascertain the value of the data upon which the calculation rests. The total population is stated by him to be 1,034,102.

Mr. Dobbs in an essay published in 1731 gives an account of the number of houses in 1712, 1718, 1725 and 1726 based upon the returns of the Hearth-money Collectors. The estimates of the population for these years given in the following Table (p. 2) were based on an average of six persons to a house.

In the year 1731 an inquiry was instituted by the House of Lords, Ireland, for ascertaining the population through the medium of both the Magistracy and the Established Clergy. The Census Commissioners for 1821 state that the result of an inquiry made by either of these bodies must be deemed far from satisfactory because " large tracts of the country were not subject to the jurisdiction of the former of those " classes, or to the influence of the latter." The population was stated to have been 2,010,221.

Estimates based on the returns of the Hearth-money Collectors were made for the years 1754, 1767, 1777 and 1785. In 1788 an inquiry was made by Mr. Gervais

Parker Bushe, one of the Commissioners of the Revenue, the result of which is published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. It also was based upon the returns of the Hearth-money Collectors which Mr. Bushe stated were much in need of correction and amendment. His estimate of the population for 1788 was 4,040,000.

The Hearth-money returns were also used for an estimate made in a return of the Irish House of Commons in 1791. The population was estimated at 4,206,612.

In the following year Dr. Beaufort published his Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland. In the Memoir which accompanied it an estimate of the population of each county is given. The total for 1792 amounts to 4,088,226.

In 1805 Major Newenham endeavoured to correct the inaccuracies of the Hearth-money returns. His corrected estimate was 5,395,456.

In the General Report on the Census of 1821 the following account of the incomplete Census of 1813 was given :—

"In 1812 an Act passed for taking an account of the Population of Ireland, "and of the Increase or Diminution thereof; it was chiefly copied from that of 1810 "for Great Britain; to the provisions of which it adhered in all the practical details, "more closely than the different circumstances of the two Islands would justify. "At the expiration of two years employed in endeavouring to accomplish the object "of the Legislature, it was found, on examining the Returns, that out of the forty "Counties and Counties of Cities and Towns into which Ireland is divided, ten only "furnished complete Returns; in four, no steps whatever were taken in pursuance of "the Act; and those of the remaining twenty-six were inaccurate or defective. The "Act therefore may be considered to have been wholly inoperative as to its main "object, that of ascertaining the number of Souls by actual Enumeration. By the "aid of comparative calculations founded on previous inquiries and on the partial "results of the Act, the amount of the Population in 1813 has been conjectured to be "5,937,856."

In the following table are given these various estimates of the population of Ireland and the dates to which they refer :—

Date.	*How ascertained.*	*Population.*
1672	Sir William Petty	1,100,000
1695	Captain South	1,034,102
1712	Thomas Dobbs, Esq.	2,099,094
1718	The same	2,169,048
1725	The same	2,317,374
1726	The same	2,309,106
1731	Established Clergy	2,010,221
1754	Hearth-money Collectors	2,372,634
1767	The same	2,544,276
1777	The same	2,690,556
1785	The same	2,845,932
1788	Gervais Parker Bushe, Esq.	4,040,000
1791	Hearth-money Collectors	4,206,612
1792	The Rev. Doctor Beaufort	4,088,226
1805	Thomas Newenham, Esq.	5,395,456
1813	Incomplete Census under Act of 1812 ...	5,937,856

Censuses from 1821.

The first proper Census of Ireland was taken in the year 1821 under an Act of 1815, which provided that the Census should be taken under the superintendence of the Bench of Magistrates in each county instead of the Grand Juries who had charge of the Census under the Act of 1812. The Magistrates were allotted the nomination

of the Enumerators, and they were instructed to give preference to such persons as local tax collectors who might be considered to have a good knowledge of the people and of the sub-divisions of the country.

The taking of the Census commenced on the 28th May, 1821. Prior to that date, however, returns were furnished by the Magistrates giving an account of the sub-divisions of the country according to which the Enumerators were to proceed. These divisions comprised counties, baronies, parishes and townlands. The Magistrates, according to the Act, were to decide whether an account should be taken by baronies or by parishes. Some counties adopted the former method, but the result proved that enumeration by parishes was the more satisfactory. In the 1821 Census period it is stated that in many cases the Enumerators had been instructed "to take care "to execute their duty in the mildest and most inoffensive manner possible, com-"plying, as far as can be done, consistently with their duty, with the feelings of the "people and never having recourse to the powers conferred by the legislature, except "in cases of the most urgent necessity." Nevertheless, they experienced "determined hostility" to their proceedings. This hostility was removed by the Census authorities securing the co-operation of the Clergy of the different denominations, and it was stated that this collaboration proved eminently successful.

The Enumerators were required to give the following particulars with regard to the population:—(a) Number of storeys in house, (b) Names of inhabitants, (c) Ages, (d) Occupation, (e) Number of acres, and (f) Observations. In the report of the Census as finally published the following information is given for each parish, town, barony and county:—(i) Houses (Number of houses inhabited and families therein). Uninhabited buildings, (ii) Persons, males and females and total, (iii) Occupations, sub-divided into four groups, (iv) Number of male and female population in schools.

The Census of 1831 was taken in a similar manner to that of 1821. It is worth noting, however, that as the Enumerators expected to be paid, and many were actually paid, on the basis of the population enumerated, the population returns at this Census have always been regarded as somewhat exaggerated. although to what extent is not known nor can it be conjectured. The same territorial divisions were used in the published returns as in 1821, but more detailed information was given with regard to occupations (see Chapter III).

The remarkable Census of 1841 merits particular attention even these days, not only because many of the features introduced at this enumeration have been used at all subsequent Censuses, but also because of its intrinsic excellence. This was the first Census at which the Family Form was used (instead of the Enumerator's Note-books and *vivâ voce* interrogation), and also the first at which the police acted as Enumerators. The scope of the inquiry was greatly extended, questions being asked relating to (a) name and surname, (b) age, (c) sex, (d) relation to head of house, (e) condition as to marriage and duration of marriage, (f) occupation, (g) education, (h) birth-place, (i) number of persons employed in agriculture, number of days' labour, and wages given by farmers, (j) particulars of members of the family alive but absent from home, (k) particulars of persons residing with family who died during the previous ten years, (l) particulars (on Form B) of house, including (*i*) built or building, (*ii*) material of which built, (*iii*) nature of dwelling, (*iv*) number of rooms, (*v*) number of family, (m) agricultural statistics.

The published returns marked an enormous advance in scope, manner of presentation, interest and in statistical technique. Perhaps the most important improvement was with regard to the statistics of occupations, described in some detail in Chapter III. The territorial divisions used were the same as in the two previous Censuses. In the "civic" and "rural" districts of each county the population was classified by

(a) years of age, (b) age and education, (c) age and conjugal condition, and (d) number of families in each house. The distinction between civic and rural areas of the country, of fundamental importance for the purposes of social and vital statistics, was explicitly recognised for the first time at this Census. The "Tables of Deaths" (in which the deaths in each county in each of the ten years preceding the Census were classified by ages and causes of death) as well as tables relating to births and marriages, were published, as the Census Commissioners state, to supply the want of a "General Registry" in Ireland. (Actually the compulsory registration of births, marriages and deaths in Ireland was inaugurated in 1864.) These tables of deaths were prefaced by a remarkable report by Surgeon (afterwards Sir William) Wilde, in which there is a most interesting and etymologically valuable examination of the Irish names of diseases.

Other notable features of the 1841 Census are (1) the Life Tables for the Civic and Rural Districts of the country and for Dublin City, amongst the first ever constructed anywhere, and (2) the inquiry into the Fecundity of Marriages, also pioneer work, which showed for each age of husband and age of wife at marriage, the number of male and female children born and the number per 100 marriages in the provinces and large towns, (3) tables of overseas emigration during the ten intercensal years specifying particulars of embarcation and destination, (4) charts indicating densities of population, of housing, etc., (5) agricultural statistics classified by sizes of holdings. It is possible, of course, to criticise the methods of some of these inquiries and their results, indeed the Commissioners themselves were their own severe critics; but after a passage of nearly a century no student of this great Census can fail to recognise the statistical virtuosity of the Census-takers judged by the standards of any age. The Commissioners for the 1841 Census were W. Tighe Hamilton, Henry J. Brownrigg and Thomas A. Larcom. This was the first Census for which Census Commissioners were appointed. The Commissioner system was used at each of the subsequent Censuses from 1851 to 1911, but was discontinued for the Census of 1926.

In 1851, the Census was taken in a similar manner to that of 1841, but the scope was somewhat extended to include questions with regard to school attendance, Irish language, sickness and a set of forms were used for dealing with persons in institutions. For the first time the population, the number of houses and the area of each of the 66,700 townlands were published (in Part I of the Census). The Census Commissioners pay tribute to the assistance which the Assistant Commissioner (Surgeon Wilde) received from Dr. O'Donovan and Mr. Eugene O'Curry in all matters pertaining to the Irish language. Indicating the imperfections of their tables of deaths, the Commissioners again stressed the need for a Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

The Census of 1861 is remarkable principally for the introduction into the Family Form of a question relative to "Religious Profession."

The practice of issuing Census publications in the form of County Books was first adopted in 1871 and continued up to and including 1911. In 1881, questions in regard to deaths in the family were abandoned, as such inquiry was rendered unnecessary by the inauguration of the compulsory registration system. The questions with regard to the duration of marriage and number of absent members were also dropped. The inquiry with regard to the Irish language was extended in this year.

There was little or no change introduced in 1891. In 1901 there were special difficulties on account of the complete re-arrangement of territorial divisions consequent upon the passing of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898. This also involved the re-arrangement of the 1891 figures, for purposes of comparison. In 1901 also tables relating to tenements and houses of less than five rooms were first published. There was also a special Land Census which showed for each class of valuation (a) the

number of holdings classified by size, (b) the numbers of families, persons and houses, outoffices and farmsteadings in each Poor Law Union, County, etc.

In 1911, the principal innovation was the inquiry with regard to fertilty of marriage compiled from the following questions on the Family Form :—(a) duration of marriage, (b) number of children born to the marriage and (c) number of children still living, and the results were published in much detail, to show for each age group of husband and wife the number of children born to the marriage and the number of surviving children. The Land Census was repeated.

The Census of 1926.

A Census of the population of Saorstát Eireann was taken on the 18th April, 1926, under the powers given by the Statistics Act, 1926, and the Statistics (Census of Population) Order, 1926, and was entrusted to the Statistics Branch of the Department of Industry and Commerce. In addition to the particulars required at the previous Census questions were asked relating to (a) " business of employer " (in addition to the usual personal occupation questions) from which statistics with regard to industries were compiled, (b) number of dependent children, (c) industrial status (" employer," " own account," " assisting relative," " employee," " out of work ") from which in particular the statistics of unemployment were derived, and (d) area of land owned or tenanted by the household. A copy of the Family Schedule used is reproduced in Appendix B with the other principal forms used in the Census. The Family Schedule (Form A) and the Memorandum of Instructions (Memorandum A) were printed bilingually in Irish and English.

The schedules for completion by the head of each family or institution were distributed to every household in the country by the Garda Siochana, about a week before the date to which the Census referred, and were collected by them as soon as possible after the Census date. At the time of the collection the Gardai roughly scrutinised each return to ensure that it was correctly prepared, and in some cases assisted in the preparation of the returns.

Prior to the date of the Census a certain amount of publicity work was done with the object of explaining, to persons whose duty it was to make the returns, how the schedule should be completed and to ensure that all the returns would be properly compiled and furnished. Circulars were sent to the Clergy of all denominations, the heads of Chambers of Commerce and the principal officials of Trade and Labour organisations, requesting them to refer to the coming Census on every possible occasion in public. The teachers in the National Primary Schools under the Department of Education were authorised to give instructions to all the children attending their schools with reference to the Census schedule, and the manner in which it should be completed. Advertisements were inserted in the Press throughout the country and opportunity was taken when possible to have lectures delivered by one of the chief officials connected with the Census. On the evening before Census night and on the actual night an explanation of the schedule and instructions as to how it should be completed was broadcasted by wireless.

The Census schedules (Forms A) when collected by the Garda Siochana, were assembled by them in portfolios according to districts, the separate schedules being placed in sequence according to the locality of the house to which the schedules referred. Special returns compiled by the Garda Siochana (Form B) were interleaved in the portfolios between each batch of schedules relating to a townland in rural areas and to a street in urban areas, and it was from these summaries that the completeness of the Census was checked. The Garda Siochana compiled simple summaries (Form C) of the numbers of males and females enumerated on the returns included in the portfolios and transmitted them together with the portfolio of returns to the Census Office.

A Preliminary Report of the numbers of the population was compiled from the last-named summaries and was published in the month of August, 1926, within four months of the date on which the Census was taken.

An installation of Powers' statistical machinery was used for the compilation of the Census. The Census schedules having been scrutinised, the information contained thereon was translated into code numbers and transferred by means of punched holes to " machine cards." These punched cards were passed through sorting and counting machines and the results recorded on summaries which formed the basis of the tables prepared for publication. The " Powers' " installation used consisted of 12 Automatic Key Punches, 9 3-Bank Multiple Counting Sorters and 3 ordinary Counting Sorters, and were hired at a monthly rental per machine. A staff of 21 girls was employed for punching the cards and checking them against the original documents, whilst the sorting and counting machines were operated by 12 male clerks assisted by 12 junior male clerks. The coding of the information on the original schedules and the recording and tabulation of results were done by a clerical staff which varied according as the volume of work increased or decreased. Including the 21 girls engaged for the punching operations, the maximum number of clerks employed on the Census was 83.

The scheme of publication provided for the issue of the following volumes, arranged according to subject :—

Vol. I.—Population, Area and Valuation by Units of Area.
Vol. II.—Occupations.
Vol. III.—
  Part 1.—Religions.
  Part 2.—Birthplaces
Vol. IV.—Housing.
Vol. V.—
  Part 1.—Ages, Orphanhood and Conjugal Conditions, classified by Areas only.
  Part 2.—Ages and Conjugal Conditions classified by Occupations and Industries.
Vol. VI.—Industrial Status.
Vol. VII.—Industries.
Vol. VIII.—Irish Language.
Vol. IX.—Dependency.
Vol. X.—General Report.

In each of the subject volumes the relevant particulars are given in geographical detail. The territorial divisions generally used are Provinces, Counties and County Boroughs, Urban and Rural Districts (the latter, following the Local Government Act of 1925, were no longer administrative divisions but were retained for convenience for Census purposes) Dispensary Districts, District Electoral Divisions. The population of Townlands are available in the office records but have not been published. In Volume I the populations of the Parliamentary Divisions are given. In certain of the other subject volumes, quite considerable geographical detail is entered into, but it varies from subject to subject : in the case of the Irish language and Religions particulars for District Electoral Divisions are given.

CHAPTER II.

DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGES IN THE POPULATION.

The population of Saorstát Eireann was 2,971,992 on the night of 18th April, 1926. It was distributed by types of areas as follows :—

Type of Area	Number of Towns	Total Population	Percentage Distribution of the Population
			%
Dublin and four adjoining Urban Districts ...	5	418,981	14·1
Other Towns and Villages :—			
10,000 Population and over	10	229,419	7·7
5,000 to 10,000 Population	14	87,512	3·0
1,500 to 5,000 ,, ...	76	207,659	7·0
500 to 1,500 ,, ...	127	102,279	3·4
200 to 500 ,, ...	211	66,099	2·2
Less than 200 ,, ...	357	44,556	1·5
Population living outside Towns and Villages ...	—	1,315,496	61·1
TOTAL POPULATION	—	2,971,992	100·0

The boundaries of the smaller towns are ill-defined : in fact the determination of which houses should be included in such areas is usually left to the discretion of the Enumerators. In the cases of the County Boroughs, Urban Districts and the Towns under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, the boundaries are defined by statute. The principal fact which emerges from the foregoing figures is that 61% of the population live outside towns and villages. It will be borne in mind that many of these country dwellers work in, or are dependent on persons who work in, towns ; the total agricultural population is only 51% of the total occupied population.

The provincial distribution is given in the following table :—

Province	Population	Total Area	Valuation of Lands and dwellings	Population per 100 acres	Valuation per head of population
		Acres	£		£
Leinster	1,149,092	4,851,136	5,508,556	23·7	4·8
Munster	969,902	5,962,803	3,551,326	16·3	3·7
Connacht	552,907	4,230,822	1,489,618	13·1	2·7
Ulster (3 Cos.)	300,091	1,979,720	878,313	15·2	2·9
SAORSTAT EIREANN	2,971,992	17,024,481	11,427,813	17·5	3·8

The " total area " shown is the area of land and smaller waters. The area of larger lakes, rivers and tideways is 343,100 acres, so that the inclusive area of Saorstát Eireann is 17,367,581 acres.

In Leinster 57% of the population live in towns and villages, compared with 37% in Munster, 16% in Connacht and 15% in the three Ulster Counties, and this accounts for the higher density of population in Leinster. There is no very significant difference in density between the other provinces. In considering these density figures it should also be borne in mind that the proportions of mountain, marsh, etc., land vary widely in the different parts of the country. Thus the proportion of non-agricultural land (including areas of grazed and barren mountain, turf bog, marsh, roads, water, towns, etc.) was 17% in Leinster, 25% in Munster, 39% in Connacht and 40% in the three Ulster Counties. These figures partly explain on broad lines how the problem of congestion arises in the provinces of Connacht and Ulster. It is interesting

to observe that the density of population of Saorstát Eireann of 112 persons per square mile is very little less than the average of Europe (including U.S.S.R. in Europe) of 116 persons per square mile.

Attention may now be directed to the map which is designed to indicate how the density of population (or more particularly of country population) varies throughout the Saorstát. Outside the towns each black dot represents 100 persons. In its preparation an Ordnance Survey map showing the District Electoral Division boundaries and with contour lines superposed was used. Where the contour lines did not indicate high elevations, the dots were distributed uniformly throughout each District Electoral Division. This has resulted in population being apparently attributed on the map to some of the more mountainous, rocky, marshy, etc., parts of the country which are unpopulated. Even where these anomalies were noted (*e.g.*, in Achill, or in Donegal) no attempt was made at correction, as up-to-date blank maps are not available indicating the distribution of inhabitable land on which the distribution of population could be accurately represented. Instead, a second map was prepared, using Dispensary District units—there are 585 in the Saorstát—indicating the density of *country population* (*i.e.*, the population living outside towns and villages) per thousand acres of *agricultural land* (*i.e.*, under crops and pasture). The two maps might be studied together. On the former map no towns of under 500 population are shown—their populations are evenly distributed throughout the D.E.D. in which they are situated; County Boroughs, Urban Districts and Towns with Local Government are indicated by their actual boundaries, and all other towns with populations of more than 500 by shaded circles of uniform size. It will be understood that no attempt has been made to suggest in such a manner the density of population in towns.

While these maps show rather strikingly the concentration of population in the congested areas of Mayo, and, of course, the concentration of population in the technically rural areas near Dublin which are so rapidly becoming urbanised, they also indicate a perhaps somewhat unexpected evenness of distribution of population throughout the country generally.

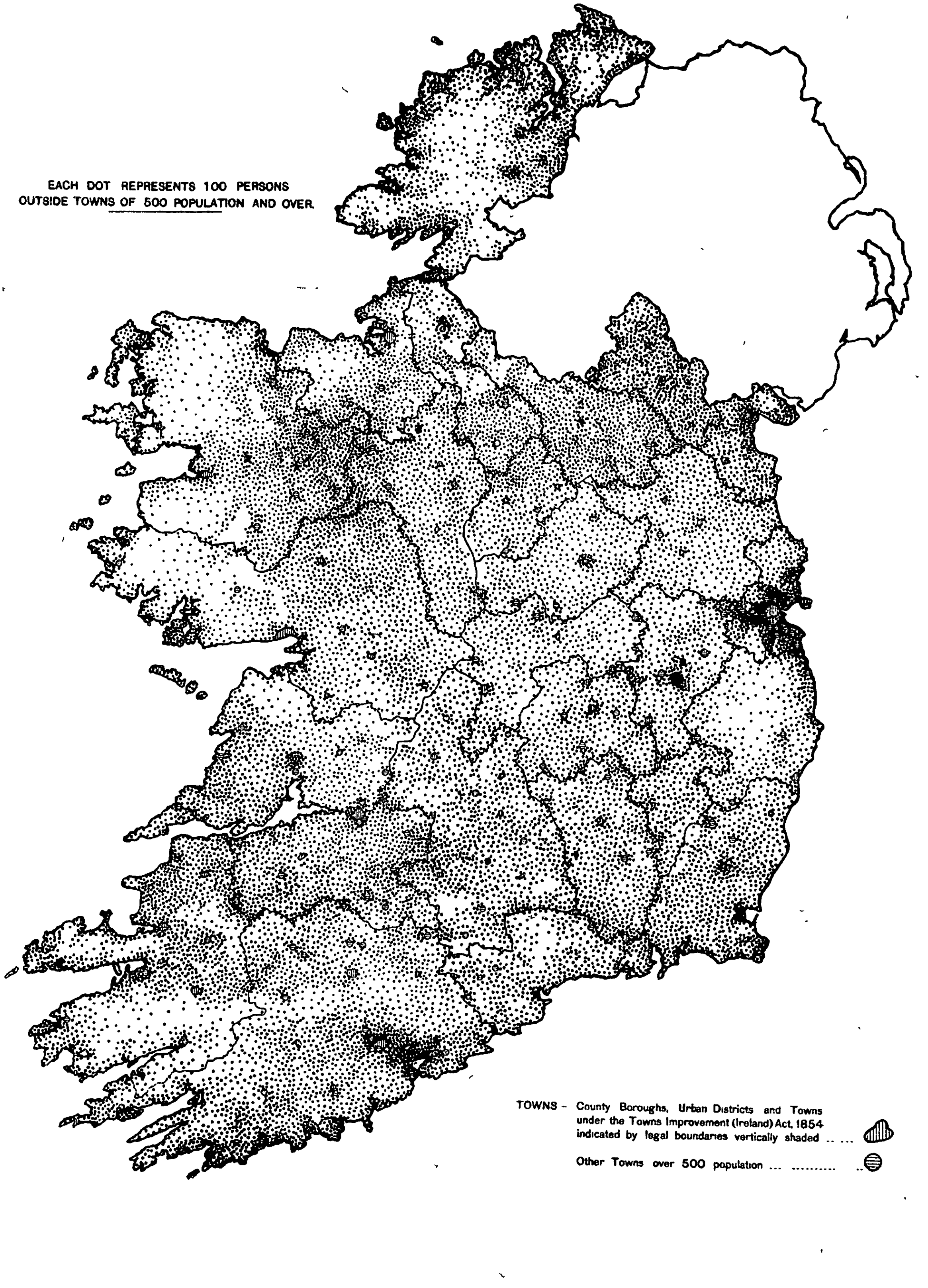
In the following table of county and provincial figures the densities of population in column B are based upon *total area* (less areas of Co. Boroughs, Urban Districts and Towns under the Towns Improvement Act). It would have been more correct, of course, to exclude the areas of the smaller towns; these area figures, however, are not available, and in any case their exclusion would not materially affect the calculations.

DENSITY OF COUNTRY POPULATION* PER THOUSAND ACRES IN 1926 OF (A) AREA OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AND OF (B) TOTAL AREA, EXCLUDING THAT OF LARGER TOWNS.

	Donsity of population			Density of population			Density of population.	
	A	B		A	B		A	B
Sáorstat Eireann ...	148	107	Monaghan ...	183	164	Wexford ...	125	114
			Leitrim ...	178	135	Waterford ...	123	85
			Cavan ...	175	153			
Leinster ...	121	102	Louth ...	172	151	Wicklow ...	113	67
Munster ...	136	103				Kilkenny ...	112	102
Connacht ...	181	110	Kerry ...	168	100	Laoighise ...	112	92
Ulster (3 Cos.) ...	214	129	Longford ...	155	128	Kildare ...	111	99
			Galway ...	155	92	Carlow ...	111	98
Donegal ...	264	110	Roscommon	150	123	Tipperary ...	108	90
Dublin ...	249	226	Cork ...	146	111	Westmeath	106	90
Mayo ...	242	112	Limerick ...	139	126	Offaly ...	100	73
Sligo ...	183	127	Clare ...	125	95	Meath ...	95	91

* Population outside Towns and Villages.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE RURAL POPULATION.



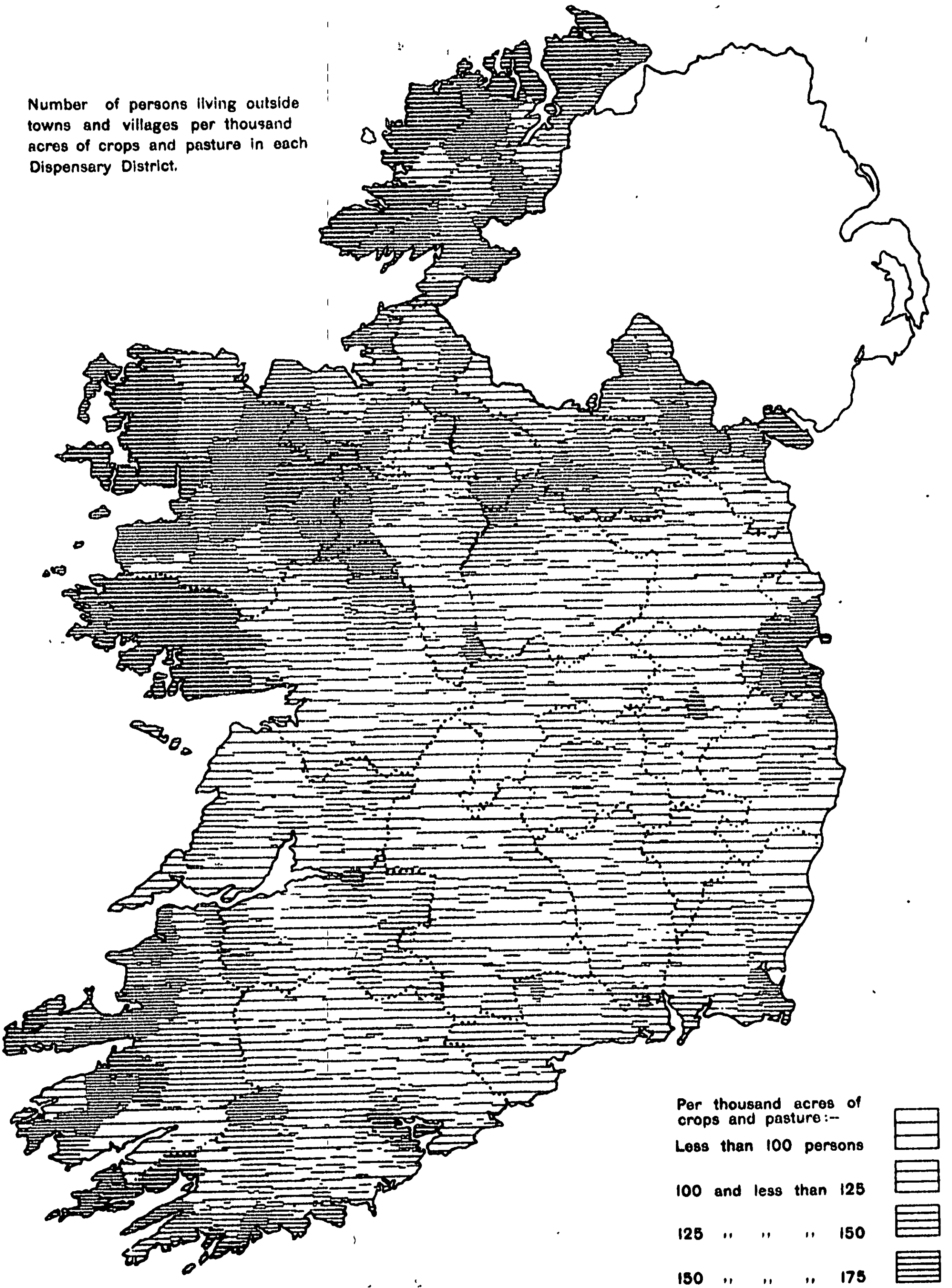
EACH DOT REPRESENTS 100 PERSONS
OUTSIDE TOWNS OF 500 POPULATION AND OVER.

TOWNS – County Boroughs, Urban Districts and Towns under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854 indicated by legal boundaries vertically shaded .. ...

Other Towns over 500 population ... .

COUNTRY POPULATION

Number of persons living outside towns and villages per thousand acres of crops and pasture in each Dispensary District.



Per thousand acres of crops and pasture:--

Less than 100 persons

100 and less than 125

125 " " " 150

150 " " " 175

175 " " " 200

200 " " " 300

300 and over

The counties are arranged in descending order of the magnitude of A. It will be seen that as regards these densities counties Donegal, Dublin and Mayo are in a class by themselves, the Mayo density being nearly 60 per 1,000 acres (agricultural land) greater than the Sligo density of 183. The contiguous areas of Sligo, Monaghan, Leitrim, Cavan and Louth constitute the next natural group with densities (A) ranging from 172 to 183. Per thousand acres of agricultural land the densities for Meath and Offaly, of 95 and 100 respectively, are lowest. It will be noted that the densities B (total area) give a quite different place in order on the list for certain of the more mountainous counties. For instance, Mayo and Donegal with densities (B) of 112 and 110 are only about equal to those of Cork, while the density (B) for Meath is about equal to those of Galway, Laoighise, Tipperary and Westmeath and exceeds the densities for five counties.

From the point of view of density of population the figures for towns are possibly more important than those for rural areas. As stated above, the areas (and valuations) of Co. Boroughs, Urban Districts and towns under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, are available, but as the town boundaries were somewhat arbitrarily defined and include a greater or lesser portion of the surrounding rural area, the densities of population of many of the smaller of these towns have no great significance. The figures for the towns over 10,000 population are given in the following table with the housing density and the number of persons per room. There is an obvious affinity between the two series of figures, though, as will appear, by no means necessarily a statistical relationship :—

City or Town	Population in 1926	Persons per acre	Persons per room
Dublin County Borough	316,693	37·9	1·55
Pembroke	39,984	21·2	1·02
Rathmines and Rathgar	33,383	23·4	0·83
Blackrock	9,934	8·9	0·80
Dun Laoghaire	18,987	13·1	0·98
TOTAL OF DUBLIN AND FOUR ADJOINING URBAN DISTRICTS	418,981	29·5	1·32
Cork Co. Borough	78,490	29·2	1·22
Limerick Co. Borough	39,448	16·5	1·36
Waterford Co. Borough	26,647	18·5	1·18
Galway	14,227	2·7	1·14
Dundalk	13,996	9·8	1·16
Drogheda	12,716	8·6	1·23
Wexford	11,879	25·2	1·02
Sligo	11,437	3·9	1·19
Tralee	10,533	17·8	1·32
Kilkenny	10,046	10·9	1·00

The following towns (in addition to those shown in the foregoing table) have densities of more than 10 persons per acre :—Enniscorthy (22.9), Ballybay (18.3), Bandon (14.4), Fermoy (13.7), Clones (13.5), Cobh (12.4), Carlow (12.2), Ennis (11.5), New Ross (10.9), Kinsale (10.0).

The actual population and the densities of population in the wards of Dublin City in 1926 were as follows :—

Ward	Population	Per Acre	Ward	Population	Per Acre
Arran Quay ...	33,461	59·1	Mansion House ...	10,587	92·9
Clontarf East ...	4,275	5·5	Merchants' Quay ...	26,772	85·5
Clontarf West ...	9,232	12·4	New Kilmainham ...	11,170	12·3
Drumcondra ...	11,712	16·2	Royal Exchange ...	5,355	74·4
Glasnevin ...	11,461	13·3	South City ...	3,298	60·0
Inns' Quay ...	22,600	102·7	South Dock ...	16,084	40·2
Mountjoy ...	27,381	125·6	Trinity	10,027	61·9
North City ...	6,719	81·0	Usher's Quay ...	25,573	35·8
North Dock ...	27,317	29·1	Wood Quay ...	21,869	139·3
Rotunda ...	18,038	133·6			
Fitzwilliam ...	13,762	68·5	DUBLIN CITY ...	316,693	37·9

In four wards of the City of Dublin the density of population exceeds 100 persons per acre. In the other Co. Boroughs and in a few of the larger towns the figures published in Volume I of this series of Reports indicate large densities of population (*e.g.*, in Cork City—No. 7 Urban the density is 68.5 persons per acre), but nowhere outside of Dublin City does the figure exceed 100. The densities of population in the principal cities of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the following table for comparison with the Dublin City figure :—

City	Per Acre	City	Per Acre	City	Per Acre	City	Per Acre
Northern Ireland (1926)		Derby ...	24·6	Norwich ...	15·3	Tottenham	48·7
Belfast ...	28·1	East Ham ...	43·1	Nottingham ...	24·0	Walthamstow	29·8
Londonderry	20·5	Gateshead ...	40·0	Oldham ...	30·6	West Ham ...	64·2
		Huddersfield	9·3	Plymouth ...	36·8	Willesden ...	37·8
		Kingston-upon-Hull	31·8	Portsmouth ...	31·0	Wolverhampton ...	29·0
England and Wales (1921)		Leeds ...	16·3	Preston ...	29·6	Stockport ...	17·5
Birkenhead ...	37·2	Leicester ...	27·3	Rhondda ...	6·8		
Burnley ...	22·3	Leyton ...	49·5	St. Helens ...	14·1	**Scotland** (1921)	
Birmingham ...	21·1	Liverpool ...	37·8	Salford ...	45·0	Aberdeen ...	25·2
Blackburn ...	17·1	London : Administrative County of ...	59·9	Sheffield ...	19·6	Dundee ...	25·7
Bolton ...	11·7			Southampton	17·5	Edinburgh ...	13·0
Bradford ...	12·5	Manchester	33·7	Southend-on-Sea ...	15·0	Glasgow ...	55·6
Brighton ...	56·0	Middlesborough ...	31·5	Sth. Shields	48·6		
Bristol ...	20·5			Stoke-on-Trent ...	21·6	**Dublin** ...	**37·9**
Cardiff ...	30·8	Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	32·5	Sunderland	33·7		
Coventry ...	30·9			Swansea ...	7·3		
Croydon ...	21·2						

There are ten in the above list of fifty-two towns in which the density of population exceeds that of Dublin City.

Within the cities of Glasgow, Liverpool and London, where there are also notorious slum areas, the highest recorded densities of population are as follows : in Glasgow (in the Glasgow Parish) 65.5 ; in Liverpool there are ten wards with densities exceeding 100, the highest of which is in Netherfield, with 254.5 ; in London there are eight Metropolitan Boroughs with densities exceeding 100, the highest of which is in Southwark with 163.0.

Littoral and Inland Population.

Regarding Limerick as a maritime town, Kilkenny is the only inland town in Saorstát Eireann with a population exceeding 10,000. In the following table are shown the total littoral and inland populations of Saorstát Eireann in 1926 and certain other statistics relating to them. By definition, the littoral population is the population living within 20 miles of the sea-coast. The City of Limerick is regarded as belonging to the littoral strip. The allocations were made by District Electoral Divisions. There were some difficulties with regard to the treatment of inlets, estuaries, etc., but in the main the allocations may be taken as substantially accurate, and it is found that 63.5 per cent. of the total population were residing within 20 miles of the sea-coast.

Provinces	Estimated Population		Area in acres		Estimated Population	
	Littoral	Inland	Littoral	Inland	Littoral	Inland
	in thousands				per hundred acres	
Leinster	773	376	1,932	2,919	40·0	12·9
Munster	634	336	3,365	2,598	18·8	12·9
Connacht	307	246	2,560	1,670	12·0	14·7
Ulster (3 Cos.)	173	127	1,290	690	13·4	18·4
SAORSTAT EIREANN	1,887	1,085	9,147	7,877	20·6	13·8

The town and country populations of the littoral and inland divisions of Saorstát Eireann are given in the following table :—

	Littoral	Inland	Total
	Population		
Living in towns and villages	924,000	233,000	1,157,000
Country population	963,000	852,000	1,815,000
TOTAL POPULATION	1,887,000	1,085,000	2,972,000
Living in towns and villages as percentage of total population	49·0%	21·5%	38·9%

Changes in the Population.

The populations of Saorstát Eireann and the Provinces at each Census since 1821 and the intercensal percentage changes in population are shown in the following tables :—

Year	Saorstat Eireann	Leinster	Munster	Connacht	Ulster (3 Cos.)
	Population (in thousands)				
1821*	5,421	1,757	1,936	1,110	618
1831*	6,193	1,910	2,227	1,344	713
1841*	6,529	1,974	2,396	1,419	740
1851*	5,112	1,673	1,858	1,010	571
1861	4,402	1,458	1,514	913	518
1871	4,053	1,339	1,393	846	474
1881	3,870	1,279	1,331	822	438
1891	3,469	1,188	1,172	725	384
1901	3,222	1,153	1,076	647	346
1911	3,140	1,162	1,035	611	331
1926	2,972	1,149	970	553	300

* The Military and Navy are not included in the figures in this Table for 1821 to 1851, but are included for subsequent years.

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN POPULATION.

(+ Increase, – Decrease).

Interval	Saorstat Eireann	Leinster	Munster	Connacht	Ulster (3 Cos.)
1821–'31	+ 14·2	+ 8·7	+ 15·1	+ 21·1	+ 15·3
1831–'41	+ 5·4	+ 3·4	+ 7·6	+ 5·6	+ 3·9
1841–'51	— 21·7	— 15·3	— 22·5	— 28·8	— 22·8
1851–'61	— 13·9	— 12·9	— 18·5	— 9·6	— 9·3
1861–'71	— 7·9	— 8·1	— 7·9	— 7·3	— 8·5
1871–'81	— 4·5	— 4·5	— 4·5	— 2·9	— 7·6
1881–'91	— 10·4	— 7·1	— 11·9	— 11·8	— 12·4
1891–'01	— 7·1	— 2·9	— 8·2	— 10·7	— 9·9
1901–'11	— 2·6	+ 0·8	— 3·8	— 5·6	— 4·3
1911–'26	— 5·3	— 1·1	— 6·3	— 9·5	— 9·4
1911–'26†	— 3·6	— 0·7	— 4·3	— 6·4	— 6·4

† Equivalent decennial-change.

Between 1911 and 1926 the population of Saorstát Eireann declined by 168,000 or by 5.3%. There were, of course, abnormal causes for the decline in population since 1911 in addition to those which had been in operation for more than half a century before. Amongst these exceptional causes were the following :—

(*a*) The withdrawal of the British Army, which numbered 25,242 in the Saorstát in 1911. These with their dependents must have numbered about 34,000 (*i.e.*, taking 37 dependents for every 100 soldiers—the known proportion for Dublin City).

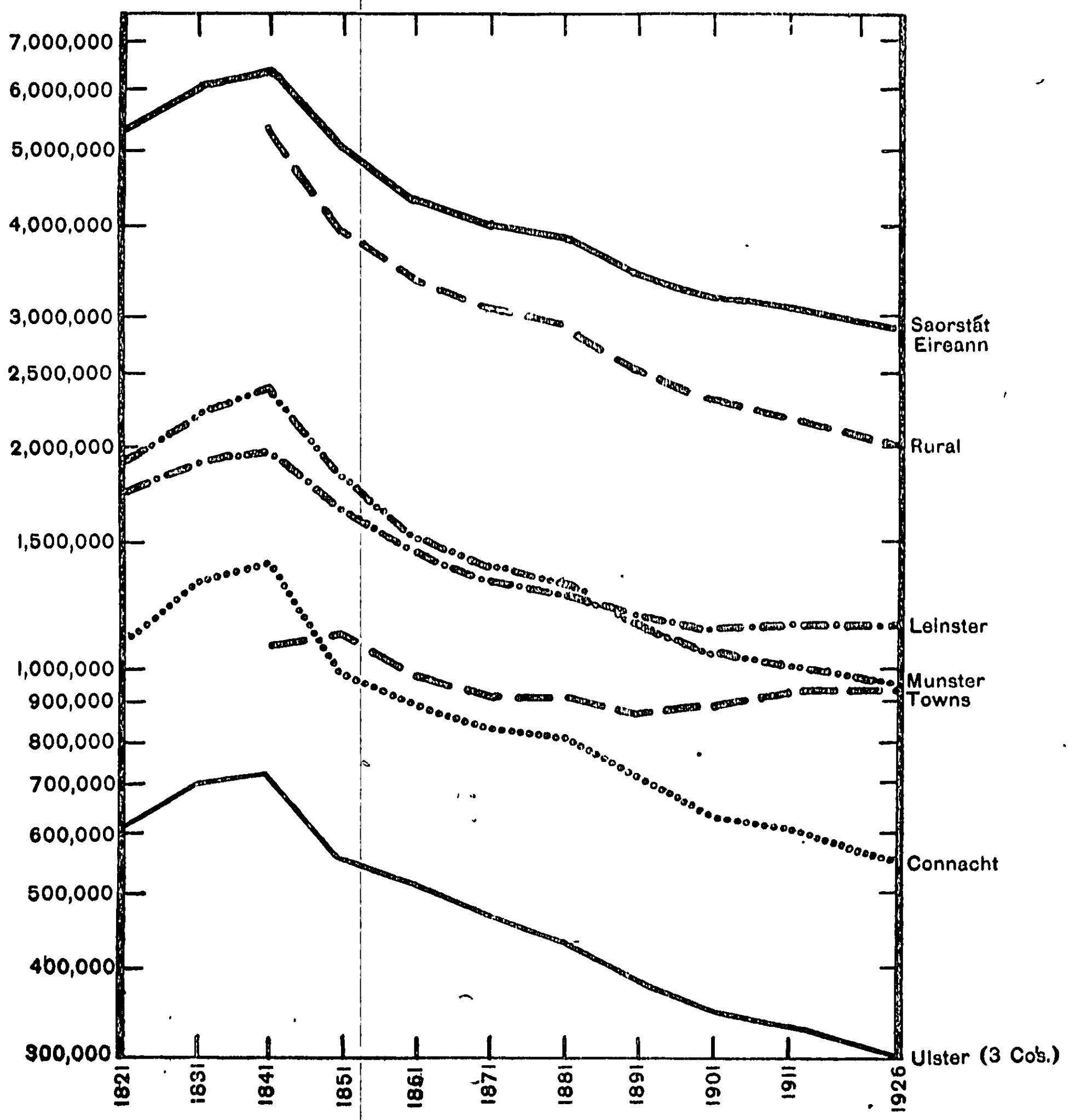
(*b*) The number of Irish soldiers killed in the European war. The Registrar-General's lists show that the number of Irish warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men who died on active service outside Great Britain and Ireland from 1914 to 1918 was 27,405. It is not possible to allocate these deaths between Saorstát Eireann and Northern Ireland, nor are the numbers of Irish officers killed known.

(*c*) The numbers of officers and men who joined the British Army during the war and who have remained in other countries.

(*d*) The Royal Irish Constabulary, which numbered 8,079 in the Saorstát in 1911, many of whom on being disbanded left the country.

It appears not unlikely that the foregoing accounted for 70,000 of the total decline in population of 168,000. The difference, approximately 100,000, averages about 6,500 per annum in the fifteen intercensal years, compared with 8,200 per annum in the 1901-1911 period. This decline of 100,000, or 3.2% of the 1911 popuiation, is equivalent to 2.2% per decade, compared with 2.6% in the 1901-1911 decade.

DIAGRAM 1.
Population, 1821-1926. (*Ratio Scale*).



The foregoing chart, showing the population trends in the Saorstát, has been drawn on the "ratio" or "logarithmic" scale. Each vertical unit of length indicates the same percentage increase or decrease anywhere on the chart (e.g., 6/10" vertical represents an increase of 50% or a decrease of 33⅓%). The object of using this, rather than the more common "linear" scale, is to permit of realistic comparison between the trends for areas with widely differing populations.

Over the whole span from 1821 to 1926, three well marked periods in the trend of population may be distinguished—(1) from 1821 to 1841, when the population was increasing but at a diminishing rate ; (2) from 1841 to 1881, when the population was declining but at a diminishing rate ; and (3) 1881 to 1926. It will be seen that the rate of decline in population increased from 4.5% in 1871-81 to 10.4% in 1881-91. This increase in rate will be observed in all the provinces but was most marked in Connacht. To a large extent it was due to the great increase in emigration which occurred after the almost-famine conditions of the years 1879-80. After 1891 the rate of decline again slowed down, and as the figures given in the previous paragraphs indicated, were it not for the European War and the political changes the rate of decline in population would probably have continued to diminish in the 1911-1926 period.

The " town " populations shown in the following table represent the total numbers of persons in towns with populations of 1,500 or over at *the particular Censuses*. Town boundaries have been altered from time to time, and the populations of towns with populations of 1,500 or over *in* 1926 have been taken, for the purposes of the next table and that on p. 15, as the numbers of persons within the 1926 boundaries of the towns. As in many cases these changes in boundaries were not made in complete townland units the adjustments in populations are somewhat conjectural.

Year	Saorstat Eireann		Leinster		Munster		Connacht		Ulster (3 Cos.)	
	Towns	Rural	Towns	Rural	Towns	Rural	Towns	Rural	Towns	Rural
	In thousands									
1841	1,092	5,437	522	1,452	429	1,967	110	1,309	31	709
1851	1,124	3,987	543	1,129	445	1,413	103	907	33	538
1861	978	3,424	517	941	354	1,160	79	834	29	489
1871	926	3,127	504	835	332	1,061	66	780	24	450
1881	924	2,946	516	763	319	1,012	64	757	24	414
1891	879	2,590	509	679	296	876	53	671	21	363
1901	901	2,321	537	616	290	787	53	594	22	324
1911	933	2,207	567	595	290	746	53	558	23	308
1926	944	2,028	588	561	280	690	54	499	22	278

It will be seen that while the rural population was constantly declining since 1841 the town population has remained fairly steady throughout the whole period, with a tendency to rise slowly since 1891. The town population (as defined) of the area of the Saorstát constituted 17% of the total population in 1841, 24% in 1881, 30% in 1911, and increased to 32% in 1926.

In the following table are shown the percentage changes in population in six groups of towns (classified according to population) and in country districts (including villages) in three periods 1841 to 1881, 1881 to 1911, and 1911 to 1926. In each interval the towns are grouped according to *average population* (taken as the simple average of the populations in the two Census years).

(+ Increase, — Decrease).

Group	40 Years 1841–1881		30 Years 1881–1911		15 Years 1911–1926	
	No. of Towns	Percentage Change	No. of Towns	Percentage Change	No. of Towns	Percentage Change
1. Dublin City and Four adjoining Urban Districts	5*	+ 20·4	5*	+ 16·0	5*	+ 5·2
2. Other towns with average population of 10,000 or more	11	— 12·3	11	— 4·3	10	+ 1·9
3. Towns with 5,000 to 10,000 average population	26	— 25·4	18	— 7·0	15	— 5·5
4. Towns with 3,000 to 5,000 average population	32	— 26·9	28	— 11·1	24	— 0·9
5. Towns with 1,500 to 3,000 average population	51	— 24·9	49	— 6·2	49	— 3·8
6. Towns with 500 to 1,500 average population	200	— 30·1	158	— 20·4	130	— 4·9
7. Remainder of population	.	— 47·3	.	— 25·6	.	— 8.4
Population of Saorstat Eireann	.	— 40·7	.	— 18·9	.	— 5·3

* As constituted in 1926.

While in none of the three Census intervals the changes in population vary regularly with size of town, in all the intervals it is clear that generally speaking the smaller the town the worse it fares, country districts being worst of all. The changes between groups 1, 2, 6 and 7 are quite regular in each interval. In groups 3, 4 and 5 it cannot be said that there has been a definite tendency for any group to decline more than others through the whole period from 1841 to 1926. The exceptionally unfavourable experience of towns with 5,000 to 10,000 populations in 1911-1926 will be noted.

PERCENTAGE DECREASE IN COUNTY POPULATIONS.

County	1841 to 1926	1881 to 1926	1911 to 1926	County	1841 to 1926	1881 to 1926	1911 to 1926	County	1841 to 1926	1881 to 1926	1911 to 1926
	%	%	%		%	%	%		%	%	%
Carlow ...	60·0	26·0	4·9	Westmeath ...	59·8	20·9	5·3	Galway ...	61·5	30·0	7·1
Dublin*...	+35·6	+20·7	+6·0	Wexford ...	52·6	22·6	6·3	Leitrim ...	64·0	38·1	12·1
Kildare ...	49·3	23·4	12·9	Wicklow ...	54·3	18·2	5·1	Mayo ...	55·6	29·6	10·1
Kilkenny	64·9	28·7	5·3	Clare ...	66·8	32·8	8·8	Roscommon	67·1	36·9	11·1
Laoighis	66·5	29·5	5·7	Cork* ...	57·2	26·2	6·7	Sligo ...	60·5	36·0	9·7
Longford	65·5	34·7	9·1	Kerry ...	49·2	25·8	6·6	Cavan ...	66·1	36·3	9·6
Louth ...	51·1	19·2	1·5	Limerick* ...	57·5	22·3	1·9	Donegal ...	48·6	26·0	9·5
Meath ...	65·7	28·0	3·3	Tipperary ...	67·6	29·4	7·5	Monaghan ...	67·5	36·6	8·9
Offaly ...	64·2	27·2	7·5	Waterford* ...	60·0	30·3	6·4	Saorstat Eireann ...	54·5	23·2	5·3

* Including Co. Borough. (+ = Increase).

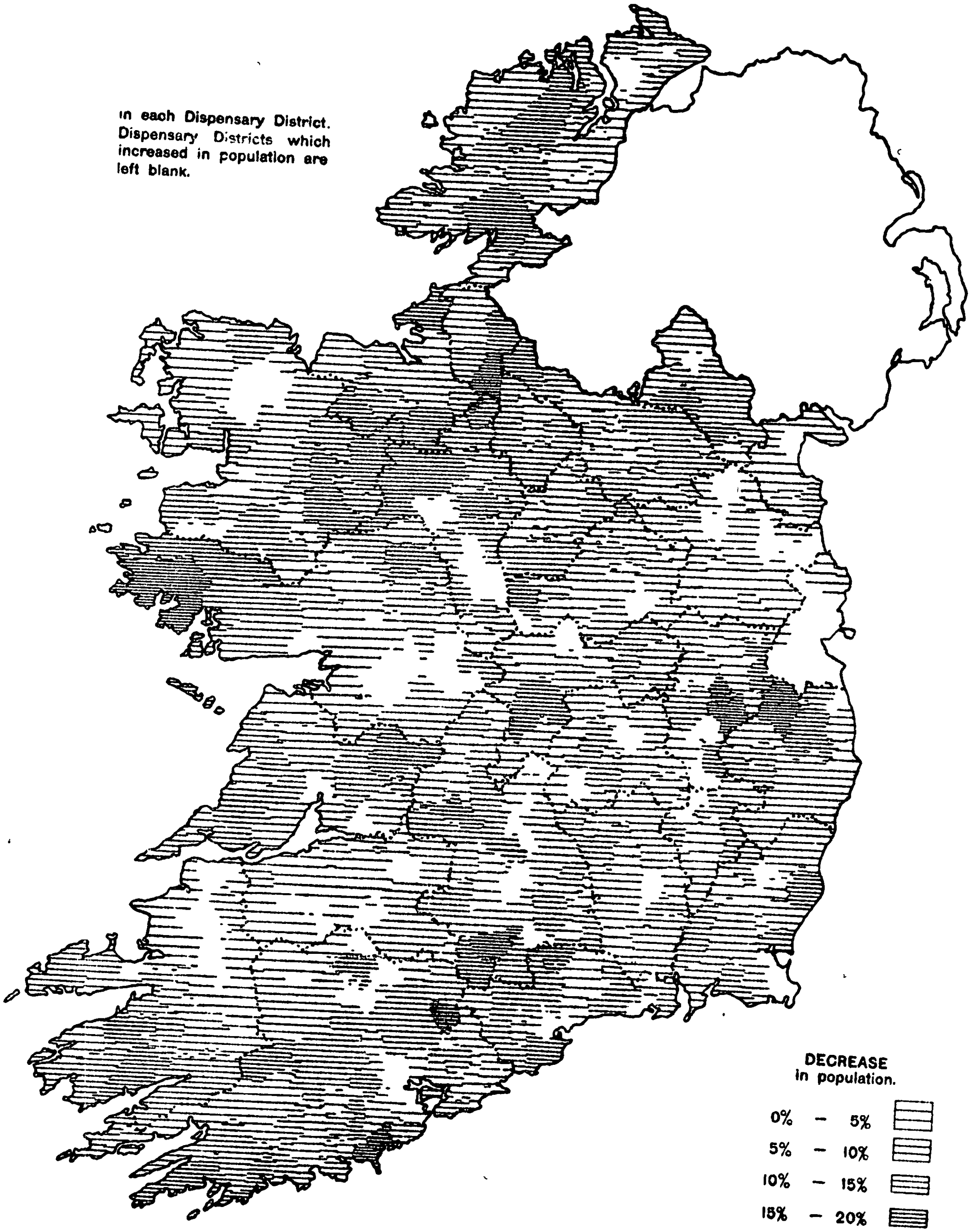
Since 1841 the population of the area of Saorstát Eireann declined by more than one half. Except for Dublin City and County the declines have been fairly uniformly spread over the twenty-six counties : fifteen counties have lost 60% or more of their population, a further seven have lost more than 50%, and only three counties (other than Dublin City and County) declined less than 50%. Since 1911 the most severe declines in population have been experienced by Kildare with 13%, Leitrim 12%, Roscommon 11%, and Mayo 10%. The nine counties with the greatest percentage declines in population since 1911 include four of the five Connacht counties, the three Saorstát Ulster counties and two Leinster counties, Kildare and Longford. The decline in Kildare was due principally to the exodus of British military.

The change in population since 1911 in the Dispensary Districts is shown in the map opposite. It will be observed that throughout the country there are certain well-defined contiguous areas, sometimes extending over the boundaries of several counties in which the changes in population have been markedly homogeneous. Thus in the creamery districts embracing Limerick, North Cork and North Kerry the decline in population has been less severe than in the surrounding areas. The exceptional experience of Dublin and its environs in the last intercensal period will also be noted.

The populations from 1841 to 1926 of the areas of towns as constituted in 1926 with populations exceeding 1,500 in 1926 are given in the following table.

PERCENTAGE DECLINE IN POPULATION 1911-1926.

in each Dispensary District. Dispensary Districts which increased in population are left blank.



Population since 1841 of Cities and Towns which had a Population of 1,500 or over in 1926.

(The populations at each Census are those who lived within the 1926 boundaries of the Cities and Towns).

City or town	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1926
Dublin City ...	245,826	272,214	270,738	262,667	268,452	268,650	290,638	304,802	316,693
Rathmines and Rathgar ...	10,376	12,814	17,604	21,256	24,370	27,796	32,602	37,840	39,984
Pembroke ...	12,090	14,689	17,987	20,717	22,964	23,992	25,799	29,294	33,383
Blackrock ...	6,352	6,319	6,966	8,089	8,902	8,401	8,719	9,080	9,934
Dun Laoghaire ...	10,455	15,116	17,841	17,527	18,586	17,091	17,377	17,219	18,987
Total of Dublin and four adjoining Urban Districts ...	285,099	321,152	331,136	330,256	343,274	345,930	375,135	398,235	418,981
Cork	80,720	85,732	80,121	78,642	80,124	75,345	76,122	76,673	78,490
Limerick ...	48,391	53,448	44,472	39,353	38,562	37,155	38,151	38,518	39,448
Waterford ...	26,886	30,194	27,459	27,894	27,827	26,203	26,769	27,464	26,647
Galway ...	20,840	26,632	19,420	15,597	15,471	13,800	13,426	13,255	14,227
Dundalk ...	11,102	10,306	10,990	11,327	11,913	12,449	13,076	13,128	13,996
Drogheda ...	19,244	21,348	18,250	16,098	14,708	13,708	12,760	12,501	12,716
Wexford ...	11,794	12,908	11,840	12,077	12,163	11,545	11,168	11,531	11,879
Sligo	14,148	14,806	12,648	10,706	10,816	10,274	10,870	11,163	11,437
Tralee	11,588	13,239	10,870	10,036	10,013	9,318	9,867	10,300	10,533
Kilkenny ...	19,071	19,975	14,174	12,710	12,299	11,048	10,609	10,514	10,046
Clonmel ...	16,542	18,229	13,780	12,063	11,956	10,708	10,167	10,209	9,056
Bray	3,747	3,780	5,126	6,087	6,535	6,888	7,424	7,691	8,637
Athlone ...	7,902	9,341	7,994	6,565	6,755	6,742	6,617	7,472	7,540
Carlow... ...	10,957	12,048	9,120	7,979	7,294	6,619	6,513	6,619	7,163
Cobh	5,497	11,626	9,528	10,340	9,755	9,082	7,909	8,209	7,077
Tipperary ...	7,915	8,715	6,727	6,392	7,284	6,404	6,281	6,645	5,555
Enniscorthy ...	7,016	6,077	5,396	5,594	5,666	5,648	5,458	5,495	5,543
Ennis ...	9,318	8,623	7,175	6,503	6,307	5,460	5,093	5,472	5,518
Youghal ...	10,535	10,260	7,515	6,848	6,477	5,722	5,393	5,648	5,339
Killarney ...	7,668	10,884	6,407	6,158	6,651	5,510	5,656	5,796	5,328
Mullingar ...	4,838	5,545	5,803	5,103	4,787	5,323	4,500	5,539	5,293
Ballinasloe ...	7,236	9,193	6,056	5,303	5,011	4,642	4,904	5,169	5,245
Dungarvan ...	9,454	8,776	7,265	6,618	5,367	5,263	4,850	4,977	5,207
New Ross ...	7,927	9,124	7,140	6,806	6,670	5,847	5,847	5,547	5,011
Tullamore ...	7,261	8,160	5,935	5,428	5,324	4,676	4,833	4,926	4,930
Ballina ...	7,485	6,337	5,974	5,843	5,760	4,846	4,505	4,662	4,873
Thurles ...	7,856	8,819	5,422	5,047	4,850	4,511	4,411	4,549	4,815
Carrick-on-Suir ...	11,883	10,271	7,962	7,984	6,764	5,789	5,406	5,235	4,657
Monaghan ...	4,614	4,537	4,459	4,137	4,247	3,884	4,214	4,272	4,636
Terenure ...	1,048	851	939	903	1,143	1,282	1,304	3,770	4,614
Mallow ...	7,803	6,009	5,443	4,770	4,996	4,366	4,542	4,452	4,562
Arklow ...	5,092	5,087	5,454	5,715	4,777	4,172	4,944	5,042	4,535
Nenagh ...	8,885	9,340	6,885	5,730	5,422	4,720	4,704	4,776	4,524
Fermoy ...	6,822	8,812	9,319	7,319	6,454	6,469	6,126	6,863	4,510
Castlebar ...	5,454	5,989	3,408	3,571	3,855	3,558	3,585	3,698	4,266
Dalkey ...	1,659	2,580	2,625	2,584	3,234	3,197	3,398	3,536	4,129
Howth... ...	1,615	1,787	1,712	2,034	1,937	2,259	2,776	3,267	4,029
Longford ...	5,021	4,688	4,956	4,375	4,380	3,827	3,747	3,760	3,685
Navan ...	5,860	5,200	4,343	4,104	3,873	3,963	3,839	3,934	3,652
Westport ...	6,410	8,229	5,294	4,444	4,468	4,070	3,892	3,674	3,488
Athy	4,980	5,263	4,596	4,510	4,181	4,886	3,559	3,535	3,460

Population since 1841 of Cities and Towns which had a Population of 1,500 or over in 1926—*continued*.

(The populations at each Census are those who lived within the 1926 boundaries of the Cities and Towns).

City or town	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1926
Naas	4,669	5,184	4,150	3,593	3,738	3,735	3,836	3,842	3,442
Birr	7,254	7,483	6,146	4,939	4,955	4,313	4,438	4,047	3,402
Maryborough ...	3,702	3,221	3,077	2,731	2,872	2,809	2,957	3,270	3,374
Kilrush ...	6,178	10,292	5,445	4,836	4,635	4,095	4,179	3,666	3,345
Tuam	6,072	4,992	4,648	4,135	3,567	3,012	2,896	2,980	3,293
Cavan	3,993	3,485	3,461	3,389	3,050	2,968	2,822	2,961	3,060
Wicklow ...	3,463	3,666	3,591	3,412	3,391	3,273	3,288	3,243	3,025
Passage West ...	3,329	3,903	3,506	3,262	3,589	2,933	2,994	2,815	3,019
Cashel ...	7,036	7,892	4,913	4,562	3,961	3,216	2,938	2,813	2,953
Listowel ...	3,820	7,290	3,432	3,171	3,848	3,566	3,605	3,409	2,917
Bandon ...	6,235	5,202	4,301	4,225	3,997	3,488	2,830	3,122	2,830
Loughrea ...	8,271	3,985	3,287	3,072	3,159	2,815	2,557	2,388	2,805
Newcastle ...	3,628	5,864	3,235	2,756	3,078	2,735	2,599	2,585	2,797
Roscrea ...	5,275	3,400	3,727	2,992	2,801	2,568	2,325	2,322	2,772
Clonakilty ...	4,564	3,500	3,476	3,568	3,676	3,221	3,098	2,961	2,770
Kinsale ...	6,988	5,573	4,917	6,404	5,386	4,605	4,250	4,020	2,747
Middleton ...	4,597	6,055	3,895	3,603	3,358	3,246	3,361	3,182	2,732
Bantry ...	4,921	5,479	3,107	2,995	3,181	3,327	3,109	3,159	2,685
Skibbereen ...	5,199	4,306	3,988	3,768	3,694	3,269	3,208	3,021	2,627
Knockrea ...	704	689	698	791	1,192	1,256	2,042	2,031	2,611
Macroom ...	5,611	6,400	3,871	3,710	3,819	3,449	3,016	2,717	2,413
Clones ...	2,877	2,538	2,394	2,170	2,216	2,032	2,068	2,401	2,365
Boyle	3,954	5,025	3,641	3,347	2,994	2,464	2,477	2,691	2,323
Buncrana ...	1,408	1,217	1,637	1,159	1,148	1,018	1,501	1,874	2,309
Letterkenny ...	2,263	2,330	2,266	2,116	2,188	2,320	2,370	2,194	2,308
Gorey	3,487	3,049	2,674	2,639	2,450	2,213	2,243	2,339	2,296
Balbriggan ...	3,043	2,393	2,388	2,357	2,468	2,273	2,236	2,273	2,281
Mountmellick ...	4,755	5,257	3,529	3,316	3,126	2,623	2,407	2,341	2,279
Newbridge ...	1,177	1,170	3,205	3,286	3,372	3,207	2,903	3,400	2,249
Templemore ...	3,904	4,541	4,297	3,542	2,800	2,433	2,774	1,791	2,233
Kells	4,205	4,012	3,225	2,953	2,822	2,427	2,428	2,395	2,196
Mitchelstown ...	4,181	3,091	2,924	2,743	2,467	2,312	2,146	2,268	2,146
Kildare ...	1,629	1,298	1,426	1,333	1,174	1,172	1,576	2,639	2,116
Ballyshannon ...	4,287	4,410	3,676	2,958	2,840	2,471	2,359	2,170	2,112
Edenderry ...	2,276	3,235	2,361	2,169	1,999	1,926	2,001	2,208	2,092
Killiney and Ballybrack ...	1,265	1,630	2,118	2,290	2,607	2,649	2,744	2,721	2,061
Dingle ...	3,386	3,262	2,262	2,117	1,833	1,764	1,786	2,219	1,998
Carrickmacross ...	3,438	4,695	2,551	2,235	2,238	1,981	1,929	2,064	1,995
Skerries ...	2,519	2,327	2,257	2,236	2,227	1,809	1,721	1,936	1,973
Portarlington ...	3,106	2,728	2,581	2,424	2,357	2,021	1,943	2,012	1,954
Roscommon ...	3,439	3,364	2,731	2,375	2,117	1,994	1,891	1,858	1,830
Bagenalstown ...	2,225	2,309	2,055	2,292	2,141	1,920	1,882	1,873	1,821
Tramore ...	1,120	1,882	1,847	2,011	2,036	1,850	1,733	1,644	1,812
Caherciveen ...	1,492	3,155	1,808	1,925	2,003	1,987	2,013	1,896	1,773
Ardee	4,646	4,560	3,361	2,972	2,622	2,067	1,883	1,773	1,729
Clara	1,504	1,097	1,020	1,001	1,409	1,459	1,783	1,701	1,726
Caher	3,668	3,698	2,985	2,694	2,469	2,046	2,058	1,930	1,709
Charleville ...	4,287	2,685	2,469	2,482	2,266	1,970	2,000	1,925	1,684
Kilkee ...	2,169	2,327	2,290	1,972	1,965	1,830	1,762	1,688	1,682
Kanturk ...	4,388	3,150	2,286	1,964	1,859	1,689	1,583	1,518	1,630
Greystones ...	—	93	238	355	405	516	856	1,226	1,594
Tullow... ...	3,394	3,142	2,623	2,369	2,158	1,932	1,837	1,894	1,585
Killester ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,577
Dunmanway ...	3,086	2,303	2,091	2,046	2,049	2,007	1,776	1,619	1,565
Castleblayney ...	2,260	2,138	1,822	1,809	1,810	1,721	1,576	1,692	1,550
Rathkeale ...	4,765	3,305	3,002	2,577	2,549	2,073	1,749	1,705	1,550
Rush	2,264	2,063	1,938	1,792	1,773	1,797	1,672	1,542	1,540
Cootehill ...	2,523	2,175	2,069	1,851	1,789	1,593	1,509	1,550	1,532
Callan	3,560	4,650	2,748	2,387	2,340	1,973	1,840	1,987	1,500

The following are the percentage changes in the population of these towns since 1911 :—

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN TOWN POPULATIONS, 1911 to 1926.

(+ Increase, — Decrease).

City or town	%	City or town	%	City or town	%
Dublin City ...	+ 3·9	Thurles	+ 5·8	Buncrana ...	+ 23·2
Rathmines and Rathgar ...	+ 5·7	Carrick-on-Suir ...	— 11·0	Letterkenny ...	+ 5·2
Pembroke ...	+ 14·0	Monaghan	+ 8·5	Gorey	— 1·8
Blackrock ...	+ 9·4	Terenure	+ 22·4	Balbriggan ...	+ 0·4
Dun Laoghaire ...	+ 10·3	Mallow	+ 2·5	Mountmellick ...	— 2·6
		Arklow	— 10·1	Newbridge ...	— 33·9
Total of Dublin and four adjoining U.D.'s	+ 5·2	Nenagh	— 5·3	Templemore ...	+ 24·7
		Fermoy	— 34·3	Kells	— 8·3
		Castlebar	+ 15·4	Mitchelstown ...	— 5·4
		Dalkey	+ 16·8	Kildare	— 19·8
		Howth	+ 23·3	Ballyshannon ...	— 2·7
		Longford	— 2·0	Edenderry ...	— 5·3
Cork	+ 2·4	Navan	— 7·2	Killiney and Ballybrack ...	— 24·3
Limerick	+ 2·4	Westport	— 5·1	Dingle	— 10·0
Waterford	— 3·0	Athy	— 2·1	Carrickmacross ...	— 3·3
Galway	+ 7·3	Naas	— 10·4	Skerries	+ 1·9
Dundalk	+ 6·6	Birr	— 15·9	Portarlington ...	— 2·9
Drogheda	+ 1·7	Maryborough ...	+ 3·2	Roscommon ...	— 1·5
Wexford	+ 3·0	Kilrush	— 8·8	Bagenalstown ...	— 2·8
Sligo	+ 2·5	Tuam	+ 10·5	Tramore	+ 10·2
Tralee	+ 2·3	Cavan	+ 3·3	Cahirciveen ...	— 6·5
Kilkenny	— 4·5	Wicklow	— 6·7	Ardee	— 2·5
Clonmel	— 11·3	Passage West ...	+ 7·2	Clara	+ 1·5
Bray	+ 12·3	Cashel	+ 5·0	Caher	— 11·5
Athlone	+ 0·9	Listowel	— 14·4	Charleville ...	— 12·5
Carlow	+ 8·2	Bandon	— 9·4	Kilkee	— 0·4
Cobh	— 13·8	Loughrea	+ 17·5	Kanturk ...	+ 7·4
Tipperary	— 16·4	Newcastle West ...	+ 8·2	Greystones ...	+ 30·0
Enniscorthy ...	+ 0·9	Roscrea	+ 19·4	Tullow	— 16·3
Ennis	+ 0·8	Clonakilty	— 6·5	Killester	(a)
Youghal	— 5·5	Kinsale	— 31·7	Dunmanway ...	— 3·3
Killarney	— 8·1	Middleton	— 14·1	Castleblayney ...	— 8·4
Mullingar	— 4·4	Bantry	— 15·0	Rathkeale ...	— 9·1
Ballinasloe	+ 1·5	Skibbereen ...	— 13·0	Rush	— 0·1
Dungarvan	+ 4·6	Knockrea	+ 28·6	Cootehill ...	— 1·2
New Ross	— 9·7	Macroom	— 11·2	Callan	— 24·5
Tullamore	+ 0·1	Clones	— 1·5		
Ballina	+ 4·5	Boyle	— 13·7		

(a) Not a Census Town in 1911.

In the latter table the towns are arranged in order of the population in 1926. It will be seen that in the last intercensal period three of the four County Boroughs increased in population, Waterford alone showing a decrease. A great increase in the Dublin Suburbs and in the towns adjacent to the city will be noted, for example Terenure (22%), Dalkey (17%), Killiney and Ballybrack (24%), also a marked increase in many of the seaside resorts, viz., Bray (12%), Howth (23%), Greystones (30%), Tramore (10%).

The changes in the population of what were formerly British garrison towns will also be observed. The declines in the populations of Fermoy (34%), Newbridge (34%), Kildare (20%) and Tipperary (16%) were due principally to the exodus of the British military, while the towns affected to a lesser extent by this factor include Clonmel, Mullingar and Kinsale. Increases due largely to the presence of garrisons may be noted in Templemore (25%) and Castlebar (15%). Buncrana shows an increase of 23%, due partly to the increase in the number of military and partly to its position as a seaside resort. Increases partly attributable to garrisons may be noted in Carlow, Kilkenny, Athlone, Boyle and Naas.

Amongst towns the changes of population in which cannot be regarded as being due principally to the three factors (*a*) proximity to Dublin City, (*b*) seaside resorts, (*c*) movements of garrisons, the most marked *increases* occurred in Knockrea (a suburb

of Cork City) (29%), Roscrea (19%) and Loughrea (17%), and the most marked *decreases* in Kinsale (32%), Callan (25%), Tullow (16%), Birr (16%) and Bantry (15%).

Population according to Sexes.

There were 1,506,889 males and 1,465,103 females in Saorstát Eireann in 1926, a ratio of 972 females to 1,000 males. The following table gives the ratios for Saorstát Eireann and the provinces in each of the Census since 1821 :—

FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES IN SAORSTAT EIREANN.

Year	Saorstat Eireann	Leinster	Munster	Connacht	Ulster (3 Cos.)
1821	1,025	1,044	1,016	1,004	1,041
1831	1,042	1,058	1,037	1,035	1,032
1841	1,026	1,048	1,020	1,004	1,029
1851	1,049	1,056	1,053	1,037	1,038
1861	1,030	1,039	1,032	1,011	1,028
1871	1,034	1,045	1,031	1,021	1,039
1881	1,024	1,030	1,017	1,019	1,035
1891	1,007	1,021	995	1,001	1,009
1901	1,001	1,016	989	999	992
1911	975	993	968	958	967
1926	972	1,002	965	944	937

The decline in the proportion of females in the total population which began in 1871 continued, although the latest figure, 972, is only three below the 1911 ratio, contrasting with a decline of twenty-six in the previous decade. Between 1911 and 1926 the Leinster ratio increased by nine, while the ratios for the other provinces declined. This table also shows that the female-male ratio for each of the provinces of Saorstát Eireann usually fluctuated in the same direction, up or down, between consecutive Censuses. It will, of course, be evident that the political changes in the last intercensal period (resulting in particular in the withdrawal of British Forces from this country) and the deaths of Irish soldiers in the European war would tend towards retarding the decline in the female-male ratio. In this connection reference may be made to Co. Kildare, where the ratio was the lowest in Ireland in 1911 and which increased more than in any other county in 1926.

The following table shows the female-male ratio in the town and country districts of each province and county in 1926. It will be seen that in the town districts the ratio is 1,103, compared with 917 in other districts :—

FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES IN EACH COUNTY.

County, etc.	Total	Towns over 1,500 population	Other Population	County	Total	Towns over 1,500 population	Other Population
Saorstat Eireann	972	1,103	917	Wexford ...	973	1,106	931
				Wicklow ...	992	1,277	887
Leinster ...	1,002	1,116	896	Clare ...	899	1,099	876
Munster ...	965	1,096	916	Cork* ...	997	1,113	937
Connacht ...	944	1,010	937	Kerry ...	941	1,046	923
Ulster (3 Cos.)	937	1,107	925	Limerick* ...	972	1,073	929
				Tipperary ...	934	1,070	888
Carlow ...	937	995	912	Waterford* ...	993	1,127	903
Dublin* ...	1,116	1,144	942	Galway ...	914	1,008	898
Kildare ...	814	915	791	Leitrim ...	912	—	912
Kilkenny ...	914	986	901	Mayo ...	990	983	991
Laoighis ...	895	939	888	Roscommon	931	1,021	926
Longford ...	915	972	910	Sligo ...	947	1,042	930
Louth ...	976	1,013	946	Cavan ...	893	1,032	886
Meath ...	903	1,066	888	Donegal ...	953	1,069	948
Offaly ...	908	1,062	863	Monaghan ...	958	1,167	923
Westmeath ...	884	897	881				

* Including County Borough.

The next table contrasts the ratio of the sexes in Saorstát Eireann with that of other countries. The countries are arranged in ascending order of the magnitude of the ratio :—

FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Country	Females per 1,000 males	Country	Females per 1,000 males	Country	Females per 1,000 males
Canada (1921) ...	940	Italy (1921) ...	1,028	Poland (1921) ...	1,070
South Africa (1926) ...	957 (a)	Belgium (1920) ...	1,032	Switzerland (1920) ...	1,074
New Zealand (1926) ...	959	Sweden (1920) ...	1,037	Czecho Slovakia (1921)	1,075
U.S.A. (1920) ...	961	Yugo Slavia (1920) ...	1,039	Austria (1923) ...	1,076
Australia (1921) ...	967	Denmark (1921) ...	1,053	Scotland (1921) ...	1,080
Saorstat Eireann (1926)	972	Norway (1920) ...	1,053	France (1926) ...	1,083
Roumania (1919) ...	985	Hungary (1920) ...	1,062	England and Wales (1921) ...	1,096
Bulgaria (1926) ...	997	Spain (1920) ...	1,063	Portugal (1920) ...	1,113
Netherlands (1920)	1,013	Nth. Ireland (1926)	1,066		
Finland (1920) ...	1,027	Germany (1925) ...	1,067		

(a) White population.

The proportion of females per 1,000 males in the population of Saorstát Eireann is lower than that of any of the other 22 *European* countries shown. It is greater than that of the United States and the other overseas countries shown above where a constant influx of settlers, in which males predominate, keeps the female ratio low. The exceptional position of Saorstát Eireann apparently bears a close relation to the fact that the stream of migration from Ireland to the United States always contains a large proportion of females (see next table).

Natural Increase and Emigration.

In the last intercensal period the decline in population was 167,696, births exceeded deaths by 237,333, so that the sum, 405,029, must represent net emigration, or emigration less immigration, during the period, an average of 27,002 per annum. The following table gives corresponding figures for each sex for each intercensal period since 1871 :—

Period	Average yearly decline		Average yearly natural increase (births less deaths)		Average yearly net emigration		No. of females emigrating per 1,000 males
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1871–81	8,003	10,314	16,955	14,900	24,958	25,214	1,010
1881–91	18,384	21,749	10,873	8,727	29,257	30,476	1,042
1891–01	11,852	12,836	8,463	6,491	20,315	19,327	951
1901–11	2,058	6,156	9,706	8,234	11,764	14,390	1,223
1911–26	5,508	5,672	8,426	7,396	13,934	13,068	938

In considering this table regard will be had to the abnormal migration during the last period, which, as indicated above, might have accounted for 70,000, or nearly 5,000 per annum, out of the total of 27,000 per annum. In the last period emigration had more than halved since 1881-91. It will also be noted that female migrants are usually about equal in number to males. Were it not for the abnormal migration in the last period, it is probable that there would have been a very considerable excess of females amongst the emigrants.

Rates per Thousand of Average Population per Annum.

Period	Leinster			Munster			Connacht			Ulster (3 Counties)			Saorstat Eireann		
	Dec. in pop.	Nat. inc.	Net emigr.	Dec. in pop.	Nat. inc.	Net emigr.	Dec. in pop.	Nat. inc.	Net emigr.	Dec. in pop.	Nat. inc.	Net emigr.	Dec. in pop.	Nat. inc.	Net emigr.
1871–81 ...	4 6	4 3	8 9	4 6	9 1	13·7	2 9	12 0	15 0	7·8	8·4	16 3	4 6	8·0	12·7
1881–91 ...	7 4	2 9	10 3	12 7	5 7	18 4	12 5	8 5	21 0	13 3	5·6	18 9	10 9	5 3	16·
1891–01 ...	3 0	2 5	5 6	8 6	5 0	13 6	11 3	6 9	18 3	10 4	4·4	14·7	7 4	4 5	11·9
1901–11 ...	+0 8*	4·4	3 6	3 9	6 2	10 1	5 7	7 4	13 1	4 3	4 8	9 1	2 6	5 6	8·2
1911–26 ...	0 7	4 7	5 5	4 4	5 6	9 9	6 7	6 1	12 8	6 6	4 0	10 6	3·7	5 2	8 8

* Increase.

In Munster, Connacht, in the three Ulster Counties and in the Saorstát as a whole the rate of natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) declined in the last intercensal period after recording a substantial increase in the 1901-11 decade. The rate of natural increase for the Saorstát has been fairly steady since the 1881-91 decade: the rate of decrease of population has reflected changes in the rate of migration. If abnormal migration be taken as averaging 5,000 per annum in the 1911-26 period the rate of "normal" emigration would have been about 7.2 per thousand instead of 8.8 per thousand shown in the last table, comparing with 8.2 in 1901-11, 11.9 in 1891-01 and 16.3 in 1881-91.

Ireland is absolutely unique amongst the countries of the world in the relation which the number of her natives living outside of Ireland bears to the population of the mother country. The following table, compiled from the Census returns of the countries to which the Irish have emigrated shows that in 1920-21 there were 1,762,335 natives of Ireland residing in the five countries indicated. In addition there were 34,419 Irish-born in New Zealand, 12,289 in the Union of South Africa, and 8,414 in India, or a total of 1,817,457, which is equivalent to 43% of the population of Ireland in 1926.

Numbers of Irish-born Persons in Various Countries, 1841-1921.

Year	Population of Ireland	U.S.A.(a)	England and Wales	Scotland	Canada	Australia
		Irish-born persons				
1841	8,175,124	(b)	289,404	126,321	122,000(c)	(b)
1851	6,552,385	961,719	519,959	207,367	227,000(c)	(b)
1861	5,798,564	1,611,304	601,634	204,083	286,031(c)	(b)
1871	5,412,377	1,855,827	566,540	207,770	223,163	(b)
1881	5,174,836	1,854,571	562,374	218,745	185,526	212,633
1891	4,704,750	1,871,509	458,315	194,807	149,184	226,949
1901	4,456,775	1,615,459	426,565	205,064	101,629	184,085
1911	4,390,219	1,352,251	375,325	174,715	92,874	139,434
1921	4,228,553(c)	1,037,234	364,747	159,020	93,301	105,033

(a) Year previous to dates in col. 1. (b) Not available. (c) 1926 Census.

The highest number of Irish-born recorded in the United States was 1,871,509 in 1891, since when the numbers have fallen away considerably. The highest total recorded in Great Britain was 805,717 Irish-born in 1861: in 1921 the number had declined to 523,767. The 364,747 Irish-born in England and Wales in 1921 included 281,190 born in Saorstát counties, 65,491 in the six Northern Counties, and for the remaining 18,066 the part was not defined.

CHAPTER III.

INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Irish occupational statistics have an interesting history. Prior to 1841 there could scarcely be said to have been any systematic classification of occupations. In 1821 the numbers of occupied persons in each parish, town, barony and county were merely classified into the three main groups: (1) number of persons chiefly employed in agriculture; (2) number of persons chiefly employed in trades, manufactures or handicrafts; (3) other occupied persons. In 1831 *families* were classified into three classes and in addition *occupied persons* in the following nine groups were shown:—(1) agricultural occupiers employing labourers; (2) agricultural occupiers not employing labourers; (3) labourers employed in agriculture; (4) persons employed in manufacture or in making manufacturing machinery; (5) employed in retail trade or in handicraft as masters or workmen; (6) capitalists, bankers, professional and other educated men; (7) labourers employed in labour not agricultural; (8) male servants; (9) female servants. About 300,000 males "upwards of 20 years of age" returned as "Employed in Retail Trade or Handicraft as Masters or Workmen" were classified for each county and certain towns into about 200 specified occupations.

For the Census of 1841 the Commissioners devised a classification of occupations based upon the principle that every occupied person contibutes to the "wants" of the community. These wants were classified into the following nine orders:—(1) occupations ministering to the production of food; (2) ministering to clothing; (3) ministering to lodging, furniture, machinery, etc.; (4) ministering to health; (5) ministering to charity; (6) ministering to justice; (7) ministering to education; (8) ministering to religion and (9) unclassified. Of this classification it might fairly be claimed that (in the words of the Census Commissioners of 1871)—"At a time . . . . when ideas "upon this subject were crude and elementary, even among the best informed and "most thoughtful statisticians of the United Kingdom a long stride forward was "made by the Irish Census Commission of the day. The conception itself of a scheme "of classified occupation tables had to be looked for as yet upon the continent of "Europe; but having due regard to all that had been previously attempted or "accomplished, the Irish Commissioners elaborated the scheme of occupation tables "according to which the ranks, pursuits and means of subsistence of the Irish people "have been presented in the Census returns of 1841, 1851, and 1861." In 1841 the number of specific occupations used was 460. In 1851 the general scheme of classification was identical with that of 1841, but the number of specific occupations was increased to 580. In 1861 the number of occupational groups was increased from 9 to 13 to include the 4 additional orders comprising occupations ministering respectively to conveyance and travelling, to banking and agency, to amusement and to science and art; and the number of specific occupations was increased to 800. It is important to observe that in the Irish classification used from 1841 to 1861 the fundamental distinction between makers and dealers was rigidly and consciously observed.

At a meeting of the International Statistical Congress in London in 1860 the Prince Consort in his inaugural address remarked that "The Census of Great Britain "and Ireland was not taken on precisely the same plan in essential particulars, thereby "diminishing its value for general purposes." The Irish Census Commissioners state that, this observation having been brought to their notice, they decided to prepare Occupation Tables for Ireland, adopting the system of classification used by

the Commissioners for England and Wales and Scotland, but at the same time they found it expedient to continue the Irish classification used in 1841 and 1851. According to the English classification the whole population, not merely occupied persons, were divided into six main classes : (1) professional, (2) domestic, (3) commercial, (4) agricultural, (5) industrial, (6) indefinite and non-productive. These six classes were subdivided into 18 orders and sub-orders. This classification, with certain relatively unimportant modifications, was used at each Irish Census from 1871 to 1911 inclusive although the 1871 Commissioners were very critical of it and obviously only adopted it, in preference to the Irish classification, under compulsion and with the gravest misgivings. While paying tribute to the great desirability of uniformity for purposes of comparison they state that " we can oppose no argument to the conviction, that " it is reserved for the highest intelligences only, possessing an absolute mastery over " the subject, and qualified by intimate knowledge of the statistics of individual " countries, under the head of occupations, to put to account the greatly diversified " wealth of learning, which is to be accumulated from so many directions, and to " harmonise the results by an induction at once large and safe." The Irish Commissioners then proceeded to criticise the English scheme in detail. In particular they questioned very forcibly the propriety of allocating wives gainfully occupied from the occupations to which they would naturally be referable (*e.g.*, milliners, dressmakers, etc.) to the domestic class. (This particular defect was rectified for the Census of 1881.) They state that " notwithstanding the apparent oneness which now exists between the " English, Scotch and Irish Occupational Tables, the so much coveted uniformity had " not been attained even provisionally," and they refused to accept " any responsi- " bility for a scheme of tabulation in whose construction we had no part, and for " whose inconsistencies—perhaps accidental, perhaps inevitable—we have never- " theless been held accountable during the issue of our County Publications." As stated above, notwithstanding these detailed criticisms, most of which have been justified by experience, the Government decided that the English scheme of classification should be used at the Censuses of 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911.

At the English Census of 1921 the compiling authority introduced several new principles into the compilation of occupation statistics. The most important of these was the drawing of a sharp distinction between industry and occupation, which at all previous Censuses had been obscured. This distinction, broadly speaking, consists in classifying all occupied persons according to (*a*) their personal occupation and (*b*) the business of their employers. The former is regarded as the occupational classification and the latter as the industrial classification. For instance, a carpenter working in a brewery would be attributed to the specific occupation of Carpenter in the Occupation Tables and to the industry of Brewing in the Industry Tables. Accordingly, two completely distinct tabulations were made of the whole population gainfully occupied.

In addition, the British Census Authorities, for the Census of 1921, compiled a list of about 30,000 occupational terms fully and scientifically classified in a form convenient for reference. This list was published by the Stationery Office, London, in 1924. For the 1926 Census the compiling authority in the Saorstát took full advantage of this pioneering work of fundamental importance of their British colleagues. The code lists of occupations and industries used by the clerical staff were based on the British lists, the numbers of non-agricultural occupations being, of course, considerably reduced and the number of agricultural occupations and industries expanded. The very voluminous " Dictionary of Occupational Terms " issued by the Ministry of Labour, London, in 1927, was also used in the Saorstát Census.

The Saorstát compiling authorities very gladly make this acknowledgment of indebtedness. They found themselves in the position of being as willing to take

advantage of the British system of 1921 (not solely or even principally for the sake of comparability or uniformity, but because of the inherent excellence of that system), as their predecessors were reluctant to use the British system in 1871.

It is a disadvantage that the new system of classification makes such a complete break in principle with that used at previous Censuses; comparisons with earlier years are almost impossible. Nevertheless it is expected the advantages will outweigh the disadvantages; the new classification has been placed on such a firm basis that no fundamental changes may be necessary for many Censuses and comparability may be maintained.

INDUSTRIES.

On 18th April, 1926, the population of Saorstát Eireann was distributed in the following main categories :—

Persons 12 years of age or over :—	
Persons at work	1,223,014
Persons described as "out of work," except those confined to hospitals, etc.	78,071
All persons, 12 years of age or over confined to hospitals, etc.	41,074
*Other persons, 12 years of age or over	941,698
Persons under 12 years of age	688,135
Total population	2,971,992

**Included under this heading are 550,147 females engaged on household duties.*

In Volume VII. (Industries) the 1,223,014 persons who were "at work" are classified according to the industry in which they were engaged, that is to say, the business of their employers if they are employees, or their own business, if they are employers or working on their own account. A notable exception occurs in the case of private domestic servants who are allocated to the "Personal Service" industry. It follows that the number shown as engaged in any industry includes, in addition to the numbers of persons whose occupations are more or less particular to the industry, the number of clerks, transport workers, general labourers, etc., whose occupations are common to most industries. A carpenter employed in a brewery is allocated to the Brewing industry and not to the Wood-working industry.

As already stated, the 1926 Census was the first in Ireland in which complete and distinct Occupational and Industrial distributions of the population have been given. It may be added that at previous Censuses the classification used was a mixed one, perhaps rather more occupational than industrial. In consequence it was not possible to establish comparisons with previous Censuses on a purely industrial or occupational basis.

The following table shows the number of persons "at work" in the principal industrial groups.

Industrial Group	Males	Females	Total Persons	Per Centages by Industries
	Persons "at work"			%
Agriculture	526,494	122,081	648,575	53·0
Other Production	132,462	31,912	164,374	13·5
Total Production	658,956	153,993	812,949	66·5
Transport	37,709	1,181	38,890	3·2
Commerce	79,926	34,311	114,237	9·3
Public Administration and Defence ...	56,348	19,798	76,146	6·2
Professions	20,714	18,209	38,923	3·2
Personal Service	28,826	99,130	127,956	10·5
Other Industries	11,131	2,782	13,913	1·1
Total	893,610	329,404	1,223,014	100·0

Almost exactly two-thirds of the employed population in the Saorstát are "producers," about one-tenth are in each of the groups Personal Service (which includes hotels, public-houses, hair-dressing, etc., as well as private (domestic service) and in Commerce, about 6% are in Public Administration and Defence and about 3% each in Transport and in the Professions.

Comparisons of these statistics with those of most other countries are not satisfactory because the classifications of occupations and industries used and the allocation of individual occupations to industrial groups is different in different countries, even where a distinction is observed between the two systems of classification. It is believed, however, that the countries shown in the following table can be compared with safety.

Country	Agriculture	Other Production	Total Production	Transport	Commerce	Public Adm. and Defence (b)	Professions (c)	Personal Service (d)	Total (e)
Saorstát Eireann (1926) (a)	51·3	15·0	66·3	3·4	9·6	5·1	4·4	10·9	100·0
Northern Ireland (1926)	26·1	40·2	66·3	3·9	12·3	5·2	3·4	8·9	100·0
England and Wales (1921)	6·7	48·6	55·3	7·2	13·5	6·6	4·4	12·9	100·0
Scotland (1921)	8·5	51·2	59·7	7·2	13·5	5·2	4·6	9·8	100·0
New Zealand (1926) ...	24·9	27·5	52·4	9·6	15·6	6·5	6·3	9·5	100·0
South Africa (1921) ...	33·8	20·3	54·1	10·7	15·0	15·2		4·8	100·0
France (1921)	41·4	30·6	72·0	5·5	7·7	4·3	3·6	6·7	100·0

(a) Including "out of work" classified according to industry in which last employed. (b) Excluding public education. (c) Including all education. (d) Including amusements and recreation. (e) Including other specified industries, but excluding unspecified industries.

The percentages shown for the Saorstát are different from those in the first table in that (a) they are based on figures which (for purposes of comparison) include those who were described as "out of work," (b) all Education has been allocated to Professions and (c) they exclude persons of undefined industries.

This table emphasises the weakness of the Saorstát in the non-agricultural productive industries in which only 15% of the working population are engaged. The proportion engaged in production is large and in distribution small. The proportion engaged in personal service (11%), while less than in England, is greater than in any of the other countries listed.

Industrial groups in different areas.

The following table shows, by main industrial groups, the percentage distribution of persons "at work" in each province.

Industrial Group	Leinster	Munster	Connacht	Ulster (3 Cos.)	Saorstat Eireann
	%	%	%	%	%
Agriculture	34·2	53·2	78·0	72·4	53·0
Other Production	19·0	13·9	5·3	7·7	13·5
Transport	4·7	3·2	1·4	1·4	3·2
Commerce	13·2	9·2	4·3	5·4	9·3
Public Admin. & Defence	8·6	5·3	4·2	4·2	6·2
Professions	5·1	2·7	1·4	1·3	3·2
Personal Service	13·7	11·3	5·0	6·7	10·5
Other Industries	1·5	1·2	0·4	0·9	1·1
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The very striking differences between the provinces not only in the proportions of agriculturists but also in the proportions of persons engaged in production (53% in Leinster and 83% in Connacht), in distribution (18% in Leinster and 6% in Connacht), in professions (5% in Leinster and 1% in Connacht) and in personal service (14% in Leinster and 5% in Connacht) will be noted.

The difference between Leinster and Munster and the other provinces is due in part, of course, to the fact that the cities in these provinces perform services for the whole country. That the differences are not due solely to the degree of urbanisation will be seen from the following table in which the proportions are shown for certain typical counties :—

Industrial Group	Meath	Kerry	Galway	Cavan	Donegal
	%	%	%	%	%
Agriculture	60·5	66·8	75·3	76·1	71·6
Other Production	10·7	9·3	6·6	5·4	9·1
Transport	1·8	2·2	1·3	1·0	1·5
Commerce	6·2	6·1	4·1	5·7	4·5
Public Admin. & Defence	5·4	4·6	4·9	3·5	4·6
Professions	2·0	1·5	1·8	1·5	0·9
Personal Service	12·4	9·0	5·5	6·4	6·6
Other Industries	1·0	0·5	0·5	0·4	1·2
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Percentage of persons living in towns and villages ...	16·8	22·1	21·3	13·6	14·3

It will be seen that although Meath and Cavan have a smaller proportion of the population living in towns and villages than Galway they have higher proportions engaged in distribution (transport and commerce) and in personal service. The contrast between Galway and Kerry is also striking.

The following table shows the distribution of persons "at work" in broad industrial groups in different types of districts :—

Industrial Group	Towns with populations of 1,500 or over					Remainder of Country		Saorstat Eireann
	Dublin*	Other 3 Co. Boroughs	7 Towns over 10,000	14 Towns 5,000–10,000	76 Towns 1,500–5,000	Including Agriculture	Excluding Agriculture	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agriculture	0·6	0·9	2·6	3·5	6·1	73·5	—	53·0
Other Production ...	30·6	30·9	27·8	23·6	22·7	7·5	28·3	13·5
Total Production ...	31·2	31·8	30·4	27·1	28·8	81·0	28·3	66·5
Transport	8·0	11·0	7·7	6·2	4·9	1·4	5·3	3·2
Commerce	22·3	23·6	22·4	22·9	23·8	3·9	14·7	9·3
Public Admin. and Defence ...	11·8	10·3	14·0	14·6	11·7	3·9	14·8	6·2
Professions	7·9	5·3	6·5	6·4	7·0	1·6	6·1	3·2
Personal Service ...	16·4	16·1	17·7	20·8	21·1	7·5	28·2	10·5
Others	2·4	1·9	1·3	2·0	2·7	0·7	2·6	1·1
Total ...	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

* Including the four adjoining Urban Districts.

On account of the fundamentally different industrial distribution outside of the towns a column has been added showing the distribution of non-agricultural industries in the "remainder of country" and the figures shown in this column are more comparable with the figures shown in the first five columns. It will be seen that the proportion engaged in production and distribution is highest in the County Boroughs of Cork, Limerick and Waterford. In Public Administration (which includes most of those engaged in primary education) and Defence the proportion is highest in the rural districts. In the Professions the proportion is highest in Dublin while in Personal Service the proportion is highest in rural districts and there is a definite tendency in this group to increase proportionately with decreasing size of town. The proportion engaged in Commerce is quite definitely lowest in rural districts.

Tables 9 and 10 of Volume VII will possibly be found the most useful and interesting. Table 10 shows under each industry the numbers at work in each principal occupation and occupational group, while the following is an abridgement of Table 9 :—

Industrial Group	Occupational Group						
	Production	Transport	Commerce	Professions	Personal Service	Others	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agriculture ...	99·7	0·1	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·1	100·0
Other Production	86·0	3·5	2·3	0·5	0·4	7·3	100·0
Transport ...	20·3	64·7	0·3	0·2	0·8	13·7	100·0
Commerce ...	5·3	10·2	64·5	0·4	1·2	18·4	100·0
Public Admin. and Defence ...	8·0	11·0	0·1	27·4	2·6	50·9	100·0
Professions ...	4·4	0·8	0·3	75·5	8·2	10·8	100·0
Personal Service ...	5·0	3·2	1·4	1·3	86·3	2·8	100·0
Others ...	9·0	5·0	4·9	7·1	5·2	68·8	100·0
Total ...	66·8	4·6	6·6	4·5	9·7	7·8	100·0

This table brings out the essential difference between the industrial and occupational classification. As is evident, practically all persons engaged in the industry of agriculture have also agriculture as their personal occupation. In non-agricultural productive industries 86% are occupied in the actual productive processes. In commerce and finance only 65% are in the corresponding occupational group.

Agriculture.

There were 648,575 persons, constituting 53% of the total population " at work " in agriculture, and of these 646,295 persons were working on farms, the remaining 2,280 being engaged in gardening, forestry, etc. The following table shows the sizes of farms on which they worked as farmers, as farmers' relatives, as agricultural labourers, etc. :—

" At work " in Agriculture	Size of farm (acres)								
	1–5	5–10	10–15	15–30	30–50	50–100	100–200	200 and over	Total*
Persons (in thousands) ...	22	55	67	158	122	117	61	34	646
Percentage	3·3	8·5	10·3	24·4	18·9	18·1	9·5	5·3	100·0

* Including workers on farms under 1 acre and on farms of unspecified areas.

One-quarter of the persons engaged in agriculture depend for their livelihood on farms 1-15 acres, another quarter on farms 15-30 acres and one-half on farms over 30 acres.

The persons working on farms are classified by status as follows :—

	Persons.
Employers	51,840
Working on own account	217,433
Assisting relatives	263,738
Employees	113,284
Total working on Farms ...	646,295

Only one-fifth of the farmers are employers of labour. For every 100 farmers there were 98 persons assisting relatives and 42 employees. The following table shows these percentages for each class of holding :—

Status	Size of farm (acres)								All farms
	1–5	5–10	10–15	15–30	30–50	50–100	100–200	200 and over	
Farmers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Assisting relatives	70	81	86	96	107	117	120	103	98
Employees	15	7	9	13	.30	69	148	371	42

The proportion of relatives assisting increases regularly with size of farm from 70 per 100 farmers on holdings of 1-5 acres to 120 on holdings of 100-200 acres. Employees increase more rapidly from only 7 per 100 farmers on holdings 5-10 acres to 371 on holdings of 200 acres and over.

The following table shows the numbers of persons engaged on farms in each province in 1926 and their proportionate distribution on certain sizes of farms :—

Province	Persons engaged on farms	Percentage on farms by size (acres)				
		1–15	15–30	30–50	50–100	100& over
Leinster	155,442	14·4	17·5	18·0	22·1	25·5
Munster	207,365	10·7	16·8	21·7	28·4	20·6
Connacht	187,384	34·9	35·6	17·1	7·5	4·1
Ulster (3 Cos.)	96,104	34·7	29·9	17·3	10·6	5·7
Saorstat Eireann	646,295	22·2	24·4	18·8	18·1	14·8

In Connacht and the Ulster Counties (with 35% of agriculturists on farms 1-15 acres) the proportions are similar, but they are very different from the proportions for the other provinces. It will be seen that about one-half of the agricultural population are engaged on farms less than 50 acres in Leinster and Munster, while in the other provinces about two-thirds are on farms less than 30 acres.

In the next table the counties are arranged in order of the proportion of agriculturalists engaged on small farms (taken as 1-15 acres) :—

PERSONS ENGAGED ON FARMS 1-15 ACRES AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENGAGED ON ALL FARMS.

	%		%		%
Mayo	45	Dublin*	17	Wicklow	10
Donegal	42	Westmeath	17	Waterford*	10
Sligo	33	Offaly	16	Tipperary N.R. ...	9
Galway	32	Kerry	16	Limerick*	9
Monaghan	30	Kildare	15	Carlow	9
Roscommon ...	28	Laoighise	15	Wexford	9
Louth	28	Meath	14	Cork*	8
Leitrim	27	Clare	13	Tipperary S.R. ...	8
Cavan	26			Kilkenny	8
Longford	25				

* Excluding the Co. Borough.

It will be seen that a natural break in the sequence occurs between Longford (with 25%) and Dublin (with 17%) and between Clare (with 13%) and Wicklow (with 10%). All the Connacht and Ulster counties are in the first group, together with two Leinster counties, Louth and Longford. In the second group six of the eight counties are in Leinster, and in the last group of nine counties (or parts of counties) five are in Munster. (See lower right hand map of those inset at pp. 32-33).

The following are the percentages of agriculturists engaged on large farms in each county :—

PERSONS ENGAGED ON FARMS OF OVER 100 ACRES AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENGAGED ON ALL FARMS.

	%		%		%
Kildare	40	Wexford	27	Kerry	13
Waterford*... ...	35	Carlow	27	Clare	11
Meath	35	Kilkenny	26	Donegal	8
Wicklow	32	Cork*	25	Longford	8
Dublin*	32	Tipperary S.R. ...	25	Galway	6
		Tipperary N.R. ...	23	Sligo	5
		Laoighise	22	Roscommon ...	5
		Westmeath	20	Cavan	4
		Offaly	20	Monaghan	3
		Louth	19	Mayo	3
		Limerick*	19	Leitrim	2

* Excluding the Co. Borough.

In the first group four of the 5 counties are contiguous round Dublin ; seven of 11 counties (or parts of counties) in the second group are also in Leinster ; and in the last group the only Leinster county is Longford. Four of the 6 Munster counties head the list of counties arranged in order of the proportion of persons engaged in agriculture on the medium-sized holdings 30-50 acres.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE ON DIFFERENT SIZES OF FARMS RELATED TO THE AREA UNDER CROPS AND PASTURE.

Size of Farm	Total persons engaged	Area under crops and pasture	Acres of crops and pasture per person engaged
1—30 acres	301,084	2,821,011	9·4
30—50 ,, ...	121,820	2,126,425	17·5
50—100 ,, ...	117,255	2,983,770	25·4
100—200 ,, ...	61,155	2,327,769	38·1
200 acres and over	34,298	1,955,268	57·0
All sizes of Farms	648,575*	12,255,735†	18·9

* Includes 335 persons engaged on holdings of less than 1 acre, 10,348 on Farms the area of which was not specified, and 2,280 other persons (market gardeners, foresters, etc.), engaged in agriculture.
† Includes 41,492 acres of holdings of less than 1 acre or the area of which was not specified.

On farms of 1-30 acres each person's labour is applied to 9 acres of agricultural land, and the rate increases regularly to 57 acres per person on the largest class of holding. Inversely, the number of persons per 1,000 acres of crops and pasture on holdings of 1-30 acres was 106.7, decreasing to 17.5 persons per 1,000 acres on holdings of 200 acres and over.

In the Saorstat there were 53 persons engaged in agriculture per 1,000 acres of crops and pasture. The following table shows the densities of agricultural labour in the counties arranged in descending order of magnitude.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE PER 1,000 ACRES OF CROPS AND PASTURE.

Donegal	97	Kerry	57	Carlow	40
Mayo	97	Louth	53	Laoighise	39
Sligo	72	Clare	48	Offaly	39
Leitrim	71	Cork	48	Kilkenny	39
Monaghan	70	Wexford	44	Westmeath	37
Cavan	69	Limerick	44	Wicklow	36
Galway	65	Waterford	42	Kildare	29
Longford	60	Dublin	42	Meath	28
Roscommon	60	Tipperary	40		

In this regard the counties Donegal and Mayo, with 97 persons engaged in agriculture per 1,000 acres of agricultural land, are in a class by themselves. It will also be seen that the first group of nine counties include the eight Connacht and Ulster counties and only one Leinster county. All the Munster counties are in the second group, where the densities range from 40 to 57. All the counties in the last group are in Leinster. The distribution of the agricultural population is, therefore, geographically homogeneous. The densities for the provinces were 81 for the three Ulster counties, 73 for Connacht, 47 for Munster, and 39 for Leinster.

Non-agricultural production.

There were 164,374 persons, or 13·5% of total persons at work, engaged in non-agricultural production. The specified industries which employed more than 1,000 persons are arranged in order of magnitude in the following table :—

Persons at work	Non-agricultural productive industries
Over 10,000	General Building and Contracting (other than Local Authority) 20,437 ; Building and Contracting (Local Authority) 10,703.
7,500—10,000	Tailoring 9,345 ; Dressmaking 9,223 ; Carpentry 7,977.
5,000—7,500	Bread and Confectionery 6,857 ; Boots 6,621 ; Shoe Forging 6,452 ; Brewing 5,521.
2,500—5,000	Sea Fishing 4,269 ; Self-propelled Road Vehicles* 4,241 ; Milling 4,058 ; Printing (other than Newspapers) and Bookbinding 3,996 ; House Painting 3,272 ; Sawmills 3,251 ; Biscuits 3,179 ; Railway Works 2,840 ; Woollens 2,735 ; Creameries 2,660.
1,000—2,500	Sweets and Jams 2,284 ; Tobacco 2,064 ; Bacon Curing 2,054 ; Skins and Leather 1,848 ; Newspapers 1,841 ; General Engineering 1,782 ; Carriages, Carts, Motor Car Bodies 1,767 ; Gas Works 1,694 ; Furniture 1,537 ; Shirts and Collars 1,481 ; Jute and Hemp Manufacture, etc. 1,455 ; Soap, Candles, etc. 1,354 ; Plumbing 1,353 ; Hosiery 1,292 ; Inland Fishing 1,264; Agricultural Machines, etc. 1,263 ; Mineral Waters 1,086 ; Lace and Embroidery 1,082 ; Fertilisers 1,078 ; Ship Building 1,027 ; Malting 1,012 ; Electrical Installation 1,011.

* Except Motor Car Bodies and Garages.

The most important specific industry described above as general building and contracting (other than local authority), which employed 20,437 persons, does not include house painting and decorating and plumbing.

The following table shows how the most important groups of industries were distributed by types of district :—

Industrial Group	Number at work	Percentage distribution					
		Dublin*	3 other Co. Boro's.	7 other Towns over 10,000	14 Towns 5,000 to 10,000	76 Towns 1,500 to 5,000	Remainder of country
Fishing	5,533	2·4	3·4	3·8	3·6	11·7	75·1
Food, Drink & Tobacco	32,369	42·2	14·6	5·9	4·3	10·0	23·0
Textiles	7,767	12·9	4·6	12·1	6·0	12·9	51·5
Clothing	28,021	25·9	9·8	4·4	4·8	13·4	41·7
Woodworking ...	14,059	17·6	7·0	3·0	3·1	10·7	58·6
Metals, Machines, Implements ...	12,242	23·8	5·6	6·0	3·0	9·4	52·2
Vehicles	10,238	34·5	13·2	7·4	6·3	12·6	26·0
Papermaking, Printing, Bookbinding	7,217	66·5	11·8	5·5	3·9	6·7	5·6
Building, Contracting	36,456	25·4	8·3	3·7	4·8	10·3	47·5
Others (including unspecified) ...	10,472	41·2	10·8	4·7	3·7	8·0	31·6
Total ...	164,374	30·0	9·8	5·1	4·4	10·8	39·9

* Including the four adjoining Urban Districts.

The industrial groups most concentrated in the Dublin area are paper-making, printing and book-binding (with 66% of the total in Dublin), food, drink and tobacco (42%) and vehicles (35%). Three-quarters of the persons engaged in fishing and more than one-half of those engaged in woodworking, metals (principally shoe-forging) and textiles reside in rural districts.

The following table, in which are listed the specific productive industries in which more than half the total engaged reside in one or two counties (including Co. Boroughs), show that there is a marked degree of local concentration of industry, particularly in Dublin City and County.

PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES LOCALLY CONCENTRATED.

(NOTE.—Counties Dublin, Cork, Limerick and Waterford include the County Boroughs).

Industry	Total at work	Principal Counties.
Coal Mines	688	Kilkenny 458.
Stone Quarries	561	Dublin 174; Wicklow 176.
Biscuits	3,179	Dublin 3,145.
Sweets and Jams	2,284	Dublin 1,640.
Brewing	5,521	Dublin 4,282.
Distilling	913	Dublin 557; Cork 220.
Mineral and Aerated Waters	1,086	Dublin 378; Cork 183.
Tobacco	2,064	Dublin 1,623.
Flax Spinning, Poplin and Silk	305	Dublin 248.
Linen and Cotton	898	Louth 635.
Lace Hemming and Embroidery	1,082	Donegal 728.
Woollens	2,735	Cork 1,044; Westmeath 401.
Hosiery	1,292	Donegal 497; Dublin 402.
Other Textile Manufacturers	1,455	Offaly 595; Donegal 275; Dublin 260.
Shirts and Collar-making	1,481	Dublin 875; Donegal 413.
Underclothing, Handkerchiefs, Scarves and Ties	252	Dublin 154; Monaghan 84.
Millinery	693	Dublin 370.
Cabinet and Furniture-making	1,537	Dublin 853.
Electrical Installation	1,011	Dublin 606.
General Metal Founding and Engineering	1,782	Dublin 1,020.
Precious Metals	772	Dublin 355; Cork 113.
Railway Locomotives and Plant	2,840	Dublin 2,144; Louth 582.
Self-propelled Road Vehicles	4,241	Cork 1,623; Dublin 916.
Ship-building and Repairing	1,027	Cork 477; Dublin 415.
Fertilisers	1,078	Dublin 562; Cork 256.
Other Chemicals including Soap, Candles, etc.	1,354	Dublin 1,026.
Paper and Paper-board	764	Dublin 480.
Cardboard Boxes	616	Dublin 564.
Newspapers	1,841	Dublin 978.
Other Printing and Book-binding	3,996	Dublin 2,991.
House Painting and Decorating	3,272	Dublin 1,526; Cork 382.
Plumbing, Domestic Heating and Lighting	1,353	Dublin 728.
Bricks, Pottery and Glass	706	Dublin 423.
Gas Works	1,694	Dublin 860; Cork 302.
Electricity Supply	560	Dublin 289.

The following are the productive industries which are fairly well distributed all over the country (i.e., industries in which not more than one-half of those engaged reside in any four counties)—dressmaking, 9,223; sawmilling, 3,251; carpentry, 7,977; coopering, 377; shoe-forging, 6,452; sheet metal working, 962; carriages, carts, motor car bodies, making, 1,767; building and contracting (local authorities), 10,703.

Transport and Communication.

The following were the numbers at work in specific industries in this group :—

Railway Transport	17,610
Road :—	
Motor Garages	4,749
Livery Stables and Hiring Establishments	1,212
Cartage and Haulage Contracting	3,288
Tramway Service	2,312
Water	5,374
Docks, Lighthouses, Canals and other Transport	4,345
Total Transport and Communication	38,890

It will be seen that the 9,249 persons employed in road transport (other than tramways, and those in road service under railways) amounted in 1926 to just over one-half of the number employed on railways. The foregoing figures for persons employed in railway transport do not include the 2,840 persons employed in the construction or repair of railway vehicles. Post Office workers are allocated industrially to central government and not to transport.

Statistics available* since the Census of Population was taken show that railway workers (excluding shop and artisan staff) decreased from 14,429 in March, 1926, to 13,876 in March, 1928, and to 12,713 in March, 1931. Persons engaged in regular road motor passenger services increased from 1,680 in August, 1928, to 2,878 in August, 1931. The number of railway workers shown here must not be compared directly with the workers in the road motor passenger services as they have been compiled on different bases. In the case of the cross border services, only those railway workers whose headquarters are situated in the Saorstát are included, whereas all employees in the regular road motor services are included. The figures above show a marked decrease in one instance and a marked increase in the other.

The relation between workers in Transport and Communication and other classes of workers is brought out in the following table.

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION EXPRESSED PER 1,000 OF TOTAL PERSONS AT WORK IN EACH COUNTY.

Waterford Co. Borough	120	Wexford	27	Waterford	17
Limerick Co. Borough	116	Sligo	25	Limerick	16
Cork Co. Borough	103	Cork	24	Donegal	15
Dublin Co. Borough	86	Kerry	22	Monaghan	15
Louth	63	Carlow	21	Offaly	14
Dublin	55	Kilkenny	19	Clare	14
Westmeath	35	Tipperary S.R.	19	Galway	13
Wicklow	35	Laoighise	18	Leitrim	12
Kildare	31	Meath	18	Mayo	11
		Tipperary N.R.	18	Longford	10
				Roscommon	10
				Cavan	10

Commerce and Finance.

In commerce and finance, which employed 114,237 persons, by far the most important groups were trading in grocery and provisions, with 19,495, and the general drapery trade, with 15,040 persons employed. Next in order of size were fresh meat trade, with 5,721 ; general stores, with 5,223 ; chemists' shops, with 4,582 ; trading in metals and tools, with 4,521 ; and trading in coal, with 4,408 persons.

With regard to distribution by type of district, 42% of the total for the whole country were employed in the four County Boroughs and the four Urban Districts adjoining Dublin, and the only numerically important trades in which the corresponding proportion exceeded 50% were milk and dairy products, with 61% ; coal, with 59% ; street trading, with 60%, and chemists' shops, with 57%. The proportion of persons employed in commerce and finance who resided in rural districts was 30%, and the only trades which showed a marked excess of this figure were eggs and live poultry, with 52%, and cattle, sheep and pigs, with 47%.

There were 4,339 persons employed in banking. This is equivalent to 15 per 10,000 of the total population in the Saorstát. The corresponding proportion for the province of Leinster is 20, for Munster 13, for Connacht 8, and for the three Ulster counties 10.

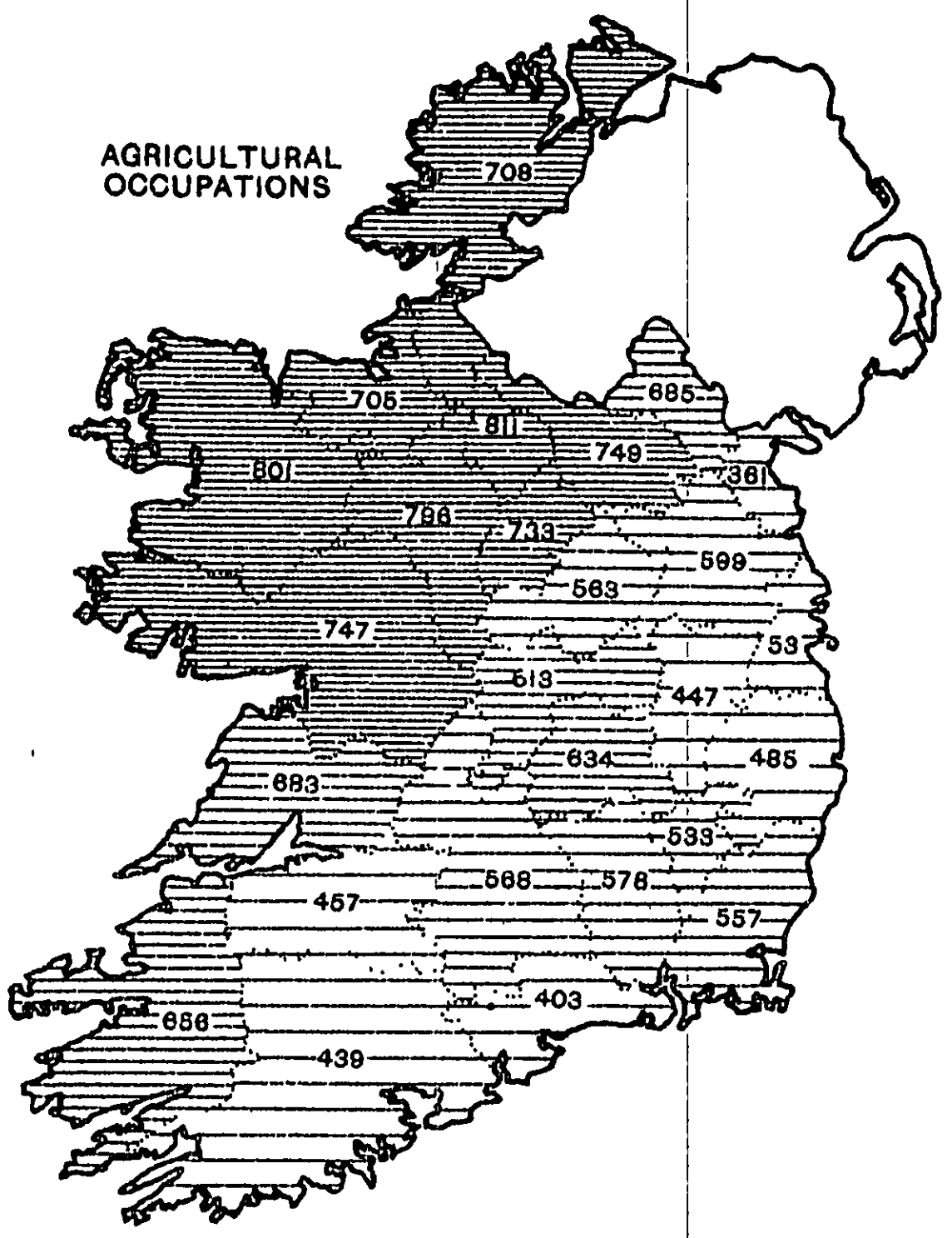
There were 3,504 persons employed in insurance, of whom just one-half resided in Dublin City and County.

* Returns obtained from Railway Companies—see Annual Reports.

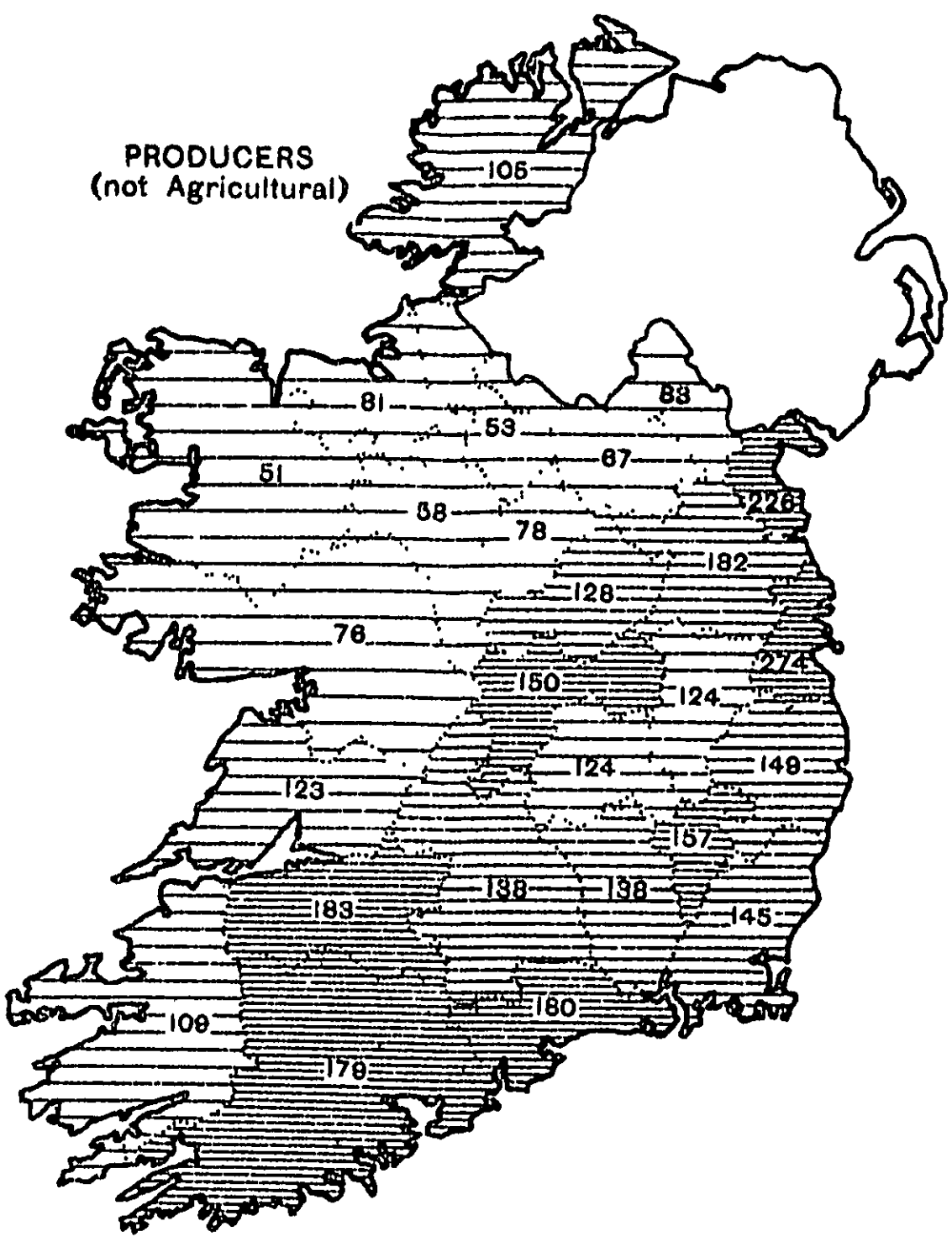
OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBU

Numbers of persons in certain OCCUPATIONA
each County (including Co. Borough) (7 maps)

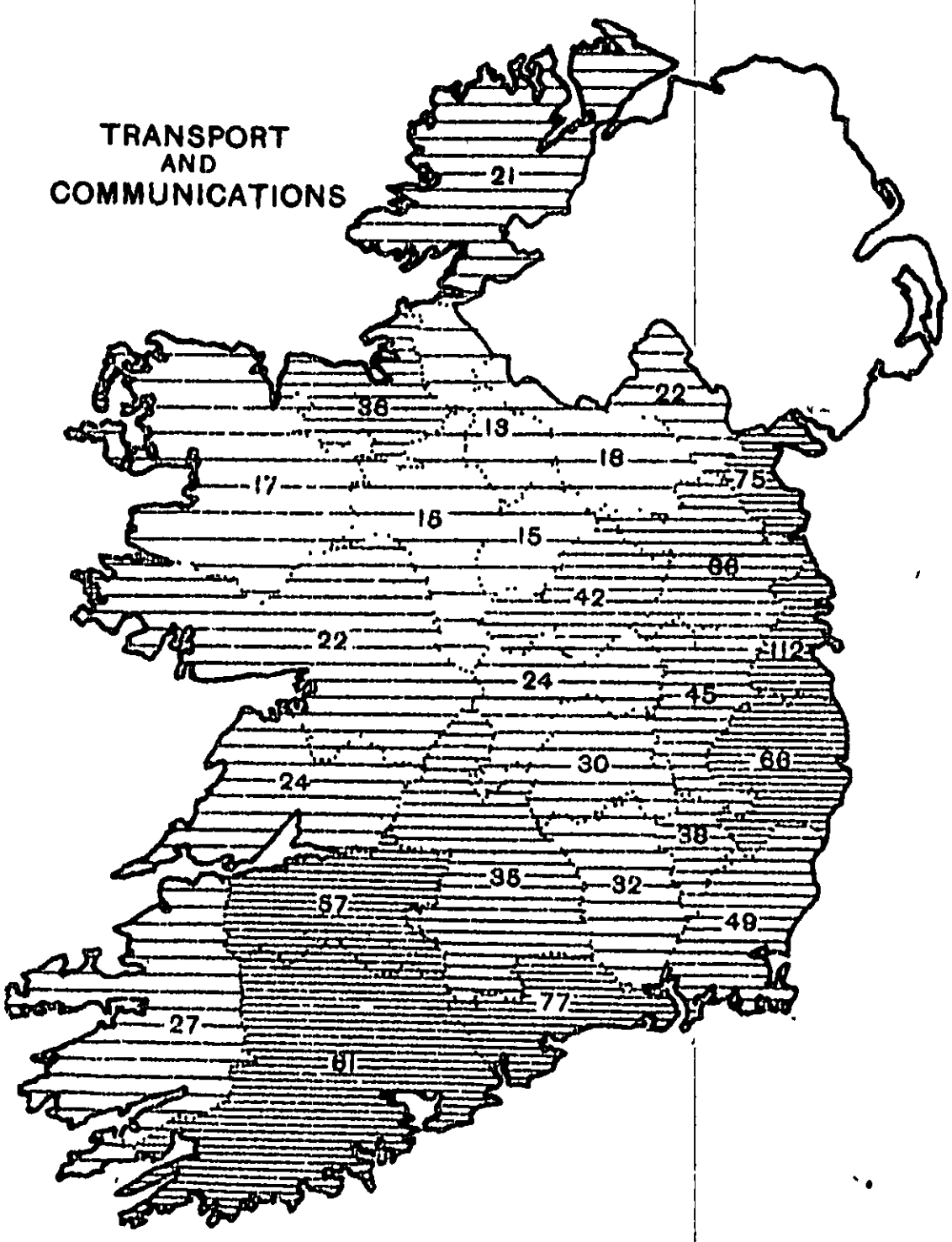
AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS



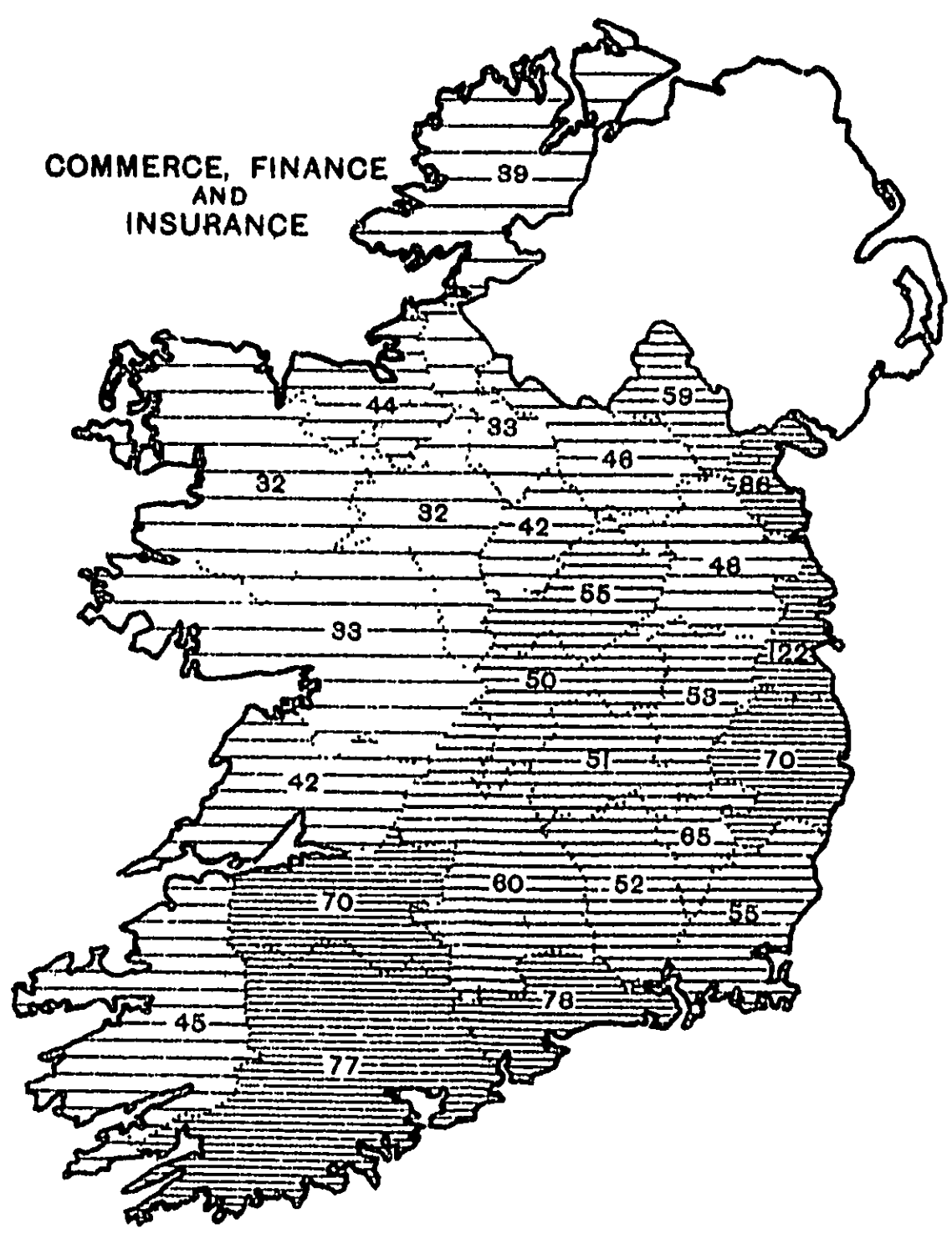
PRODUCERS (not Agricultural)



TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS



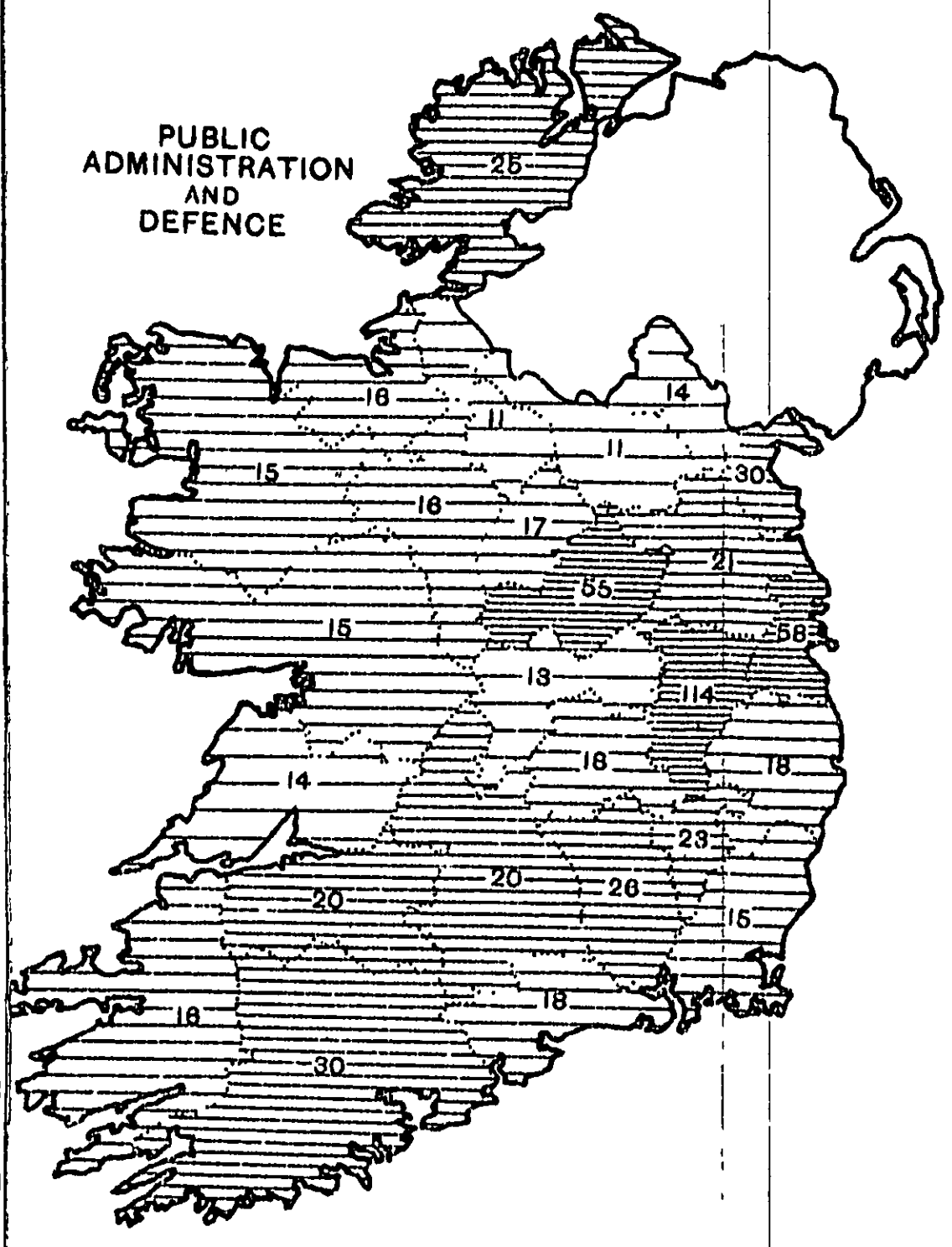
COMMERCE, FINANCE AND INSURANCE



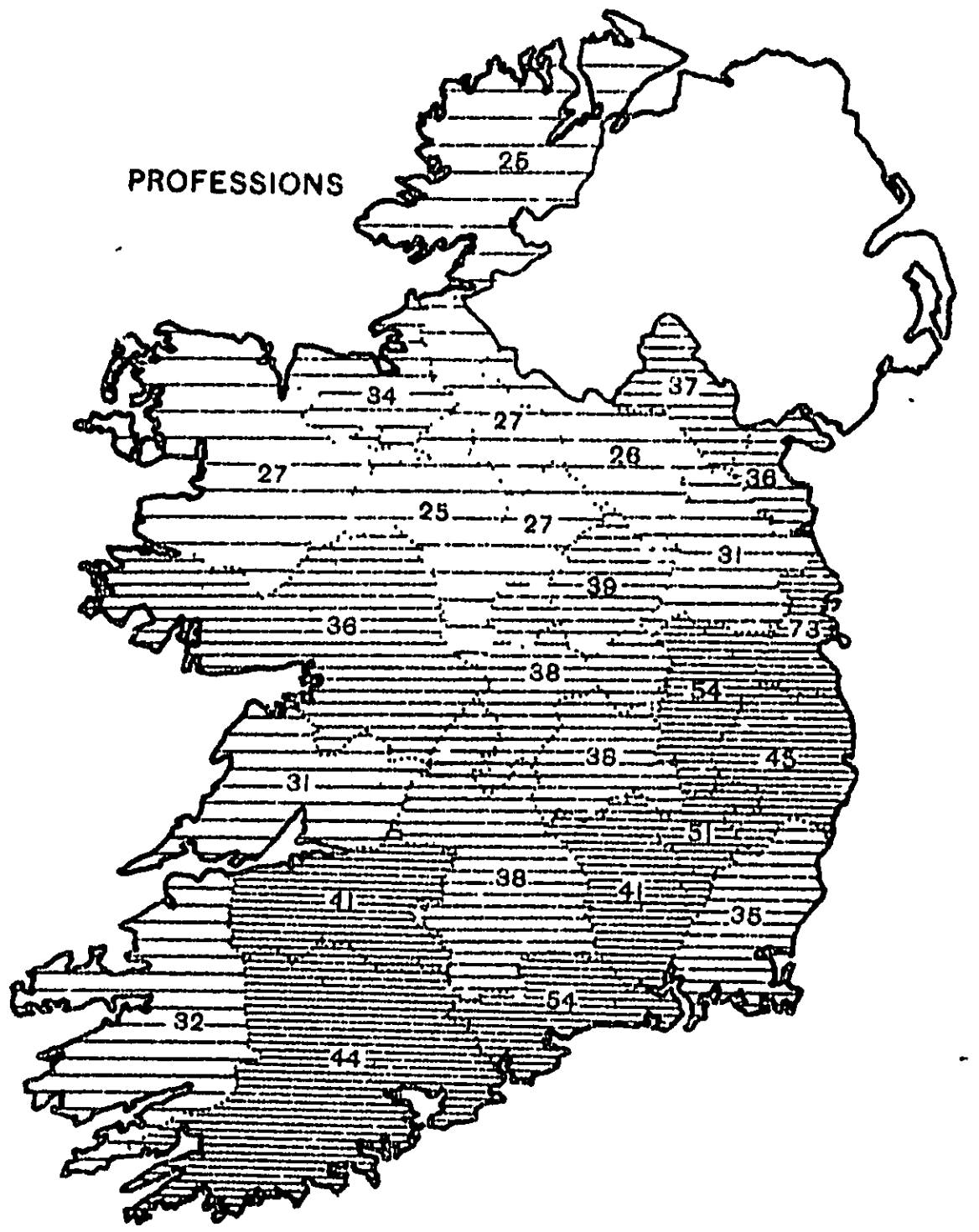
O N O F T H E P O P U L A T I O N.

GROUPS per thousand total occupied persons in
d percentage of persons on small farms (1 map).

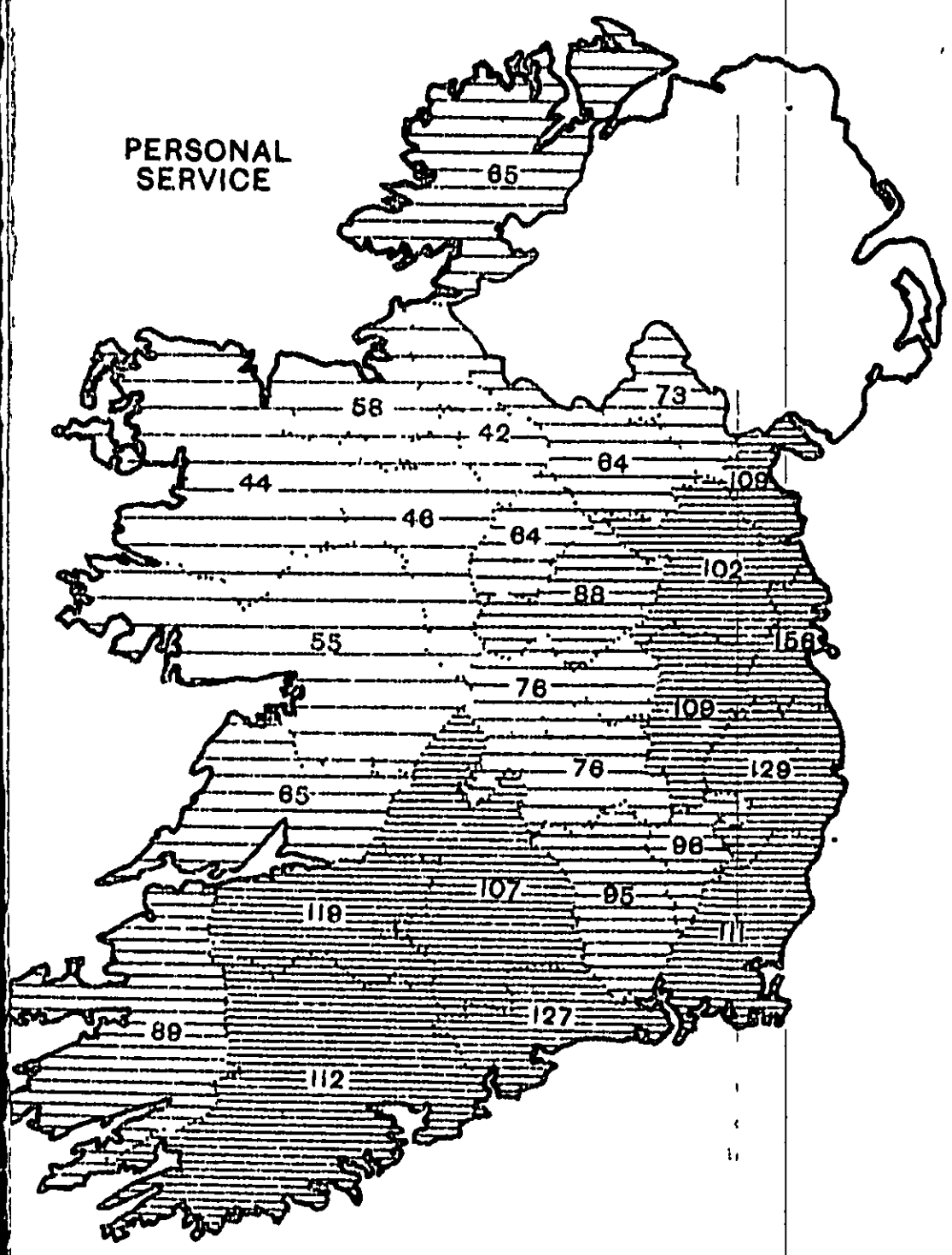
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE



PROFESSIONS

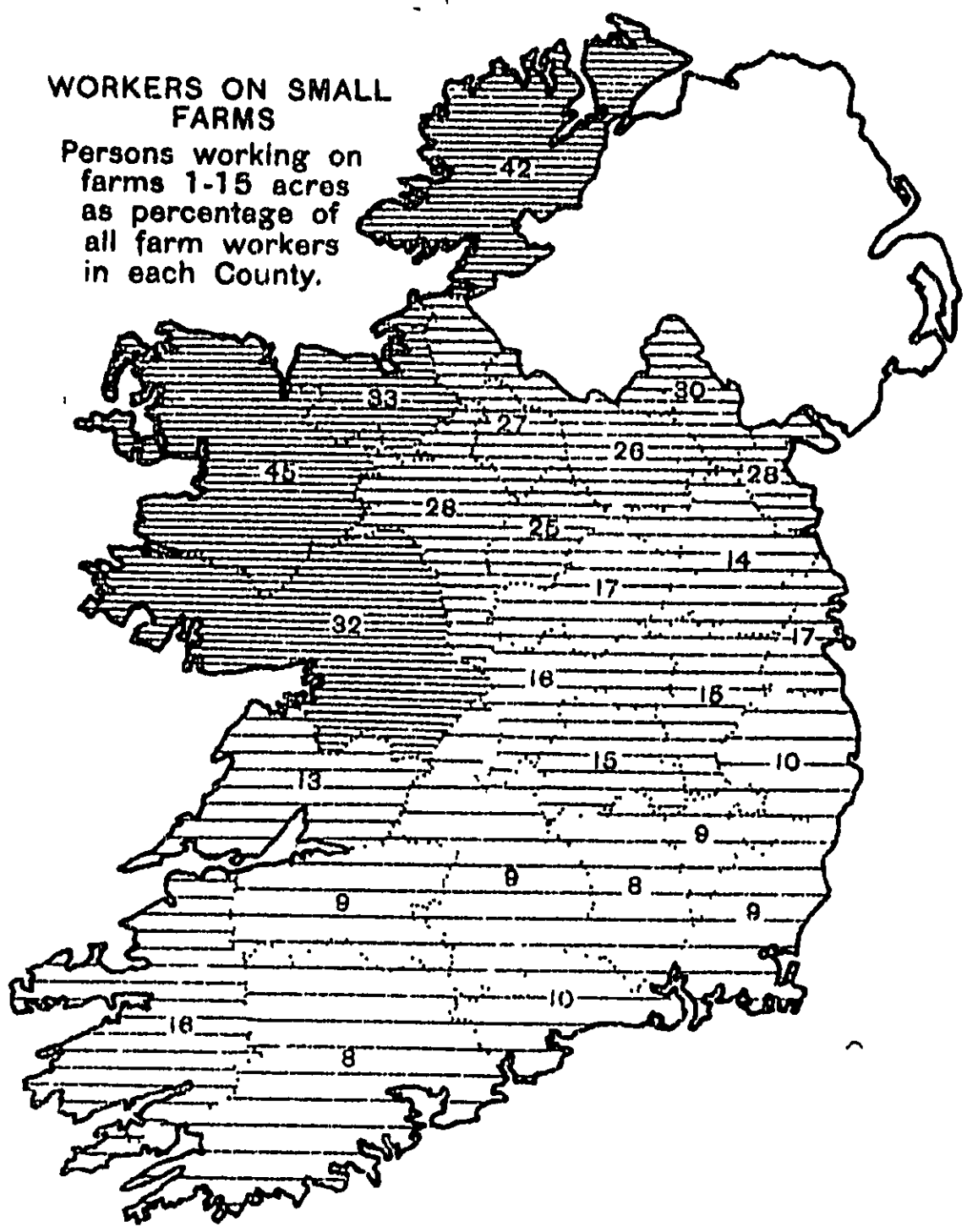


PERSONAL SERVICE



WORKERS ON SMALL FARMS

Persons working on farms 1-15 acres as percentage of all farm workers in each County.



The following were the proportions who were engaged in Commerce and Finance per 1,000 of all occupied persons in each county :—

Cork Co. Borough	...	247	Offaly	...	...	73	Sligo	...	...	58
Waterford Co. Borough	...	246	Westmeath	...	...	73	Cavan	...	...	57
Dublin Co. Borough	...	222	Monaghan	...	...	73	Longford	...	...	54
Limerick Co. Borough	...	207	Waterford	...	...	71	Clare	...	...	48
Dublin	...	178	Kilkenny	...	...	70	Donegal	...	...	45
Louth	...	128	Laoighise	...	...	69	Galway	...	...	41
Wicklow	...	99	Kildare	...	...	68	Mayo	...	...	41
Carlow	...	90	Tipperary N.R.	...	...	68	Roscommon	...	...	39
Tipperary S.R.	...	88	Meath	...	...	62	Leitrim	...	...	38
Cork ...	...	82	Kerry	...	...	61				
Wexford	...	80	Limerick	...	...	60				

The Co. Boroughs, of course, show by far the highest proportions of the population engaged in commerce and finance. Then follow the small highly urbanised counties of Dublin and Louth. It will be seen that the counties with the lowest proportion form a large contiguous area in the west and midlands. Excluding the Co. Boroughs which render distributive services to areas which extend far outside their boundaries, or even the boundaries of the counties in which they are situated, these statistics are important for giving an indication of the areas in which the cash income per head of the population is large or small. In the western counties depending on small farming and worked almost entirely by family labour, remunerated to a considerable extent in kind, and with few paid agricultural labourers, the cash spent per head of population is small.

Other Industrial Groups.

The remaining large industrial groups, public administration and defence, professions and personal service are more heterogeneous than the preceding and their lines of demarcation are not so clearly defined. In the group public administration and defence, which employed 76,146 persons, 61,563 were employed by the central government (of whom 15,727 were in education, 15,348 in defence, 12,268 in posts and telegraphs, 7,206 in the civic guard, and 11,014 in other government departments), and 14,583 by local government (other than those employed by local authorities in building and works of construction).

In addition to the 15,727 employed in education under the central government, there were 706 under local authority and 8,821 in the professional group, so that the total engaged in education was 25,254. This total includes subordinates engaged in schools, domestic servants, gardeners, etc., in addition to teachers. The following table shows how it was constituted :—

Education under	Teachers†		Others	Total
	In Religion*	Others		
Central Government	2,211	12,261	1,255	15,727
Local Authority	23	482	201	706
Other (classified under Professions) ...	3,530	2,170	3,121	8,821
Total Education	5,764	14,913	4,577	25,254

* Clergymen, Monks and Nuns. † Not Music Teachers.

The total of teachers under the central government includes all national school teachers. The total of teachers (other than those under the central government and local authority) includes teachers in private schools, university lecturers, tutors or governesses, etc., in addition to those engaged in secondary schools recognised by the Department of Education.

Persons engaged in education under the central government, mostly national teachers (lay or religious), are related to the numbers of children aged 5-14 years in the following table :—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN EDUCATION (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) PER 1,000 CHILDREN AGED 5-14 YEARS.

Waterford*	... ...	37	Mayo	... ...	28	Offaly	... ...	24
Sligo ...	... ...	35	Donegal	... ...	28	Wexford	... ...	23
Clare ...	... ...	35	Westmeath	... ...	27	Longford	... ...	23
Galway	... ...	35	Cavan	... ...	26	Wicklow	... ...	23
Monaghan	... ...	32	Cork* ...	... ...	26	Dublin*	... ...	23
Leitrim	... ...	30	Meath	... ...	25	Carlow	... ...	21
Limerick*	... ...	30	Laoighise	... ...	25	Louth	... ...	19
Roscommon	... ...	29	Tipperary	... ...	24	Kildare	... ...	19
Kerry ...	... ...	29	Kilkenny	... ...	24			

* Including County Borough.

The thirteen counties with the highest ratio of teachers include the five Connacht and three Ulster counties and three of the remaining five counties are on the western seaboard. Eleven of the thirteen counties lowest on the list are in Leinster.

In the following table the numbers employed in public assistance—Poor Law (3,051) have been added to the numbers employed in medicine and the care of the sick and infirm (9,001), as the services of the two groups are somewhat similar :—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MEDICINE AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PER 10,000 TOTAL POPULATION IN EACH COUNTY AND CO. BOROUGH.

Dublin Co. Borough	... 108	Waterford County*	... 31	Kilkenny	 17
Dublin County*	... 107	Kildare	 31	Roscommon	 17
Cork Co. Borough	... 78	Westmeath	 30	Donegal	 17
Waterford Co. Borough	... 52	Tipperary S.R.	... 30	Sligo	 16
Carlow	 49	Louth	 29	Monaghan	 16
Cork County*	 43	Clare	 26	Wexford	 14
Limerick Co. Borough	... 42	Galway	 24	Mayo	 14
Wicklow	 40	Meath	 24	Leitrim	 13
		Tipperary N.R.	... 24	Cavan	 12
		Offaly	 24		
		Limerick County*	... 23		
		Kerry	 21		
		Laoighise	 21		
		Longford	 20		

* Excluding the Co. Borough.

The proportions for Dublin City and County are by far the highest in the table. The last group of nine counties include four Connacht and the three Ulster counties. It will be noted that the proportion for Wexford is by far the lowest for the Leinster counties.

The three most important industries in the personal service group are private domestic service (85,492), public-houses (18,652), and hotels and restaurants (7,237).

The proportion per 10,000 of total population in each of these groups in each County and County Borough were as follows :—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE—PER 10,000 TOTAL POPULATION.

Dublin County*	693	Cork County*	330	Dublin County Borough	238
Wicklow	462	Waterford Co. Borough	329	Offaly	237
Meath	407	Louth	321	Donegal	210
Limerick County*	395	Tipperary N.R.	314	Cavan	209
Waterford County*	387	Cork Co. Borough	283	Longford	200
Kildare	385	Westmeath	277	Clare	176
Tipperary S.R.	383	Limerick Co. Borough	268	Sligo	160
Wexford	382	Monaghan	250	Galway	135
Kilkenny	343	Laoighise	247	Leitrim	120
Carlow	342	Kerry	240	Roscommon	113
				Mayo	102

* Excluding the Co. Borough.

The proportion for Dublin County is by far the highest in the private domestic service group, and the proportion for Wicklow is also very high. It will be seen that the proportion in Dublin Co. Borough is considerably lower than in any of the other County Boroughs.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN PUBLIC HOUSES—PER 10,000 TOTAL POPULATION.

Tipperary N.R.	98	Limerick County*	70	Mayo	59
Waterford Co. Borough	89	Roscommon	68	Sligo	59
Limerick Co. Borough	87	Longford	65	Kilkenny	57
Tipperary S.R.	86	Meath	65	Wexford	56
Cork Co. Borough	84	Offaly	65	Wicklow	56
Louth	78	Clare	65	Carlow	53
Westmeath	76	Dublin Co. Borough	63	Cavan	50
Cork County*	75	Kerry	62	Leitrim	46
Kildare	73	Galway	61	Donegal	40
Waterford County*	73	Laoighise	59	Monaghan	39
				Dublin County*	35

* Excluding the County Borough.

The proportion engaged in public-houses is highest in Tipperary North Riding and lowest in Dublin County. In this group also a far lower proportion of the population are engaged in Dublin City than in the other Co. Boroughs.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS—PER 10,000 TOTAL POPULATION.

Dublin Co. Borough	63	Wexford	19	Carlow	13
Limerick Co. Borough	51	Tipperary S.R.	17	Mayo	13
Waterford Co. Borough	50	Tipperary N.R.	16	Kildare	12
Cork Co. Borough	46	Laoighise	16	Meath	12
Wicklow	41	Longford	16	Cavan	12
Dublin County*	31	Clare	16	Leitrim	11
Kerry	29	Sligo	16	Monaghan	11
Waterford County*	24	Offaly	15	Kilkenny	10
Cork County*	22	Westmeath	15	Limerick County*	9
Louth	21	Galway	15	Roscommon	8
Donegal	20				

* Excluding the Co. Borough.

The proportions engaged in hotels and restaurants are highest in the four Co. Boroughs. Wicklow has by far the highest proportion in the counties proper. As might be expected, the tourist Counties of Kerry and Donegal are high on the list.

OCCUPATIONS.

It has been stated that the basic principle of the "occupational" classification is the business of the individual, while that of the "industrial" classification is the business of his employer. A previous table will have made the distinction clear. The numbers in each main *occupational* group shown in the following table include the numbers "out of work" as well as of those "at work": the "Industries" table on page 24 excludes the former class.

NUMBERS OF PERSONS IN PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1926.

Occupational Group	Actual numbers			Numbers per 100 occupied in Saorstat Eireann
	Total	Males	Females	
Agricultural occupations	672,129	550,172	121,957	51·4
Fishermen	5,753	5,736	17	0·4
Mining and quarrying occupations	2,599	2,590	9	0·2
Other producers, makers and repairers	186,617	154,016	32,601	14·3
Total producers, makers and repairers ...	867,098	712,514	154,584	66·3
Workers in transport and communication	64,952	63,686	1,266	5·0
Commercial, finance and insurance	85,008	56,520	28,488	6·5
Persons in public administration and defence (excluding professional men and typists)	37,333	33,348	3,985	2·9
Professional occupations (excluding clerks)	55,441	25,936	29,505	4·2
Persons in personal service (including hotels, etc.) ...	127,842	18,381	109,461	9·8
Clerks (not Civil Servants or Local Authority) and all typists	30,007	17,206	12,801	2·3
Other gainful occupations	39,981	36,177	3,804	3·1
Total gainfully occupied persons 12 years and over ...	1,307,662	963,768	343,894	100·0
Persons not gainfully occupied, 12 years and over ...	976,195	193,012	783,183	74·7
Total persons, 12 years and over	2,283,857	1,156,780	1,127,077	174·7
Total persons under 12 years of age	688,135	350,109	338,026	52·6
Total Population	2,971,992	1,506,889	1,465,103	227·3

Comparison of the numbers in the corresponding groups in this table and in the "Industries" table (page 24) reveals marked contrasts, particularly in the group Transport and Communication (38,890 in the industrial and 64,952 in the occupational group), Public Administration and Defence (76,146 in the industrial group compared with 37,333), Professions (38,923 in the industrial group compared with 55,441), while the occupational group Clerks and Typists, numbering 30,007, has no counterpart in the industrial scheme, as these persons are distributed throughout all industries. The same observation applies to a considerable extent to Transport Workers. These contrasts are due largely to the fact that the industrial group Public Administration and Defence includes 12,261 Teachers (Central Government) and 5,125 Postmen and Post Office Sorters allocated to the groups Professional and Transport respectively according to the occupational classification.

It is possible to compare the *occupational* distribution in certain countries by converting the actual numbers for the countries into rates per 1,000 gainfully occupied persons in the respective countries.

Occupied Persons (Male and Female) 12 years or Over per 1,000 total gainfully occupied.

Country	Agriculture	Fishing	Other Producers	Total Producers	Transport and Communication	Commerce (excl. Clerks)	Public Administration and Defence	Professions	Personal Services: Domestic	Personal Services: Other	Clerks and Typists	Other gainful Occupations	Total gainfully occupied
Saorstat Eireann (1926) ...	514	4	145	663	50	65	28	42	69	29	23	31	1,000
England and Wales (1921)	73	2	414	489	87	91	30	39	70	47	58	89	1,000
Scotland (1921)	89	10	462	561	83	92	21	40	58	34	59	52	1,000
Northern Ireland (1926) ...	263	2	372	637	55	84	24	32	51	35	34	48	1,000
New Zealand (1926) ...	232	2	266	500	78	109	23	70	61	27	54	78	1,000
South Africa (European Population) (1930) ...	300	2	217	519	83	109	45	72	21	28	82	41	1,000

The following table indicates the *non-agricultural occupations* in which more than 5,000 persons were returned :—

Persons occupied	Non-agricultural occupations (and numbers occupied)
Over 20,000 ...	Domestic servants—living in (65,584), shop assistants and salesmen (37,850), shopkeepers and managers of wholesale and retail businesses (29,106), contractors' labourers, navvies (25,389), clerks (24,810), domestic servants living out (24,614), general and undefined labourers (23,122).
10,000—20,000 ...	Teachers—not music (16,202), professed clergymen and nuns (14,145), carpenters (13,900), Army—other than commissioned officers (13,869), civil service officials and clerks (11,974), drivers of motor vehicles (10,291).
7,500—10,000 ...	Builders' labourers (9,975), dressmakers (9,866), drivers of horse carts, etc., (9,327), tailors and tailors' machinists (8,829), publicans (8,719), messengers (7,589).
5,000—7,500 ...	Bar attendants (7,371), Civic Guard—sergeants and inferiors (6,943), hotel, restaurant and boarding housekeepers (6,777), boot and shoe makers (6,420), dock labourers (6,363), unskilled makers of foods (5,906), fishermen (5,753), smiths (5,637), postmen and post office sorters (5,504), sick nurses (5,341), packers and other warehouse assistants (5,211).

The first group of seven occupations includes just over one-third of the number engaged in all non-agricultural occupations.

Attention is directed to the maps inset at pp. 32-33 showing the occupational distribution (by main groups) in each county.

In Vol. II will be found tables showing the distribution of the population in full detail for towns with population over 10,000 and principal individual occupations for other towns over 5,000 population, and main group figures for towns with popula-

tions of from 1,500 to 5,000, and for smaller towns possessing local government. The proportionate distributions in the principal towns and groups of towns are shown in the following table :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS PER 1,000 OCCUPIED PERSONS IN EACH OF THE CITIES, PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND TYPES OF TOWNS IN SAORSTAT EIREANN IN 1926.

City or Town	Producers		Transport and Commerce	Public Administration and Professional	Personal Service	Clerks	Others gainfully occupied	Total gainfully occupied	Total not gainfully occupied*
	Agricultural	Other							
1. Dublin Co. Borough ...	10	323	258	109	135	70	95	1,000	1,288
2. Rathmines and Rathgar ...	13	173	216	220	194	147	37	1,000	1,169
3. Pembroke	17	208	234	159	214	104	64	1,000	1,308
4. Blackrock	54	167	208	215	234	80	42	1,000	1,231
5. Dun Laoghaire ...	35	163	283	129	264	71	55	1,000	1,427
6. Cork Co. Borough	11	314	282	108	142	67	76	1,000	1,387
7. Limerick Co. Borough ...	20	340	267	111	139	60	63	1,000	1,375
8. Waterford Co. Borough ...	25	268	305	108	157	56	81	1,000	1,446
9. Galway	73	266	225	173	194	33	36	1,000	1,351
10. Dundalk	14	348	245	124	133	55	81	1,000	1,323
11. Drogheda	38	342	266	87	126	38	103	1,000	1,467
12. Wexford	20	360	276	122	134	45	43	1,000	1,551
13. Sligo	36	203	320	152	175	55	59	1,000	1,576
14. Tralee	17	261	216	161	176	51	118	1,000	1,521
15. Kilkenny	48	239	213	218	156	36	90	1,000	1,265
Total 1— 5	13	289	251	127	155	81	84	1,000	1,283
,, 6— 8	16	313	282	109	144	63	73	1,000	1,394
,, 9—15	36	292	250	147	157	44	74	1,000	1,428
Total 14 Towns 5,000—10,000	54	261	255	151	188	39	52	1,000	1,481
,, 76 ,, 1,500—5,000	80	245	250	141	185	40	59	1,000	1,427
Remainder of country	726	91	52	44	69	6	12	1,000	1,234
Saorstat Eireann	514	149	115	70	98	23	31	1,000	1,273

* Including children under 12 years.

The figures at the end of the last column indicate that for towns with population of 5,000 and over the proportion of the population "not gainfully occupied" tends to increase as the size of town decreases. The same phenomenon is observable for *males only :* the number of unoccupied males aged 12 and over per 1,000 of the total of occupied males was 220 in Dublin City and the four adjoining Urban Districts, 264 in the other three Co. Boroughs, 286 in the other 7 towns with populations exceeding 10,000, 348 in the 14 towns with populations 5,000 to 10,000, 288 in the 76 towns with populations 1,500 to 5,000, and 178 in the remainder of the country. It is influenced only in a very minor degree by the fact that the smaller the town, the higher the proportion of aged people (the majority of whom are unoccupied) therein. In the towns listed in the above table the numbers of males and females not gainfully occupied are relatively most numerous in Sligo, Wexford and Tralee on account of the inclusion of inmates of County Homes ; the highest proportion of non-agricultural producers is in Wexford ; the highest proportion for transport and commerce in Sligo.

The following table shows the towns (with populations over 1,500 in 1926) in which the non-agricultural producers were relatively most numerous :—

MALE PRODUCERS (EXCLUDING AGRICULTURISTS AND FISHERMEN) PER 1,000 OF ALL OCCUPIED MALES (OTHER THAN AGRICULTURISTS, FISHERMEN AND THOSE ENGAGED IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE).

City or Town (in brackets population in 1926)	Per 1,000 gainfully occupied	City or Town (in brackets population in 1926)	Per 1,000 gainfully occupied
Clara (1,726)	653	Callan (1,500)	448
Edenderry (2,092)	604	Dunmanway (1,565) ...	439
Passage West (3,019) ...	543	Killarney (5,328) ...	436
Balbriggan (2,281)	485	Nenagh (4,524)	431
		Athlone (7,540)	428
Wexford (11,879)	461	Mountmellick (2,279) ...	427
Caherciveen (1,773)	457	Bantry (2,685)	427
Carlow (7,163)	452	Limerick (39,448) ...	424
Portarlington (1,954) ...	452	Dundalk (13,996) ...	423
Roscrea (2,772)	449	Clonmel (9,056)	421
Caher (1,709)	448	Bandon (2,830)	420

In Clara over half the male producers and over 90% of the female producers were engaged as Textile Workers. In Edenderry—another small town in the County of Offaly—45% of the male producers are engaged as workers in Wood and Furniture. In Passage West just half the total number of male producers are Metal Workers ; while in Balbriggan the number of Textile Workers, both male and female, accounts for a large portion of the industrial population.

From a cursory analysis there does not appear to exist any marked relationship between decline in the populations of towns during the last intercensal period and degree of industrialisation.

The proportionate numbers of female domestic servants are particularly interesting as indicating the towns where the relatively well-to-do reside. The following towns have the highest proportion of female domestic servants :—

FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.

Greystones ...	144	Mitchelstown ...	65	Roscommon ...	54
Killiney and Ballybrack	125	Castleblayney ...	63	Knockrea	55
Tramore	94	Killarney	61	Cobh	54
Blackrock	87	Bray	60	Carrickmacross ...	54
Howth	87	Cavan	59	Kilkee	52
Dun Laoghaire ...	83	Cootehill	59	Caherciveen ...	52
Dalkey	82	Letterkenny ...	59	Passage West ...	51
Terenure	73	Dungarvan ...	58	Naas	51
Rathmines and Rathgar ...	70	Listowel	58	Callan	50
Pembroke	70	Mallow	57	Skibbereen ...	50

Naturally the seaside and other holiday resorts figure prominently in the list.

As indicated in Chapter III, completely new occupational and industrial classifications were used at the Census of 1926, which preclude the possibility of accurate comparison with the results of previous Irish Censuses. For the convenience of students of these subjects, however, a table has been published as an Appendix to this volume, showing the numbers in each occupation and occupational group in the present area of Saorstat Eireann at each Census from 1881 to 1911, according to the classification formerly in use.

CHAPTER IV.

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS.

BIRTHPLACES.

When considering the statistics of Religions it will be found helpful to have in mind the statistics of Birthplaces. The following were the numbers of residents of Saorstat Eireann at each Census year classified according to the principal countries of birth. The Army and Navy were excluded from the Census of 1841 and 1851 and included in subsequent Censuses, and accordingly the figures for these two years are not strictly comparable with those for later years, especially as regards persons born in Great Britain.

BIRTHPLACE OF RESIDENTS OF SAORSTAT EIREANN.

Year	Born outside Ireland					Born in Northern Ireland	Born in Saorstat Eireann		Total Population
	England and Wales	Scotland	America*	Elsewhere	Total		In County of residence	Elsewhere	
	In thousands								
1841 ...	18	5	1	2	26	24	6,173	306	6,529
1851 ...	28	6	2	6	42	33	4,626	411	5,112
1861 ...	43	10	3	6	62	30	3,974	336	4,402
1871 ...	56	11	3	11	81	34	3,597	341	4,053
1881 ...	56	11	5	10	83	33	3,423	331	3,870
1891 ...	57	12	5	11	85	33	3,042	309	3,469
1901 ...	57	11	7	11	86	32	2,785	319	3,222
1911 ...	65	15	9	11	100	35	2,680	325	3,140
1926 ...	37	12	9	8	67	35	2,525	345†	2,972

* Excluding Canada.

† Excluding as in previous Censuses the "drift" between County Dublin and the Metropolitan Area and that between City and County of Cork.

The second last and third last columns of the foregoing table show that while the numbers of persons born in the Saorstat who did not leave their county of birth rapidly declined, the numbers of internal migrants remained steady and formed an increasingly larger proportion of the total population of the country. The numbers born in Northern Ireland also remained steady. The numbers born outside Ireland increased from 61,513 in 1861 to 99,961 in 1911 (or by 62·5%), but fell to 67,076 in 1926. About three-quarters of the latter decrease of 32,885 was due to the departure of the British Army and Navy.

From 1911 to 1926 residents of the Saorstat who were born outside the Saorstat decreased by 24·3%; those born outside Ireland decreased by 32·9%. Residents who came from Northern Ireland and from America showed small increases, 0·4% and 0·7% respectively; persons born in England and Wales, Scotland and Elsewhere outside Ireland decreased greatly—by 42.8%, 16.4% and 26·1% respectively. Most of the decrease of 26·1% in the latter group was due to the decrease in the population who came from the British Dominions other than India. Those born in India increased by 3.3%.

The numbers of persons in 1926 shown in the above table under "America" and "Elsewhere" were as follows:—Born in U.S.A., 8,932; in Canada, 689; in Other Countries in America, 473; in Germany, 931; in Russia, 838; in France, 429; in

Italy, 238 ; in Spain, 151 ; in Belgium, 144 ; in Poland, 144 ; in Switzerland, 126 ; in Other Countries in Europe, 681 ; in India, 1,989 ; in Other Countries in Asia, 222 ; in the Australian Commonwealth, 675 ; in New Zealand, 158 ; in Other Countries in Australasia, 25 ; in South Africa, 564 ; in Other Countries in Africa, 129 ; and "Born at Sea," 184. As the boundaries of some of the above countries changed from 1911 to 1926, and as the small figures in any case are much affected by changes in the numbers of temporary residents (seamen, fishermen, etc.), the changes since 1911 are not stated here.

The following table shows the distribution in 1926 of the immigrants and migrants by Provinces :—

Residing in	Birthplace				Total Population
	Outside Ireland	Northern Ireland	Saorstát Eireann		
			In County of residence	Elsewhere	
	In thousands				
Leinster ...	37	19	848	245	1,149
Munster ...	16	3	850	101	970
Connacht ...	7	2	506	38	553
Ulster (3 Cos.) ...	7	11	268	14	300
Saorstát ...	67	35	2,472	398*	2,972

* Including the "drift" between County Dublin and the Metropolitan Area and that between Cork City and County.

Leinster, with a smaller native population than Munster (third last column), had in 1926 absorbed two and a half times as many persons from other parts of the Saorstát (second last column), over six times as many from Northern Ireland and two and a third times as many from outside Ireland. Leinster, with 39% of the population of the Saorstát, had 55% of the immigrants from outside Ireland, 54% of persons born in Northern Ireland, and had 62% of the inter-county migrants. The three counties of Ulster had naturally a larger proportion than any other Province except Leinster of the persons born in Northern Ireland. Munster was little affected by this movement, and Connacht still less.

The following table shows that immigration (except from the United States and Scotland) and internal migration is mainly directed to the cities and towns.

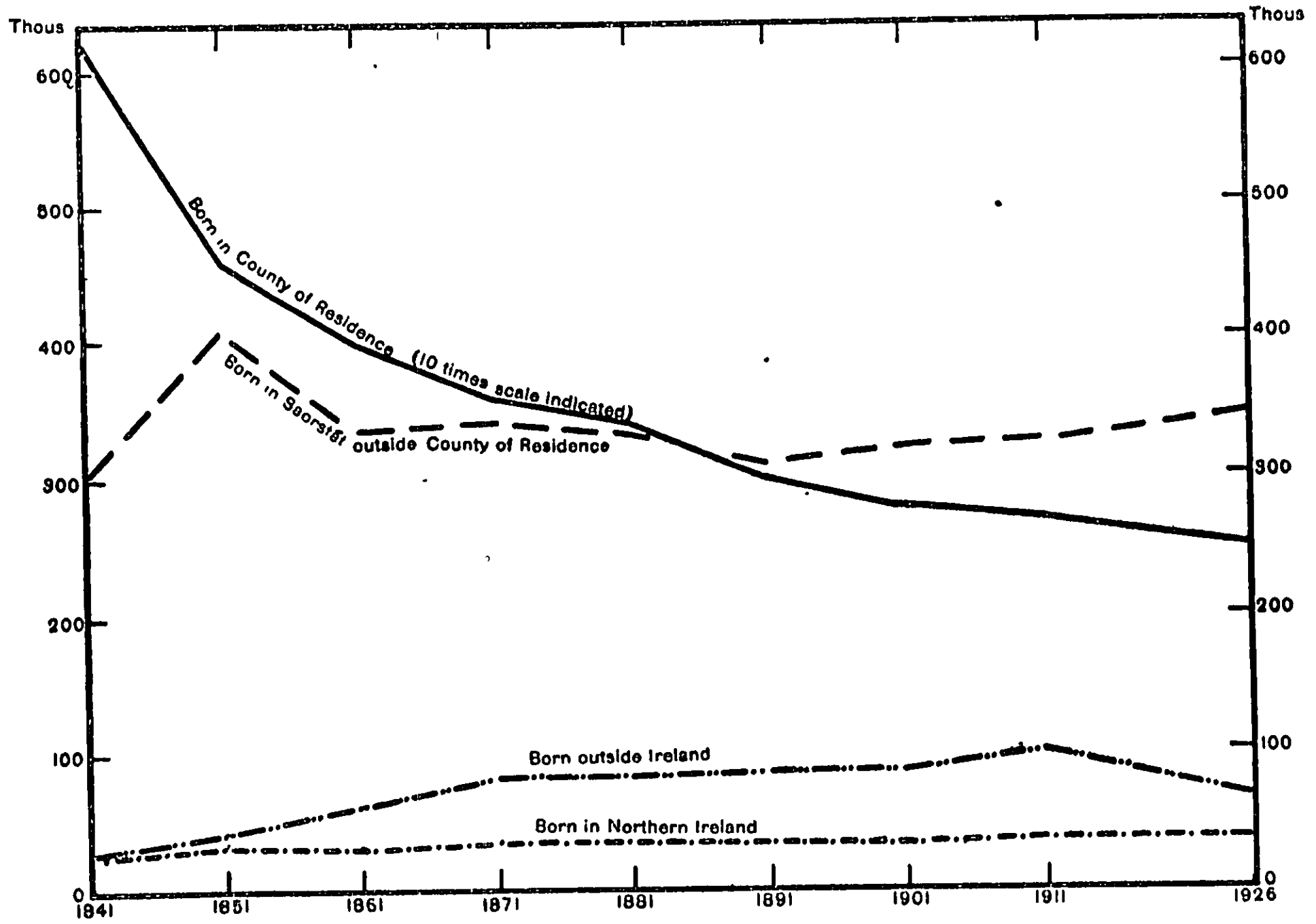
Residing in	Born outside Ireland					Born in Northern Ireland	Born in Saorstát Eireann		Total
	England and Wales	Scotland	U.S.A.	Elsewhere	Total		In County of residence	Elsewhere	
	In thousands								
Cities and Towns	22	6	2	6	36	19	681	216	952
Rural Areas ...	15	6	7	3	31	16	1,791	182	2,020
Total ...	37	12	9	9	67	35	2,472	398	2,972

The following were the percentages of immigrants from each Country who in 1926 lived in *rural areas* in Saorstát Eircann :—Russia, 2% ; India, 31% ; England and Wales, 40% ; France, 42% ; Germany, 43% ; Northern Ireland, 45% ; British Dominions (other than India), 46% ; Scotland, 51% ; and U.S.A., 74%.

Of the 67,076 persons born *outside Ireland*, 20,724 lived in Dublin City and the four adjoining Urban Districts, 15,743 in the remaining towns, and 30,609 in rural areas. Leaving out of account the County Boroughs and the four Urban Districts adjoining Dublin City, persons born outside Ireland who live in rural areas in each Province are much more numerous than those living in towns. They are, of course, less dense in rural areas. Persons born *outside Ireland* accounted for 4·9% of the

DIAGRAM 2.

Birthplaces of the Population of Saorstát Eireann.



population of Dublin City and the four adjoining Urban Districts, 3·2% of the other three County Boroughs, 2·9% of other towns, and 1·5% of the population of rural areas. The percentage for the Saorstát as a whole is 2·3.

Persons born *outside the Saorstát* account for 7·3% of the population of Dublin City and four adjoining Urban Districts, 3·8% of the other three County Boroughs (being in the South, they are little affected by the movement from Northern Ireland), 5·0% of other towns, and 2·3% of rural areas. The corresponding figure for the whole Saorstát is 3·4%.

The following is a list of towns of over 1,500 inhabitants and of smaller towns possessing local government in which the proportion of the population *born outside Ireland* exceeded 6% :—Greystones, 9·3% ; Killester (close to Dublin City), 9·1% ; Dalkey, 8·3% ; Dun Laoghaire, 8·0% ; Terenure, 7·8% ; Rathmines and Rathgar, 7·8% ; Knockrea (adjoining Cork City), 7·5% ; Killiney and Ballybrack, 7·3% ; Blackrock (Dublin), 6·6% ; Pembroke, 6·5% ; Bray, 6·3% ; Cobh, 6·3% ; Howth, 6·2%. The foregoing are all practically suburban populations. (The social status of immigrants will be brought out clearly later on through Occupations). The next largest percentages were Newbridge, 5·4% ; Buncrana, 5·2% ; Lismore, 4·9% ; Tramore, 4·6% ; Letterkenny, 4·5% ; Passage West, 4·5% ; Bundoran, 4·4% ; Kildare, 4·3% ; Dublin City, 4·2%, and Athlone, 4·0%.

The Counties and County Boroughs in which persons *born outside Ireland* formed the highest percentages were :—Dublin County, 6·0% ; Dublin City, 4·2% ; Cork

City, 3·4% ; Limerick City, 3·0% ; Co. Louth, 2·8% ; Co. Kildare, 2·7% ; Waterford City, 2·7% ; County Wicklow, 2·7% ; County Donegal, 2·5%. (The relatively high percentage in Donegal is due to the inclusion of 2,282 persons born in Scotland who formed 1·5% of the total population—a far higher percentage than that for any other County or for any County Borough, the next highest percentages being Co. Monaghan, 1·0, Co. Dublin, 0·9, and Dublin City, 0·8. The Counties with the lowest percentages of persons born outside Ireland were Kerry, Limerick and Clare with approximately 1% each. Persons *born* in the U.S.A., while dense in no county, account for the largest percentages of the population of Co. Leitrim (0·5%), Co. Longford (0·5%) and Co. Donegal (0·5%). Nearly half of the persons in this country who were born in the United States were under 20 years of age at the date of the Census. The above figures, of course, do not include persons born in Ireland who went to the United States and returned to this country.

Persons born outside the Saorstát who lived in the Saorstát in 1926 accounted for 3·4% of the total population. This is not an exceptionally high or low figure, as the following corresponding figures for 1920, 1921 or 1926 for other countries show :— Italy, 0·3%, Sweden, 0·4%, Belgium, 2·0%, Denmark, 3·3%, England and Wales, 3·4%, *Saorstát Eireann*, 3·4%, France, 6·1%, Scotland, 8·5%, Northern Ireland, 10·0%, Switzerland, 10·4%, U.S.A., 13·3%, Canada, 22·3%.

Internal migration in Ireland.

The following table shows that there had been a considerable cumulative effect by 1926 of the movements of migrants from and to each County.

Inter-County Migration up to 1926.

(a) Migrants living in each County as percentage of total population of that County.
(b) Migrants from each County as percentage of Saorstát residents born in that County.

County	Inter-County Migration (a) Inward	Inter-County Migration (b) Outward	County	Inter-County Migration (a) Inward	Inter-County Migration (b) Outward
	%	%		%	%
Kildare	26·3	28·4	Roscommon	9·8	12·6
Wicklow	23·2	30·5	Sligo	9·0	11·2
Dublin City and County	22·1	7·8	Wexford	7·8	15·0
Carlow	19·6	27·0	Leitrim	7·7	13·1
Westmeath	19·1	20·8	Cavan	7·3	14·0
Meath	17·3	24·8	Monaghan	7·3	9·5
Offaly	16·6	20·0	Galway	6·8	8·6
Laoighise	16·3	23·0	Clare	6·2	10·7
Waterford City and Co.	13·8	13·3	Cork City and County ...	6·1	6·5
Kilkenny	12·9	17·8	Mayo	4·3	6·7
Louth	12·6	14·0	Kerry	4·0	8·6
Limerick City and County	11·8	13·6	Donegal	2·3	2·8
Tipperary	11·3	17·2			
Longford	10·8	15·1	Saorstát	13·4	12·0

The second column above is read thus :—Out of every 100 persons in the Saorstát who were born in Kildare 28·4 lived outside Kildare. The first column is read thus :— 26·3% of the residents of Co. Kildare were born elsewhere in the Saorstát. The 14 counties in the left-hand column above are those with a migrant population of more than 10%, and it will be observed that they include 12 of the 14 counties with the largest percentages of their natives living elsewhere in the Saorstát. It will be found from Volume III, Table 7, that most of the migrants settled not far from their place of birth, so that the larger the county, the smaller the measure for the inward or outward movement. Similarly its inland or maritime situation, its length of boundary, etc., introduce elements which disturb the comparisons, but still the figures reflect important movements. (The movements, though big, are small compared with emigration. Only about one out of every five who leave their county of birth settle elsewhere in the Saorstát, the other four emigrating).

Population movements between the Saorstát and Northern Ireland.

The foregoing figures for the border counties Leitrim, Cavan, Monaghan and Donegal are small, as the movements from and to counties in Northern Ireland are excluded. The following figures for the five counties touching Northern Ireland show the inward movement into each from North and South :—

	Place of Residence in 1926				
	Donegal	Leitrim	Cavan	Monaghan	Louth
Born in Saorstát but not in County of residence	3,450	4,282	6,040	4,766	7,904
Born in Northern Ireland ...	5,384	573	1,692	4,115	2,982

Several factors have to be taken into account in considering these figures, such as (1) the short border between Donegal and Leitrim compared with the length of border between Donegal and Northern Ireland ; (2) the population of the Saorstát being nearly two and a half times that of Northern Ireland ; and (3) the number of members of centrally controlled Bodies in each County (Civic Guards, Teachers, etc.).

The Northern Ireland Census Reports do not distinguish the Saorstát counties of birth of its immigrant population in 1926 and, accordingly, the 1911 Census figures are used in the following table, which shows the direction of migration of persons born in the border counties :—

BORDER MIGRATION. 1911 DATA.

Born in	Living in Ireland outside county of birth, 1911. Percentage living in—		Born in	Living in Ireland outside county of birth, 1911. Percentage living in—	
	Saorstát	N. Ireland		Saorstát	N. Ireland
Saorstat Counties :			**N. Ireland Counties :**		
Donegal	16·9	83·1	Londonderry	20·7	79·3
Leitrim	78·5	21·5	Tyrone	23·1	76·9
Cavan	67·1	32·9	Fermanagh	50·2	49·8
Monaghan	38·0	62·0	Armagh	19·1	80·9
Louth	63·7	36·3	Down	7·6	92·4

Most of the migrants from Donegal and Monaghan go to Northern Ireland (83·1%), most from Leitrim, Cavan and Louth go to the Saorstát counties. Four of the five Northern border counties send the majority of their migrants to other counties in Northern Ireland—Fermanagh is the only exception. When considering these figures, the same kind of non-economic causes as already referred to have to be taken into account—the proximity of large urban centres in the North, length of boundary, etc.

The following table shows the position in 1911 and in 1926 brought about by the movements of the population between the Saorstát as a whole and Northern Ireland as a whole :—

	Resident in the Saorstát but born in Northern Ireland		Resident in Northern Ireland but born in the Saorstát	
	1911	1926	1911	1926
Actual Numbers	34,980	35,132	56,175	63,919
As percentage of population of the Saorstat	1·1	1·2	1·8	2·2
of Northern Ireland	2·8	2·8	4·5	5·1

Residents in the Saorstát who were born in Northern Ireland represented in 1926 2·8% of the population of Northern Ireland, residents in Northern Ireland who were born in the Saorstát represented 2·2% of the population of the Saorstát—the North sends a larger proportion of its population to the South (2·8%) than the South sends to the North (2·2%).

The population (418,981) of Dublin City and the four adjoining Urban Districts was in 1926 much the same as the population of Belfast (415,151). The former had 10,036 persons who were born in Northern Ireland (or 0·8% of the total population of Northern Ireland), while Belfast had 22,606 persons who were born in the Saorstát (or 0·8% of the population of the Saorstát).

The County Boroughs.

The following table shows the birthplaces of the population of the County Boroughs in 1926 :—

Residing in	Percentage born in			Total Population
	Place of Residence	Elsewhere in the Saorstát	Outside the Saorstát	
	%	%	%	%
Dublin City and four adjoining Urban Districts ...	67·8	24·9	7·3	100·0
Cork City	69·0	27·0	4·0	100·0
Limerick City	79·4	16·9	3·7	100·0
Waterford City	76·7	19·9	3·4	100·0

Cork City had absorbed in 1926 a higher percentage of migrants than Dublin and apparently higher than the other two County Boroughs, although the figures for the latter are not quite comparable with the other two, as the migration from Limerick County to Limerick City and that from Waterford County to Waterford City are excluded.

The number of persons residing in Dublin City and Suburbs in 1926 who were born elsewhere in the Saorstát was 104,197, or nearly a quarter of the total population. The principal contributors were :—Dublin Co. (outside the 4 Urban Districts adjoining the City) accounted for 12,734, Co. Wicklow 9,764, Co. Kildare, 7,188, County and City of Cork, 6,577(2,347 from the City), Tipperary, 6,190, Meath, 6,166, Wexford, 5,698. More than half of these 104,197 migrants came from these seven counties. In relation to native born population Wicklow contributed most, 16·2% of Wicklow-born persons living in the Saorstát live in Dublin City and four adjoining Urban Districts. The next highest percentages were Kildare, 12·7%, Meath, 9·2%, and Carlow 9·1%. The lowest percentages were Donegal, 0·8%, Mayo, 1·5%, Kerry, 1·7%, and Cork City and County, 1·8%. (The figure for Cork City was 3·4%). The more distant the County the smaller the percentage.

RELIGIONS.

In the Explanatory Notes to Volume III of this Report reasons are given why the classification of the population by religions in the 1926 Census was not carried out in as great detail as for previous Censuses. It was decided to limit the classifications to Catholics, who represented 92·6 per cent. of the population, and Protestant Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Jews and Baptists who accounted for a further 7·1 per cent. The remaining 0·3 per cent were classified under the heading "Other Religions."

The foregoing account of birthplaces will be of assistance in understanding the movements and the distribution of persons in each religion. The Census of 1861 was the first which included statistics of Religions. The following are the figures for each Census.

Persons in Saorstát Eireann belonging to the principal Religions.

Year	Protestants, etc.							Catholics	Total
	Protestant Episcopalians	Presbyterians	Methodists	Jews	Baptists	Others	Total		
	In thousands								
1861 ...	373	66	17	(0·3)	(0·9)	11	468	3,934	4,402
1871 ...	339	62	17	(0·2)	(0·8)	18	437	3,616	4,053
1881 ...	318	56	18	(0·4)	(0·7)	12	405	3,465	3,870
1891 ...	287	51	19	2	1	10	370	3,099	3,469
1901 ...	264	47	18	3	2	10	344	2,878	3,222
1911 ...	250	45	16	4	2	10	327	2,813	3,140
1926 ...	164	32	11	4	(0·7)	9	221	2,751	2,972

In order to get some idea of the changes in the numbers of *Irish-born* Protestants, etc., figures from the above table and from the first table on birthplaces are combined in the following table.

Year	All Protestants, etc. (A)	All persons born outside Ireland (B)	(A) – (B)	Irish born Protestants, etc.	All Protestants, etc.	All Catholics	All persons born outside Ireland	Total Population
	In thousands			Percentage change from previous Census				
1841	*	26†	*					
1851	*	42†	*	*	*	*	+ 60·5	— 21·7
1861	468	62	406	*	*	*	+ 46·4	— 13·9
1871	437	81	356	— 12·7	— 6·8	— 8·1	+ 32·3	— 7·9
1881	405	83	322	— 9·6	— 7·3	— 4·2	+ 2·2	— 4·5
1891	370	85	285	— 11·5	— 8·6	— 10·6	+ 1·9	— 10·4
1901	344	86	258	— 9·5	— 7·1	— 7·1	+ 1·4	— 7·1
1911	327	100	227	— 12·0	— 4·8	— 2·3	+ 16·4	— 2·5
1926	221	67	154	— 32·2	— 32·5	— 2·2	— 32·9	— 5·3

* Not available.

† The Military and Navy are not included in these figures.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the decrease in Protestants, etc. was proportionately much greater than in Catholics from 1871 to 1881 (7·3%, as against 4·2%) and more than twice as great from 1901 to 1911 (4·8%, as against 2·3%). From 1911 to 1926 the decrease in Protestants, etc. (32·5%) was incomparably greater and the decrease in Catholics less than in any previous intercensal period.

The changes in the first column of percentages measure with fair accuracy the movements of the numbers of Protestants, etc., born in *Ireland* and resident in the Saorstát. If this measure be taken as accurate, then this section of the population decreased by about 44% in the 50 years from 1861 to 1911. The actual records show that *all* Protestants, etc., decreased in that period by 30·2% and all Catholics by 28·5%. In the same 50 years the *non*-Irish-born population *increased* by 62·5%.

From 1911 to 1926 Catholics decreased by only 2·2%—the smallest decrease ever recorded—Protestants, etc., taken as a whole decreased by 32·5%. (In the same period the residents of Saorstát Eireann born outside Ireland decreased by 32·9%), Baptists decreased by 54·8%, Methodists by 35·1%, Protestant Episcopalians by 34·2%, Presbyterians (of whom two-thirds reside in the border counties—Donegal, Monaghan and Cavan) decreased by 28·7%, Jews by 3·1%, Catholics by 2·2%, "Others" by 12·7%.

Protestants, etc., in the Saorstát decreased by 106,456 from 1911 to 1926. The following table suggests that only about one-fourth of this decrease can be attributed to the withdrawal of the British Army and the disbandment of the Police Forces and the emigration of their dependents.

	Numbers in 1911*				Decrease in total population 1911 to 1926
	Army	Navy	Police	Total	
Protestant Episcopalians ...	16,593	610	1,201	18,404	85,320
Presbyterians	1,402	33	211	1,646	13,057
Methodists	933	50	38	1,021	5,777
Jews, Baptists, etc. ...	305	31	15	351	2,302
Total of above	19,233	724	1,465	21,422	106,456
Catholics	6,009	511	7,876	14,396	61,240
Grand Total	25,242	1,235	9,341	35,818	167,696

* Compiled from Table XX of the 1911 Census Report and refer to the Saorstát Counties only; the retired have been excluded where possible.

The decrease in Protestants, etc., was general all over the country, as will be seen from the following table :—

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1911 TO 1926.

	Leinster	Munster	Connacht	Ulster (3 Cos.)	Saorstát Eireann
	%	%	%	%	%
Catholics	+ 4·3	— 4·0	— 8·5	— 5·8	— 2·2
Protestants, etc.	— 32·4	— 42·9	— 36·3	— 22·5	— 32·5
Total Population ...	— 1·1	— 6·3	— 9·5	— 9·4	— 5·3

The next table shows that the decrease was proportionately greater in the towns (of over 1,500 inhabitants) than in the rural districts, Catholics increased in the towns of each province.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1911 TO 1926.

	Catholics		Protestants, &c.		Total Population	
	Towns	Rural Areas	Towns	Rural Areas	Towns	Rural Areas
Leinster ...	+ 11·9	— 2·0	— 34·0	— 29·7	+ 3·0	— 5·0
Munster ...	+ 2·4	— 6·2	— 55·4	— 33·3	— 3·2	— 7·5
Connacht ...	+ 9·0	— 10·0	— 43·8	— 34·5	+ 4·4	— 10·8
Ulster (3 Cos.) ...	+ 7·4	— 6·8	— 34·6	— 21·4	— 2·8	— 9·9
Saorstát Eireann	+ 8·5	— 6·2	— 38·3	— 28·0	+ 1·1	— 8·0

The number of Protestants, etc., in the towns of Munster in 1926 was less than half the number in 1911.

Catholics increased, but Protestants, etc., decreased in every size of town, as the following table shows. Catholics increased by as much as 15·3% in Dublin City and Suburbs.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1911 TO 1926.

	Dublin City and Suburbs	The Other 3 County Boroughs	The 7 other towns of over 10,000 Inhabitants	The 14 other towns of 5,000 to 10,000 Inhabitants	The 62 towns 1,500 to 5,000 Inhabitants	Remainder of Country
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Catholics ...	+ 15·3	+ 7·1	+ 7·7	+ 3·6	+ 0·2	— 6·2
Protestants, &c. ...	— 31·3	— 49·3	— 44·8	— 54·0	— 47·3	— 28·2
Total Population	+ 5·2	+ 1·4	+ 3·0	— 3·3	— ·5·8	— 8·0

The following were the Cities and Towns which lost the largest percentage of Protestants, etc. :—

Decrease of over 90% ... Kildare, Fermoy and Fethard.
Decrease of 80% *to* 90% ... Newbridge, Tipperary and Mullingar.
Decrease of 70% *to* 80% ... Dingle.
Decrease of 60% *to* 70% ... Kilrush, Kinsale, Killarney, Carrick-on-Suir, Bundoran, Athlone, Clonmel, Templemore, and Ennis.
Decrease of 50% *to* 60% ... Middleton, Tralee, Youghal, Ballinasloe, Cobh, Granard, Callan, Roscommon, Mallow, Bantry, Dundalk, Galway, Kilkee, Loughrea, Limerick and Tullow.

The percentage decrease in Dublin City and Suburbs was 31·3%, in Cork City 49·8%, in Limerick City 50·5%, and in Waterford City 44·6%.

Some of the large decreases in the above towns were, of course, due to the withdrawal of the British Army (with their dependents).

Localities in which Protestants, etc., are most numerous.

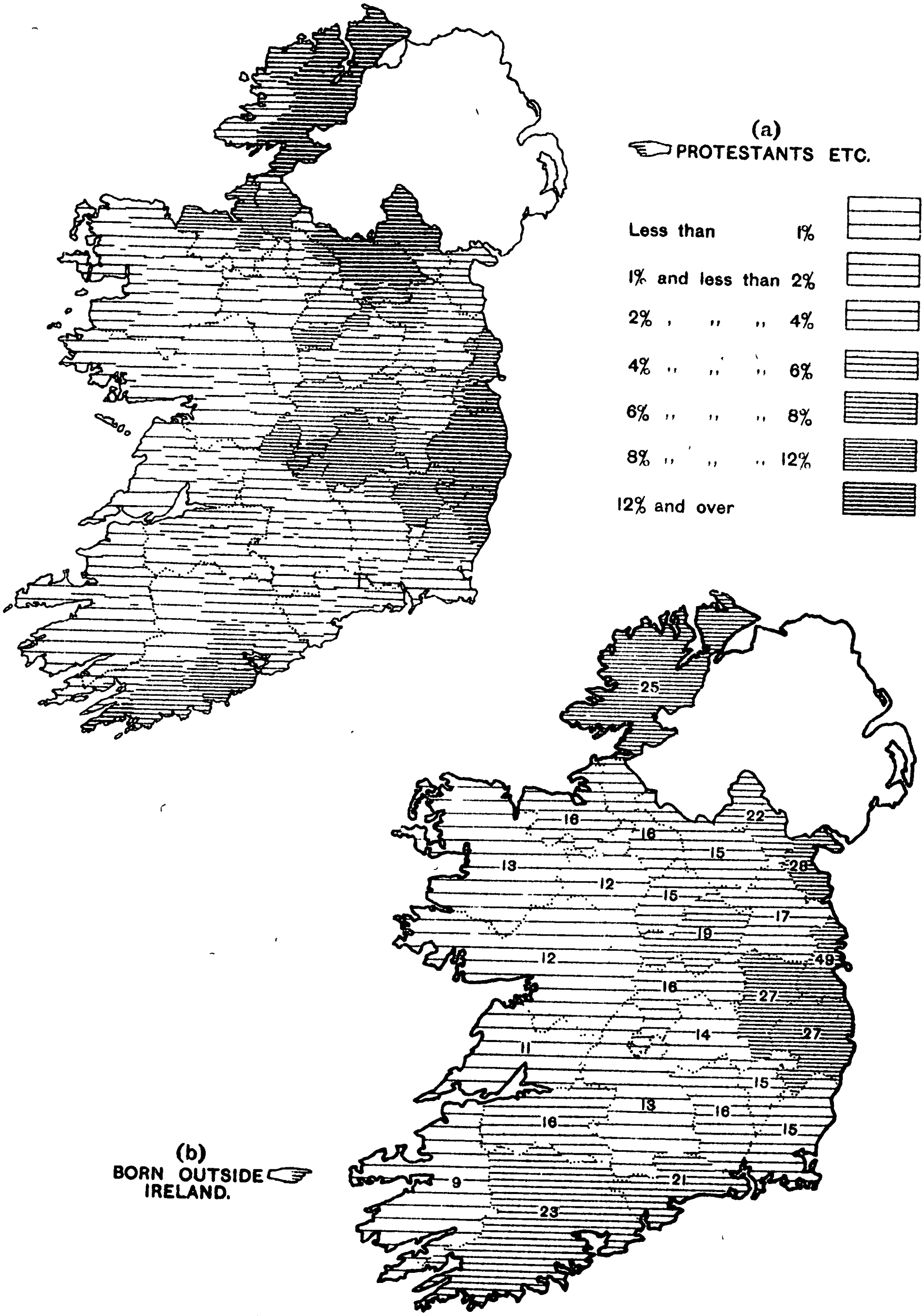
Taking the Saorstát as a whole, Catholics comprise 92·6% of the population, persons of other religions accounting for only 7·4% (or one in every 13 of the population). The latter form 18·2% of the population of the three counties of Ulster, 10·1% of Leinster, only 3·6% of Munster and 2·6% of Connacht. In each province, with the exception of Ulster, they are denser in the towns of over 1,500 inhabitants than in the rural areas.

Rural Districts.—In rural areas Protestants, etc., are densest in County Monaghan (22·3%), County Donegal (18·3%), County Wicklow (16·2%), County Cavan (15·9%), County Dublin (11·4%), and County Carlow (10·0%). The rural districts in which they are least dense are the Counties of Galway, Clare, Mayo, Roscommon and Kerry, ranging from 0·9% to 1·5%.

Towns.—Greystones has the highest percentage of Protestants, etc., viz., 57·4%. Then come Rathmines and Rathgar 33·2%, Terenure 32·6%. Killiney and Ballybrack, Clones, Dun Laoghaire, Dalkey, Knockrea (adjoining Cork City), Howth, Pembroke, Belturbet, Blackrock (Co. Dublin) and Ballybay have between 30% and 20%. The figure for Dublin City is 10·0%, for Cork City 5·7%, for Limerick City 4·6%, for Waterford City 4·4%.

RELIGIONS AND BIRTHPLACES.

(a) Percentage of Protestants, etc. in each Rural (including Urban) District and (b) number of persons born outside Ireland per thousand population.



The following are the towns (of over 1,500 inhabitants) in which Protestants, etc., form the smallest percentages of the population :—Newcastle, Co. Limerick, Carrick-on-Suir and Charleville with less than 1% ; Callan, Loughrea, Kanturk, Kilrush, Dingle, Templemore, Thurles, Cahirciveen, Killarney, Listowel, Middleton, Dungarvan and Macroom with between 1% and 2%.

Protestant Episcopalians in the Saorstát are five times as numerous as Presbyterians ; their numbers are larger in each of the County Boroughs and in each County with the exception of Monaghan where the Presbyterians are 10·6% of the population and Protestant Episcopalians 9·8%. In County Donegal the latter are 9·0%, the Presbyterians 8·0%. Presbyterians are only 2·7% in County Cavan, where the Protestant Episcopalians are 12·2% of the population. Approximately 36% of all Methodists are in Dublin City and County ; 85% of the Jews are in Dublin City and four adjoining Urban Districts, and if the remaining 3 County Boroughs are included the figure is 93%. More than half the Baptists are in Dublin City and County.

Occupations by Birthplaces and Religions.

The following figures for occupational groups indicate the types of industries and services in which each of the sections of the population referred to were employed in 1926.

Occupational Group	Birthplace				Religion	
	Saorstát Eireann		Northern Ireland	Outside Ireland	Catholics	Pro-testants, Etc.
	Co. of Residence	Else-where				
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Males :						
All Occupied Males ...	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Agricultural Occupations ...	64·9	22·3	17·6	20·8	58·1	44·9
Other Producers	16·1	19·2	19·1	25·6	16·9	15·6
Transport	5·9	10·1	7·8	10·8	6·7	5·5
Commerce	4·5	11·8	14·9	11·9	5·3	12·7
Public Administration and Defence.	1·0	15·2	15·6	9·8	3·4	3·9
Professions	1·4	8·3	12·3	7·3	2·4	6·6
Personal Service	1·5	3·8	2·9	3·6	1·9	1·6
Clerks*	1·2	4·3	6·1	4·3	1·4	6·8
Other Gainful Occupations ...	3·5	5·0	3·7	5·9	3·9	2·4
Females :						
All Occupied Females ...	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Agricultural Occupations ...	43·5	8·9	10·2	15·1	35·9	30·3
Other Producers	10·4	5·6	10·8	11·3	9·7	6·2
Transport	0·4	0·4	0·6	0·4	0·4	0·5
Commerce	7·6	10·8	9·1	9·1	8·1	10·6
Public Administration and Defence.	0·9	1·9	3·5	1·4	1·1	1·9
Professions	5·1	20·0	21·0	17·4	8·2	12·8
Personal Service :						
Domestic Servants ...	22·2	37·6	27·8	26·2	26·2	16·8
Others	5·6	8·9	8·3	8·2	6·4	5·8
Clerks* and Typists ...	3·2	5·1	7·5	7·3	2·9	13·8
Other Gainful Occupations ...	1·1	0·8	1·2	3·6	1·1	1·3

* Civil Servants and Local Authority Officials and Clerks are included in Public Administration.

The second line of the table for males shows that while nearly two-thirds of those who remained in their county of birth were engaged in agricultural occupations,

only one-fifth of the migrants (22·3%) and immigrants from outside Ireland (20·8%), and one-sixth of the persons born in Northern Ireland went to Agriculture. Nearly 45% of the occupied male Protestants, etc., are engaged in Agriculture.

Nearly a quarter of the immigrants from outside Ireland (25·6%) are engaged in occupations connected with industries other than agriculture, a considerably higher percentage than that for any of the other sections of the population. Migrants and persons born outside Ireland have a proportionately high percentage in Transport and Communication, nearly double that for the population as a whole. The same remark applies to Commerce; in this group the males from Northern Ireland and the Protestants, etc., show the high proportions 14·9% and 12·7% as against 4·5% for persons who remained in their county of birth and 5·3% for Catholics as a whole. Public Administration and Defence being large centralised services show large percentages for migrants and for persons born in Northern Ireland and outside Ireland; the percentage of Catholics (3·4%) and of Protestants, etc. (3·9%) is much the same. In the professional occupations composed largely of Clergymen, Monks, Theological Students, Teachers, Medical Students, etc., the percentage for persons who remained in their county of birth is small. In comparison with their total numbers there are two and a half times as many Protestants, etc., as Catholics in the Professions, and five times as many Clerks (6·8% compared with 1·4%).

Female migrants and immigrants are employed mainly as domestic servants and in professional occupations. Of the occupied females amongst Protestants, etc., 30·3% are engaged in agriculture. Female Protestants, etc., include a much lower percentage of domestic servants, a much higher percentage in the professions, and a very much higher percentage amongst clerks and typists (13·8% against 2·9%) than the Catholics.

Agricultural Occupations.

In order to obtain indications of the status of the various sections of the population the individual occupations must be examined. It will be found that immigrants and migrants are in more skilled and more remunerative occupations than those who remained in their county of birth.

The following is the position in Agriculture, taking the country as a whole. Note that the four percentages for birthplaces and the two percentages for religions are equal to 100·0 in each case.

Occupation	Total	Birthplace				Religion	
		Saorstát Eireann		Northern Ireland	Outside Ireland	Catholics	Protestants, Etc.
		Co. of Residence	Elsewhere				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Farmers :—							
1— 5 acres ...	100·0	95·0	3·9	0·4	0·7	97·6	2·4
5— 10 ,, ...	100·0	95·3	3·6	0·4	0·7	97·1	2·9
10— 15 ,, ...	100·0	95·6	3·6	0·4	0·4	96·1	3·9
15— 30 ,, ...	100·0	95·4	3·8	0·4	0·4	94·5	5·5
30— 50 ,, ...	100·0	94·9	4·4	0·4	0·3	92·2	7·8
50—100 ,, ...	100·0	93·6	5·7	0·3	0·4	89·8	10·2
100—200 ,, ...	100·0	89·8	8·8	0·5	0·9	84·6	15·4
over 200 ,, ...	100·0	80·3	15·8	0·6	3·3	72·5	27·5
All Farmers ...	100·0	94·2	4·9	0·4	0·5	92·8	7·2
Farm Managers ...	100·0	61·1	29·9	2·6	6·4	74·7	25·3
Farm Foremen ...	100·0	74·0	21·6	2·3	2·1	88·2	11·8
Agricultural Labourers	100·0	86·5	11·5	0·8	1·2	97·1	2·9
All Agricultural Occupations ...	100·0	93·2	5·5	0·4	0·9	94·0	6·0

Permanent migrants who work as agricultural labourers are very numerous (11·5%), and those working in their county of birth are only 86·5% as compared with 94·2% of the farmers. The percentage for the latter, however, falls to 80·3% for farms of over 200 acres, the figures being brought down by migrants who have 15·8% of these farms, and to a smaller extent by immigrants from outside Ireland, who have 3·3%. Protestants, etc., with 7·2% of all the farms, have 27·5% of farms over 200 acres, 2·4% of farms 1-5 acres, and constitute 2·9% of the agricultural labourers.

The following is the position in each of the Provinces :—

Occupation	Birthplace				Religion	
	Saorstát Eireann					
	Co. of Residence	Elsewhere	Northern Ireland	Outside Ireland	Catholics	Pro-testants, Etc.
FARMERS RESIDENT IN	%	%	%	%	%	%
Leinster						
All sizes of farms	88·1	10·7	0·4	0·8	90·1	9·9
Over 200 acres	69·3	25·5	0·9	4·3	62·0	38·0
Munster						
All sizes of farms	95·9	3·7	0·0	0·4	96·4	3·6
Over 200 acres	89·7	8·1	0·1	2·1	83·6	16·4
Connacht						
All sizes of farms	95·9	3·6	0·1	0·4	97·5	2·5
Over 200 acres	82·7	13·4	0·3	3·6	76·9	23·1
Ulster (3 Cos.)						
All sizes of farms	95·4	2·1	1·7	0·8	80·4	19·6
Over 200 acres	89·3	3·7	3·3	3·7	61·6	38·4
AGRL. LABOURERS RESIDENT IN						
Leinster	82·5	16·1	0·4	1·0	98·0	2·0
Munster	90·6	8·6	0·0	0·8	99·3	0·7
Connacht	86·4	10·3	0·6	2·7	98·3	1·7
Ulster (3 Cos.)	87·1	5·1	5·3	2·5	84·3	15·7

25·5% of farms of over 200 acres in Leinster are held by migrants; 4·3% by persons born outside Ireland. The figures for Connacht are 13·4% and 3·6%. The permanent migrant agricultural labourers are also most numerous in Leinster (16·1%) and Connacht (10·3%). The percentages shown above for those born in Northern Ireland and outside Ireland are comparatively small. Taking the latter fact in conjunction with the percentages for Protestants, etc., who hold large farms the extent to which the Saorstát-born Protestants, etc., are interested in agriculture will be evident. In Leinster Protestants, etc., taken as a whole, include 2·0% of the agricultural labourers, 9·9% of all farmers, and 38·0% of farmers with over 200 acres. In Munster they form 0·7% of agricultural labourers, 3·6% of all farmers, 16·4% of farmers with over 200 acres. In Connacht they account for 1·7% of the agricultural labourers, 2·5% of all farmers, 23·1% of farmers with over 200 acres. In the three counties of Ulster they form a considerable percentage of the agricultural labourers, 15·7%, a higher percentage of all farmers, 19·6%, and a much higher percentage of farmers with over 200 acres (38·4%).

Migrants have more than half (50·7%) of the farms of over 200 acres in Co. Dublin, 36·3% of those in Kildare, 32·5% in Meath, and over 20% in eight other counties :—Wicklow, Carlow, Roscommon, Offaly, Longford, Monaghan, Laoighise and Westmeath.

Protestants, etc., have more than half the farms of over 200 acres in five counties

(Carlow, Longford, Wicklow, Cavan and Monaghan), and more than one-third in nine other counties (Kildare, Laoighise, Meath, Offaly, Westmeath, Wexford, Donegal, Leitrim and Sligo). It must, of course, be remembered that the number of persons whose principal occupations were returned as farmers with over 200 acres were few for the country as a whole—only 5,959—and the figures for some of the counties mentioned are very small.

Non-agricultural Producers.

The statistics for agricultural occupations discussed in the foregoing paragraphs included both males and females. In the remainder of this chapter the references are to males only. The section on agricultural occupations accounts for 550,172 occupied males, or 57·1% of all occupied males. The present section (Non-agricultural Producers) includes 162,342 males. Of this number it has been possible to classify 150,902 into the three grades mentioned below.

Birthplace	Employers' Managers and Foremen	Other skilled Occupations	Unskilled occupations	Religion	Employers' Managers and Foremen	Other skilled Occupations	Unskilled occupations
	%	%	%		%	%	%
Saorstát Eireann				Catholics ...	83·1	90·9	98·0
Co. of Residence ...	70·5	75·6	82·5				
Elsewhere ...	20·1	17·7	14·9	Others ...	16·9	9·1	2·0
Northern Ireland ...	3·0	2·0	0·7	*Prot. Episc.* ...	*10·2*	*6·6*	*1·6*
				Presbyterians	*3·0*	*1·1*	*0·2*
Outside Ireland ...	6·4	4·7	1·9	*Methodists* ...	*1·4*	*0·4*	*0·0*
England and Wales	*3·0*	*2·7*	*1·1*	*Jews* ...	*0·7*	*0·3*	*0·0*
Scotland ...	*1·5*	*0·9*	*0·4*	*Others* ...	*1·6*	*0·7*	*0·2*
U.S.A. ...	*0·5*	*0·3*	*0·2*				
Elsewhere ...	*1·4*	*0·8*	*0·2*				
All Birthplaces ...	100·0	100·0	100·0	All Religions ...	100·0	100·0	100·0

It will be observed that males born in Northern Ireland have over four times and from outside Ireland over three times as high a percentage in the Employers, Managers and Foremen as in the unskilled occupations, and that the percentage of Employers, etc., who are Protestants, etc., is over eight times the percentage for unskilled occupations (16·9% as against 2·0%).

The table following shows that while males born outside the Saorstát form only 5·3% of males in all non-agricultural productive occupations, they constitute the following high percentages of Employers, Managers and Foremen in these occupations :—Apparel industry (other than Tailoring, Dressmaking and Bootmaking), 35·6% ; Printing, Bookbinding and Photography, 24·7%, and Textile Industries, 23·6%. The Protestants, etc., forming 6·9% of the non-agricultural producers include the following percentages of Employers, Managers, and Foremen :—Printing, Bookbinding and Photography, 48·8% ; Metal Industries (other than Shoe Forging), 36·1% ; Textile Workers, 35·4% ; Apparel Industries (other than Tailoring, Dressmaking and Bootmaking), 34·8% ; Food-making (except Creameries), 29·6% ; Drink-making, 28·4% (they form only 1·4% of Publicans) ; Building and Contracting, 19·1% ; and Wood and Furniture Industries, 17·2%.

The figures for Employers, Managers, and Foremen are given in the following table where available :—

Males resident in Saorstat Eireann, 1926.

(E = Employers, M = Managers, F = Foremen).

Occupational Group		Birthplace				Religion	
		Saorstát Eireann		Northern Ireland	Outside Ireland	Catholics	Protestants, Etc.
		Co. of Residence	Elsewhere				
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Fishing		93·7	3·9	0·3	2·1	97·2	2·8
Coal Mining		90·9	6·3	0·2	2·6	97·6	2·4
Quarrying and other Mining ...		85·1	12·6	0·7	1·6	98·5	1·5
Makers of Food	All occupations ...	78·6	16·6	1·4	3·4	93·7	6·3
	E & M in Creameries	64·8	30·7	3·2	1·3	96·0	4·0
	Other E & M	67·0	21·5	3·9	7·6	70·4	29·6
,, ,, Drink	All occupations ...	67·5	28·1	0·9	3·5	93·2	6·8
	E, M & F	46·5	41·3	2·6	9·6	71·6	28·4
,, ,, Tobacco	All Males ...	66·3	13·1	2·4	18·2	78·7	21·3
Textile Workers	All occupations ...	79·2	12·0	3·4	5·4	89·5	10·5
	E, M & F	56·6	19·8	8·0	15·6	64·6	35·4
Makers of Apparel	All occupations ...	77·3	16·2	2·3	4·2	93·9	6·1
	E & M in Tailoring & Dressmaking ...	76·7	13·2	2·2	7·9	88·2	11·8
	E & M in Bootmaking ...	77·7	14·7	2·2	5·4	89·4	10·6
	E & M in other apparel ...	34·8	29·6	19·1	16·5	65·2	34·8
Workers in other Leather Goods		77·6	19·0	1·4	2·0	92·4	7·6
Workers in Wood & Furniture	All occupations ...	78·0	17·2	1·7	3·1	92·5	7·5
	E, M & F	75·3	15·1	2·8	6·8	82·8	17·2
Metal Workers	All occupations ...	73·5	18·6	2·1	5·8	88·7	11·3
	E, M & F in Shoe Forging	88·4	10·1	0·7	0·8	96·3	3·7
	E, M & F in other factories	58·8	26·3	3·3	11·6	63·9	36·1
Electrical Apparatus Makers, etc.		59·2	26·5	3·2	11·1	82·0	18·0
Workers in Chemical Processes	Skilled occupations ...	63·8	20·0	2·2	14·0	76·7	23·3
	Unskilled occupations ...	79·9	17·6	0·7	1·8	97·6	2·4
Printing, Bookbinding and Photography.	All occupations ...	73·3	17·4	2·4	6·9	82·0	18·0
	E, M & F	47·1	28·2	5·5	19·2	51·2	48·8
Building and Contracting.	All occupations ...	82·9	14·4	0·9	1·8	97·6	2·4
	E & M	68·9	23·4	3·5	4·2	80·9	19·1
Other Producers	Makers of Watches, &c. ...	53·2	24·6	4·6	17·6	60·5	39·5
	Makers of Glass, &c.	73·7	12·2	1·6	12·5	83·4	16·6
	Makers of Bricks, &c.	78·3	15·2	1·5	5·0	98·9	1·1
Total non-Agricultural Producers		78·4	16·3	1·6	3·7	93·1	6·9

Non-producers.

The following table shows the percentages for males in the professional occupations other than Religion.

Occupation	Birthplace				Religion	
	Saorstát Eireann		Northern Ireland	Outside Ireland	Catholics	Pro-testants, Etc.
	Co. of Residence	Else-where				
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All Occupied Males	81·8	14·3	1·4	2·5	92·5	7·5
All Males in Professional Occs.	42·7	44·3	6·3	6·7	81·6	18·4
Barristers	36·8	45·7	9·5	8·0	61·3	38·7
Solicitors	54·6	33·8	7·6	4·0	62·1	37·9
Law Students	51·8	38·8	5·2	4·2	77·9	22·1
Medical Doctors	51·0	38·5	4·9	5·6	78·2	21·8
Medical Students	43·2	38·5	7·9	10·4	68·4	31·6
Mental Attendants ...	59·6	37·6	1·1	1·7	93·7	6·3
Dentists	47·1	28·3	6·0	18·6	67·1	32·9
Veterinary Surgeons ...	54·6	33·8	6·5	5·1	75·1	24·9
Chartered Accountants ...	37·3	35·9	10·2	16·6	54·2	45·8
Analytical Chemists ...	30·6	45·4	8·1	15·9	60·1	39·9
Civil Engineers	41·9	37·8	5·5	14·8	64·0	36·0
Journalists	41·6	41·2	7·7	9·5	83·2	16·8
Music Teachers	47·3	24·4	3·9	24·4	73·2	26·8
Teachers (not Music) ...	53·2	37·9	5·3	3·6	89·7	10·3
Teachers in training ...	53·1	42·7	1·4	2·8	93·8	6·2

The above shows that males born in Northern Ireland, while forming only 1·4% of all occupied males in the Saorstát, include 10·2% of Chartered Accountants, 9·5% of Barristers, 8·1% of Analytical Chemists, etc., but only 1·1% of Mental Attendants, and 1·4% of Teachers in training.

Males from outside Ireland constitute 2·5% of all occupied males, 24·4% of Music Teachers, 18·6% of Dentists, 16·6% of Chartered Accountants, 15·9% of Analytical Chemists, 14·8% of Civil Engineers, etc., but only 1·7% of Mental Attendants and 2·8% of Teachers in training.

Protestants, etc., include 7·5% of all occupied males, 45·8% of Chartered Accountants, 39·9% of Analytical Chemists, 38·7% of Barristers, 37·9% of Solicitors, etc., 6·2% of Teachers in training, and 6·3% of Mental Attendants.

The percentage of Catholics is lowest amongst Chartered Accountants 54·2%, Analytical Chemists 60·1%, Barristers 61·3%, Solicitors 62·1%, and highest for Teachers in training 93·8% and Mental Attendants 93·7% .

The next table shows the percentages for Male Clerks and for Males in Public Administration and Defence.

Occupation	Birthplace				Religion	
	Saorstát Eireann		Northern Ireland	Outside Ireland	Catholics	Pro-testants, Etc.
	Co. of Residence	Else-where				
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All Occupied Males	81·8	14·3	1·4	2·5	92·5	7·5
All Male Clerks (not in Public Administration)	54·7	34·7	4·8	5·8	71·2	28·8
Insurance Clerks	61·2	28·0	3·7	7·1	57·1	42·9
Brewery ,, ...	59·3	26·7	3·9	10·1	59·7	40·3
Bank ,, ...	22·0	62·1	11·8	4·1	63·6	36·4
Shipping ,, ...	62·7	24·3	3·9	9·1	66·4	33·6
Railway ,, ...	45·5	44·2	6·2	4·1	74·1	25·9
Law ,, ...	68·4	24·7	4·1	2·8	77·9	22·1
Other ,, ...	62·2	28·7	2·9	6·2	73·8	26·2
Males in Public Administration and Defence :						
Civil Service Officials and Clerks	40·6	46·9	6·1	6·4	85·1	14·9
Local Authority Officials and Clerks	77·0	20·1	1·4	1·5	95·3	4·7
Army (excluding Officers)* ...	14·2	68·3	7·9	9·6	92·8	7·2
Army Officers*	14·5	68·7	8·6	8·2	90·8	9·2
Civic Guards	4·3	88·9	4·8	2·0	98·0	2·0

* Including men in British Army resident in Saorstát on Census Night.

Protestants, etc., with 7·5% of the occupied males include 28·8% of all male clerks (not in Public Administration), they form 42·9% of the clerks in Insurance, 40·3% of Brewery Clerks, 36·4% of Bank Clerks, etc. Migrants and persons born in Northern Ireland account for a much higher proportion of Bank Clerks (62·1% and 11·8% respectively) than of any other class of clerk. Persons born outside Ireland have higher percentages amongst Brewery and Shipping Clerks than amongst others.

Protestants, etc., form a much lower percentage amongst Civil Service Officials and Clerks than amongst other types of Clerks. Few are employed by Local Authorities, who also employ few from outside the Saorstát. Of the Civic Guards 98·0% are Catholics. The figure 40·6% of Civil Service Officials and Clerks residing in county of birth appears large at first sight, but it should be remembered that 4,025 out of 8,368 Civil Service Officials and Clerks reside outside Dublin and the four adjoining Urban Districts, and are composed chiefly of Post Office Officials, etc.

The following table gives corresponding figures for Males in Commerce, Insurance and Finance.

Occupation	Birthplace				Religion	
	Saorstát Eireann		Northern Ireland	Outside Ireland	Catholics	Pro-testants, Etc.
	Co. of Residence	Else-where				
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All Occupied Males ...	81·8	14·3	1·4	2·5	92·5	7·5
All Males in Commerce, etc.	62·7	28·8	3·5	5·0	83·7	16·3
COMMERCE :						
All Shopkeepers	64·0	27·0	3·4	5·6	83·7	16·3
All Shop Assistants ...	66·0	28·6	2·6	2·8	87·2	12·8
Shopkeepers with :—						
Chemists' Shops	39·8	43·9	8·7	7·6	66·7	33·3
Hardware „	65·7	24·3	4·4	5·6	74·7	25·3
Drapery „ ...	54·0	34·2	5·5	6·3	79·4	20·6
Grocery and Provision Shops	64·6	30·1	3·0	2·3	86·7	13·3
Dairy Products	61·2	35·7	1·8	1·3	89·0	11·0
Butchers' Shops	77·8	17·1	0·8	4·3	93·2	6·8
Veg. and Fruit Shops ...	62·8	27·5	4·0	5·7	93·4	6·6
Sweet Shops	68·0	22·9	1·5	7·6	93·8	6·2
Shop Assistants in :—						
Chemists' Shops	49·6	38·4	8·9	3·1	77·6	22·4
Hardware „	70·6	24·2	3·0	2·2	79·1	20·9
Drapery „	62·2	32·7	3·0	2·1	85·6	14·4
Grocery and Prov. Shops ...	65·2	30·5	2·3	2·0	88·9	11·1
Dairy Products	75·3	22·0	0·7	2·0	90·8	9·2
Butchers' Shops	79·0	17·2	0·8	3·0	96·1	3·9
Veg. and Fruit Shops ...	77·2	17·0	1·9	3·9	94·7	5·3
Commercial Travellers ...	35·7	41·0	7·4	15·9	61·1	38·9
Agents and Factors ...	44·4	38·2	7·3	10·1	68·2	31·8
Cattle Dealers	81·9	15·7	1·7	0·7	96·6	3·4
Newspaper Sellers	93·8	4·0	0·4	1·8	98·6	1·4
BANKING :						
Bank Officials, not Clerks ...	16·4	65·2	13·3	5·1	47·0	53·0
Bank Clerks	22·0	62·1	11·8	4·1	63·6	36·4
(Porters employed by Banks)	76·5	19·2	2·4	1·9	92·2	7·8
INSURANCE :						
Insurance Officials (not Clerks)	38·8	46·6	4·9	9·7	67·1	32·9
Insurance Canvassers ...	57·7	35·5	2·8	4·0	91·9	8·1

It is surprising to find from the above table that less than two-thirds (64%) of the male shopkeepers reside in their county of birth (as compared with 94·2% of the farmers), and in fact that this is a lower proportion than the corresponding figure for Shop Assistants. The corresponding figure for proprietors of Chemists' Shops

(39·8%) is much lower than for any other kind of shop, the figure for Butchers' Shops (77·8%) is highest. Protestants, etc., keep comparatively few Butchers' Shops, Vegetable and Fruit Shops or Sweet Shops, but have a large proportion of Chemists' Shops (33·3%), Hardware Shops (25·3%), Drapery Shops (20·6%), and form a high percentage of the Assistants in these shops (22·4%, 20·9% and 14·4% respectively); the latter figures are lower than those for Shopkeepers—the lower the status the smaller the percentage of Protestants, etc. Males born in Northern Ireland, comprising 1·4% of occupied males, include 8·7% of the males keeping Chemists' Shops.

Males born outside Ireland, comprising 2·5% of all occupied males, account for 15·9% of the Commercial Travellers and 10·1% of the Agents and Factors—the percentages for Northern Ireland are also high, 7·4% and 7·3%, and the percentages for Protestants, etc., are :—Commerical Travellers 38·9%, Agents and Factors 31·8%. The Cattle Dealers, with only 3·4% Protestants, etc., present a new type of contrast.

In Banking, males born in Northern Ireland are relatively numerous, including 13·3% of the Bank Officials and 11·8% of Bank Clerks. Catholics are relatively few, accounting for less than half of the Bank Officials and less than two-thirds of the Bank Clerks, although having 92·5% of all occupied males and 83·7% of males occupied in Commerce, Banking and Insurance; they include 92·2% of the Porters employed in Banks.

Males born outside Ireland form 9·7% of the Insurance Officials, two-thirds of whom are Catholics and over 90% are Insurance Canvassers.

PERCENTAGES FOR MALES IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

Occupation	Birthplace				Religion	
	Saorstát Eireann		Northern Ireland	Outside Ireland	Catholics	Pro-testants, Etc.
	Co. of Residence	Elsewhere				
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All Occupied Males	81·8	14·3	1·4	2·5	92·5	7·5
All Males in Transport & Communication	72·4	22·0	1·6	4·0	93·7	6·3
RAILWAY WORKERS—	53·4	41·0	2·8	2·8	93·1	6·9
Station Masters and Officials (not clerks)	32·3	55·8	6·9	5·0	79·2	20·8
Railway Clerks	45·5	44·2	6·2	4·1	74·1	25·9
Guards	35·6	61·2	2·1	1·1	92·8	7·2
Railway Porters	59·5	35·8	1·7	3·0	94·4	5·6
Engine Drivers	51·5	43·1	2·8	2·6	95·3	4·7
Firemen...	62·7	32·2	2·4	2·7	96·2	3·8
Cleaners	69·7	24·8	3·2	2·3	97·0	3·0
ROAD TRANSPORT WORKERS—	71·9	24·2	1·4	2·5	94·7	5·3
Proprietors and Managers of Motor Garages ...	65·2	28·9	2·0	3·9	85·5	14·5
Drivers of Motor Vehicles	71·4	23·0	2·0	3·6	93·0	7·0
Drivers of Lorries, etc. ...	78·7	19·4	0·6	1·3	97·6	2·4
WATER TRANSPORT WORKERS—	70·1	17·6	2·5	9·8	88·5	11·5
Shipowners, Harbour Officials, etc.	53·7	24·6	4·7	17·0	72·3	27·7
Navigating etc. Officers ...	36·4	16·4	9·7	37·5	51·2	48·8
Petty Officers and Deck Hands	59·0	16·6	5·1	19·3	76·6	23·4
Dock Labourers	82·4	15·9	0·3	1·4	99·1	0·9
OTHERS—						
Telegraph Operators ...	48·4	30·6	4·2	16·8	81·6	18·4
Postmen and P.O. Sorters	82·6	13·3	1·1	3·0	95·4	4·6
Messengers	88·9	8·0	0·6	2·5	96·6	3·4
Porters	82·6	14·6	0·6	2·2	96·8	3·2

Persons born in Northern Ireland account for 2·8% of male Railway Workers, but include 6·9% of the Station Masters and Railway Officials. Protestants, etc., with 6·9% of all Railway Workers, include 20·8% of the Station Masters and Railway Officials and 25·9% of the Railway Clerks, their percentage amongst the Cleaners is 3·0. In Road Transport they include 14·5% of the Proprietors, etc., of Motor Garages, 2·4% of the Drivers of Horse Lorries, etc. Most of the figures in Water Transport are greatly affected by the numbers of temporary residents at Census night. Protestants, etc., include 0·9% of the Dock Labourers and 27·7% of the Ship Owners, Harbour Officials, etc.

A high percentage amongst Telegraph Operators were born outside Ireland and are Protestants, etc., but only 3·4% of all Messengers and 3·2% of all Porters are Protestants, etc.

The following are the percentages for principal occupations in the remaining two groups :—

Occupation	Birthplace				Religion	
	Saorstát Eireann		Northern Ireland	Outside Ireland	Catholics	Pro-testants, Etc.
	Co. of Residence	Else-where				
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All Occupied Males	81·8	14·3	1·4	2·5	92·5	7·5
PERSONAL SERVICE. Males.	65·2	28·1	2·1	4·6	93·5	6·5
Domestic Servants ...	53·9	34·5	3·2	8·4	87·2	12·8
Gamekeepers	63·8	23·4	2·9	9·9	67·9	32·1
Hotel, etc., Keepers ...	57·2	30·6	1·5	10·7	86·6	13·4
Publicans	72·3	24·9	1·5	1·3	98·6	1·4
Barmen	64·0	32·5	1·8	1·7	98·7	1·3
Waiters	59·4	29·7	3·0	7·9	90·8	9·2
Laundry Workers	61·8	26·3	3·4	8·5	78·0	22·0
Hairdressers	69·4	20·5	3·3	6·8	96·3	3·7
Caretakers	59·9	30·9	2·0	7·2	83·4	16·6
OTHER GAINFUL OCCS. Males.						
Proprietors and Managers of Entertainments and Sports	28·3	34·4	9·0	28·3	68·1	31·9
Musicians	41·0	23·0	6·1	29·9	74·0	26·0
Warehousemen, etc. ...	64·8	26·7	2·9	5·6	88·2	11·8
Warehouse Assistants ...	80·1	15·5	1·0	3·4	94·9	5·1
Timekeepers	52·7	38·1	2·2	7·0	84·9	15·1
Watchmen	59·1	36·1	2·2	2·6	94·6	5·4
Drovers	83·1	14·7	1·1	1·1	99·4	0·6
General and Undefined Labourers	80·9	16·2	1·0	1·9	97·7	2·3

Amongst the Unclassified Male Occupations "Proprietors and Managers of Entertainment and Sports" and "Musicians" stand out conspicuously amongst those born outside Ireland and those recorded as Protestants, etc.

While reference has been made to each group of occupations it must, of course, be understood that all the occupations within each group have not been mentioned.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

Volume IV of the Census Report shows the housing conditions of all persons in private families and covers 94% of the whole population. The persons excluded were those resident in Institutions and Hotels or in Boarding Houses with three or more boarders. In housing statistics a private "family" includes all persons resident in the family dwelling on 18th April, 1926; resident servants, etc., are included. By a "dwelling" is meant the rooms occupied by the family, whether or not these rooms are structurally separated from the rooms of other families. The one house may contain many "dwellings." The one room tenement is referred to as a one room "dwelling." Amongst the "rooms" in the "dwelling" are included bedrooms, sittingrooms, and kitchens; but bathrooms, sculleries, etc., are not included.

PERSONS IN PRIVATE FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED.

Living in families of	Living in dwellings of :— 1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7 or more rooms	Total
	In thousands							
1 person ...	13·3	15·1	11·0	7·2	2·1	1·2	1·6	51·5
2 persons ...	21·4	45·6	56·2	37·0	14·4	9·8	12·5	196·9
3 ,, ...	22·7	56·1	91·5	63·7	27·3	18·6	28·1	308·0
4 ,, ...	22·2	62·5	111·5	83·3	39·3	26·2	40·0	385·0
5 ,, ...	19·7	63·6	118·1	92·0	43·7	29·2	45·3	411·6
6 ,, ...	16·4	59·1	112·1	88·8	42·0	28·5	45·0	391·9
7 ,, ...	11·3	49·9	95·2	79·9	37·4	25·3	39·9	338·9
8 ,, ...	6·7	37·8	76·2	64·2	30·0	20·1	31·4	266·4
9 ,, ...	3·8	24·8	54·7	46·2	22·0	14·5	23·8	189·8
10 ,, ...	1·9	15·6	37·1	32·3	15·8	10·4	18·8	131·9
11 ,, ...	0·5	6·0	16·2	14·8	7·8	5·6	9·5	60·4
12 or more	0·2	4·0	13·3	13·6	7·4	5·8	14·0	58·3
Total ...	140·1	440·1	793·1	623·0	289·2	195·2	309·9	2790·6

Reading the table horizontally, it will be seen that most of the population live in three-room dwellings. This is true for each size of family, from those with only two persons to those with 11 persons. The size of the dwelling is, of course, mainly determined by social status, and not by the numbers in the family. More than a quarter of the population live in three-room dwellings, two-thirds live in two, three or four-room dwellings.

Reading the table downwards, column by column, it will be seen that the family of five is the most usual size of family in each size of dwelling from two to nine rooms.

In the housing statistics of other countries families having *more than* two persons per room are considered to be "overcrowded." That is, 2 rooms with 5 or more persons, 3 with 7 or more, 4 with 9 or more, 5 with 11 or more, etc., are said to be overcrowded. Accepting this definition, all persons in the ruled off portion of the left-hand lower corner of the above table were in "overcrowded" housing in 1926. These included 75·2% of the persons in one room dwellings, 59·3% of those in two rooms, 36·9% of those in three rooms and 17·2% of those in four room dwellings. The percentage "overcrowded" in five rooms was very small—only 5·3%—and the percentages in larger dwellings were negligible. The foregoing table (or to be strictly accurate the more extended form given on p. 60 of Vol. IV) shows that 24,849 persons in the Saorstát, living in 2,761 families with 9 persons in each, resided in 2-room dwellings. Each of these 2,761 families should have had a 5-room dwelling to escape "overcrowding." By selecting in this way only the "overcrowded" families from the above

table the following table was obtained showing more clearly the housing problem in the Saorstát. It shows the changes that were necessary in 1926 to ensure that not a single family in the Saorstát should suffer from " overcrowding " as defined above.

SAORSTAT EIREANN, 1926.

		Number of dwellings of each size which the " overcrowded " families should have had						
		Total	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms
Number of dwellings of each size which the over-crowded families had in 1926.	1 room	22,915	—	13,121	6,665	2,455	613	61
	2 rooms	39,615	—	—	22,576	8,365 3,479	691 3.634	870
	3 rooms	35,484	—	—	—	23,135	9,791	2,558
	4 rooms	10,820	—	—	—	—	8,366	2,454
	5 rooms	1,304	—	—	—	—	—	1,304
Total ...		110,138	—	13,121	29,241	37,434	23,095	7,247

In some of the squares the total is divided into two figures for purposes outlined in the next paragraph.

The above table is read thus :—In 1926 there were 22,915 families living in " overcrowded " conditions in one-room dwellings. 13,121 should have had two rooms, 6,665 should have had three rooms, etc., in order not to be " overcrowded." There were 39,615 families living in two rooms ; 22,576 should each have had three rooms ; 11,844 four rooms (the sum of the two figures), 4,325 five rooms, etc. There were 10,820 families each with four rooms ; 8,366 of these should each have had five rooms, and the remaining 2,454 should have had six rooms.

Tables corresponding to the second last are given on pp. 60 to 142 of Volume IV for very many areas down to towns of 1,500 inhabitants, and are available for towns down to those with 500 inhabitants, and the corresponding tables to that above can be derived from them by the method explained. It might be helpful to give the figures for Drogheda, a city of convenient size with comparatively bad housing, having 32·7% of its population in " overcrowded " dwellings and for Dublin City.

DROGHEDA, 1926.

		Number of dwellings of each size which the " overcrowded " families should have had.						
		Total	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms
Number of dwellings of each size which the overcrowded families had in 1926	1 room	102	—	66	27	9	—	—
	2 rooms	270	—	—	101 45	56 29	7 28	4
	3 rooms	128	—	—	—	99	23	6
	4 rooms	65	—	—	—	—	53	12
	5 rooms	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Total ...		572	—	66	173	193	111	29

If the required 29 six-room dwellings (referred to in the last line of figures) were built, then 7 five-room houses, 12 four-room houses, etc., would be left vacant. Accordingly, as 111 five-room houses were required, 104 would have to be built. These would free 53 four-room houses, etc. Proceeding in such an automatic manner, no family in Drogheda would be "overcrowded" if 45 three-room houses, 128 four-room houses, 104 five-room houses, and 29 six-room houses were built. Such arrangements would, however, leave idle 102 single-room tenements and 204 two-room dwellings.

More economical and equally efficient arrangements could no doubt be devised. The above crude method of dealing with the problem is introduced merely to suggest that tables of this type will give considerable assistance in forming local housing policies. It is not, of course, suggested that the foregoing definition for overcrowding should be adopted for any particular locality or that the accommodation necessary should in every case be provided by new dwellings.

DUBLIN CITY, 1926.

		Number of dwellings of each size which the overcrowded families should have had.						
		Total	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms
Number of dwellings of each size which the overcrowded families had in 1923.	1 room	13,618	—	6,169 1,347	1,997 2,123	717 853	148 236	28
	2 rooms	6,169	—	—	3,346	1,955	741	127
	3 rooms	1,997	—	—	—	1,277	587	133
	4 rooms	717	—	—	—	—	558	159
	5 rooms	148	—	—	—	—	—	148
Total ...		22,649	—	7,516	7,466	4,802	2,270	595

The above assumes that 2 rooms with 5 persons or more, 3 with 7 or more, 4 with 9 or more, etc. (including youngest children), are "overcrowded." The underlined figures suggest that a minimum of about 13,000 in the form of new houses, sets of flats, etc., were required in 1926. Corresponding tables can be worked out for each of the Wards and for any other standard of "overcrowding" from the published tables.

The following table shows that housing conditions were very much better in the Saorstát (1926) than in Scotland (1921), but worse than in Northern Ireland (1926), and much worse than in Wales (1921) or England (1921).

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN PRIVATE FAMILIES LIVING IN DWELLINGS WITH MORE THAN TWO PERSONS PER ROOM.

COUNTRY	Whole Country	Urban Districts and Co. Boroughs	Rural Districts
Wales (1921)	7·2	} 10·4	6·5
England (1921)	9·8		
Northern Ireland (1926)	18·1	14·7	21·6
Saorstát Eireann (1926)	27·2	31·3	25·5
Scotland (1921)	43·3	*	*

* Not readily available.

The following is a more detailed comparison, with figures for Scotland.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN HOUSING DENSITIES OF MORE THAN TWO PERSONS PER ROOM.

	More than 2 but less than 3 per room	3 but less than 4 per room	4 or more per room	Total more than 2 per room
	%	%	%	%
Saorstát	12·0	8·6	6·6	27·2
Scotland	13·0	15·8	14·5	43·3
Dublin City	9·1	12·8	23·4	45·3
Glasgow City	14·1	20·4	19·6	54·1

It will be seen that by any standard the Saorstát has much better housing than Scotland.

The following are the numbers of persons in each Ward in Dublin City living in dwellings with 4 or more persons per room :—

Ward	Persons living four or more per room	Percentage of total in private families	Ward	Persons living four or more per room	Percentage of total in private families
North City	2,355	38·2	Merchant's Quay ...	6,127	23·8
Trinity	3,211	37·0	South City	623	21·5
Mansion House ...	3,408	36·5	Usher's Quay	4,271	20·2
Rotunda	5,893	36·4	Fitzwilliam	2,153	18·9
Mountjoy	8,999	34·6	Arran Quay	3,996	14·3
Royal Exchange ...	1,623	34·6	New Kilmainham ...	969	9·0
South Dock	4,403	30·3	Clontarf East	112	2·8
North Dock	7,233	27·9	Glasnevin	215	2·2
Inns' Quay	5,410	27·1	Drumcondra	160	1·6
Wood Quay	5,197	25·9	Clontarf West	96	1·1
			Total	66,454	23·4

The next table gives in some detail a comparison of town and rural areas, and shows that the housing in the towns other than the County Boroughs is better than in the rural areas.

Area	Percentage of population living in dwellings with			
	More than 2 but less than 3 per room	3 but less than 4 per room	4 or more per room	Total with over 2 per room
	%	%	%	%
Dublin City	9·1	12·8	23·4	45·3
Cork City	12·1	9·9	7·2	29·2
Limerick City	11·8	11·9	13·1	36·8
Waterford City	12·7	9·7	6·3	28·7
Total Co. Boroughs	10·0	12·0	18·8	40·8
Other Town Areas	9·4	7·0	5·5	21·9
Rural Areas	13·0	8·2	4·3	25·5
Saorstát Éireann	12·0	8·6	6·6	27·2

Overcrowding in Rural Areas.

The following are the percentages of persons living in dwellings with more than two persons per room in the *rural* areas of each county :—

	%		%		%		%		%
Mayo	43·0	Dublin	29·6	Offaly	23·8	Cavan	19·8	Kilkenny	17·3
Donegal	40·8	Kildare	26·2	Longford	23·2	Monaghan	19·7	Carlow	17·1
Kerry	38.9	Roscommon	26.0	Louth	23·0	Westmeath	19·1	Cork	16·3
Galway	31·4	Leitrim	25·4	Laoighise	20·9	Limerick	18·2	Tipperary	15·9
Sligo	30·0	Clare	24·8	Wicklow	19·8	Meath	17·8	Waterford	15·8
								Wexford	11·5

All along the western seaboard and in counties Dublin and Kildare the rural population are most overcrowded. In the Munster counties (except Kerry) and in the adjoining counties Carlow, Kilkenny and Wexford, and in County Meath, the rural population are best housed. In Mayo, Donegal and Kerry their housing is much worse than in any other county ; Wexford stands out with the best housing. There are striking contrasts between neighbouring counties, for instance, between Mayo and Sligo, Kerry and Cork, Meath and Dublin.

Overcrowding in Towns.

From causes not connected with housing conditions death rates in rural areas are much smaller than in town areas. Thus in Mayo, with 41·7% in overcrowded housing, the general standardised death rate is only 11·8 deaths per 1,000 as compared with 15·2 in the 24 best housed Urban Districts having only 15·2% overcrowded. From the point of view of health the housing problems in rural areas are accordingly much less urgent than in town areas.

The following are the percentages of population overcrowded in the towns of the four provinces, *i.e.*, living more than 2 per room in towns of 1,500 or over and in the rural areas.

Province	Town Areas		Rural Areas	Whole Province
	Including Co. Boroughs	Excluding Co. Boroughs		
Leinster	34·7	22·3	20·4	27·5
Munster	26·5	21·5	21·6	22·9
Connacht	25·2	25·2	33·4	32·8
Ulster (3 Counties)	14·6	14·6	30·8	29·6
Saorstat Eireann	31·3	22·0	25·5	27·2

It will be seen that the towns of Connacht as well as the rural districts had worse housing than those in any other province. The towns of Ulster (3 Counties) had the best housing. Even in Co. Donegal, where in rural areas the overcrowded population amounted to 40·8%, the housing in the towns was comparatively good. Of the 13 towns in Co. Donegal with a population of over 500, Moville and Rathmullen had less than 10% overcrowded, four others less than 15%, five others less than 20%, the remaining two 20% and 25%.

The towns most "overcrowded" and the percentages of their inhabitants in overcrowded dwellings were :—

Town areas with over 1,500 *inhabitants :*

Dublin City, 45% ; Edenderry, 38% ; Limerick City, 37% ; Kildare, 36% ; Newbridge and Newcastle West, 34% ; Tullamore, Drogheda and Clara, 33% ; Tipperary, 32% ; Ballinasloe, 31% ; Carlow, Athy, Tullow, Kilrush, Listowel, Tuam and Tralee, 30% ; Cork City, Sligo City, and Waterford City, 29% ; etc.

Towns with 500 *to* 1,500 *inhabitants :*

Rathnew, 54% ; Finglas, 51% ; Deansgrange, 45% ; Newtown Park, 42% ; Swords, 41% ; Windy Arbour, 37% ; Miltownmalbay, 36% ; Shankill, 35% ; Cappamore, 35% ; Granard, 34% ; Baldoyle, 32% ; Belmullet, 31% ; Tobercurry, 31% ; Lucan, 30%.

It will be noticed that eight of the fourteen small towns mentioned above are in the neighbourhood of Dublin City.

The towns of over 1,500 inhabitants with least overcrowding were Tramore 6%, Knockrea, Greystones and Castleblayney with 8%, Killester 9%, Bandon 10%, Skerries, Howth, Clones, Monaghan and Skibbereen with 11%, etc.

A full table of these percentages for all towns with over 500 inhabitants will be found on pages 23-25 of Volume IV.

Size of Dwelling.

The following table shows that the size of dwelling which houses the largest proportion of the population is 2 rooms in Scotland, 3 rooms in Saorstát Eireann, 4 rooms in Northern Ireland, Wales and England.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN EACH SIZE OF DWELLING.

Size of Dwelling	Scotland, 1921	Saorstát Éireann, 1926	Northern Ireland, 1926	England, 1921	Wales, 1921
	%	%	%	%	%
1 room	8·4	5·0	1·5	1·8	0·5
2 rooms	40·8	15·8	12·2	7·8	8·2
3 ,, ...	22·1	28·4	18·0	15·1	9·3
4 ,, ...	10·5	22·3	31·5	25·3	21·2
5 ,, ...	5·8	10·4	12·8	23·0	19·3
6 or more	12·4	18·1	24·0	27·0	41·5
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The housing in Wales is particularly good with 41·5% of its population in dwellings of 6 or more rooms and only 0·5% in one-room dwellings.

The town and rural population of the Saorstát are very differently housed.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN EACH SIZE OF DWELLING IN 1926.

Size of Dwelling	Dublin City	Cork City	Limerick City	Waterford City	Other* Towns	Rural Areas	Glasgow (1921)
1 room	27·8	7·8	12·9	4·8	4·8	1·5	13·2
2 rooms	22·3	20·7	26·5	16·8	16·4	14·3	51·5
3 ,, ...	14·4	19·8	15·7	25·6	16·5	33·6	20·8
4 ,, ...	12·9	20·6	19·5	24·4	21·8	23·9	6·3
5 ,, ...	9·4	12·2	10·5	8·8	10·8	10·4	3·0
6 or more	13·2	18·9	14·9	19·6	29·7	16·3	5·2
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

* Towns with over 1,500 inhabitants.

The above table shows that a much larger proportion of the population live in one-room tenements in Dublin than in Glasgow, but taking the one and two-room dwellings together, a much larger proportion live in these small dwellings in Glasgow than in Dublin.

In Dublin the size of the dwelling in which the largest proportion of the population live is the *one* room tenement, in Cork and Limerick *two* rooms, in Waterford *three* rooms, in other towns *four* rooms, in the rural districts *three* rooms.

The towns, other than County Boroughs, have a large percentage (29·7%) in dwellings with *six* or more rooms.

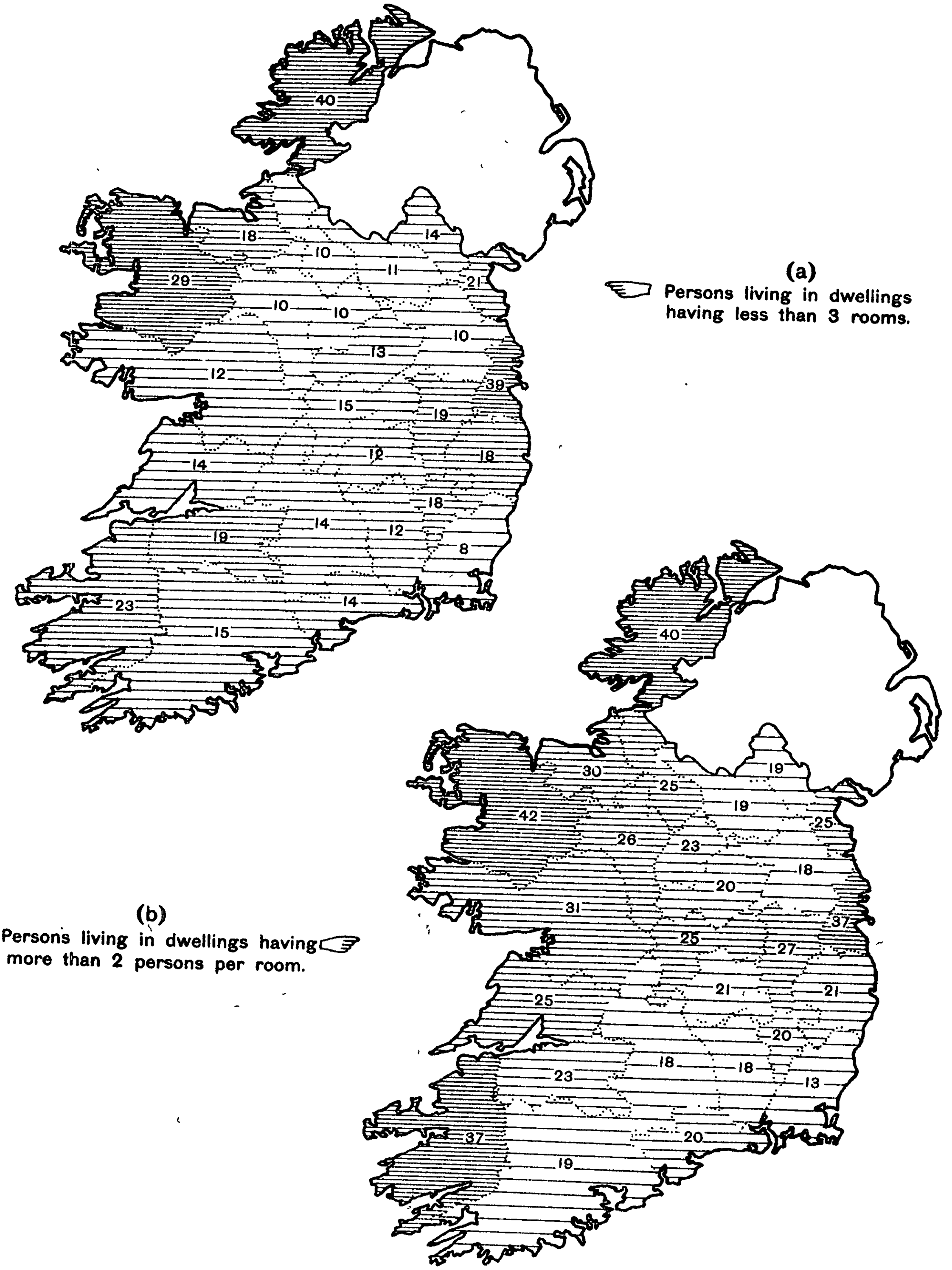
In Leinster and Munster the *four*-room dwelling housed the largest proportion of the population, in Connacht and Ulster the *three*-room dwelling.

Donegal was the only county with a very high percentage of the people in *two*-room dwellings (36·4%). The next highest was Co. Mayo, with 25·8%. The following towns had 30% or over in *two*-room dwellings :—Rathnew 64·7%, Newtownpark 56·2%, Miltownmalbay 43·8%, Finglas 40·6%, Athy 40·2%, Templemore 35·5%, Cappamore 35·0%, Swords 34·8%, Tullow 33·7%, Deansgrange 32·5%, Clogheen 31·5%, Shankill 30·6%, Wicklow 30·0%.

The towns with 10% or more of their inhabitants in *one*-room tenements were :—Dublin City 27·8%, Newbridge 15·2%, Tobercurry 13·8%, Limerick City 12·9%, Belmullet 12·5%, Cashel 12·3%, Ballymote 11·5%, Listowel 11·4%, Edenderry 11·2%, Askeaton 11·1%, Dun Laoghaire 10·1%, Tipperary 10·0%.

HOUSING.

Numbers of persons in private families living in dwellings having (a) less than 3 rooms, (b) more than 2 persons per room as percentage of such population in each County (including Co. Borough).



(a)
Persons living in dwellings having less than 3 rooms.

(b)
Persons living in dwellings having more than 2 persons per room.

Size of Family.

Although Volume IV enables much of interest on the size of " family " (as defined for housing statistics) to be shown—contrasts between town and country, between county and county, between this and other countries, etc., etc.—the subject will not be pursued here, as the number of children dependent on married couples is treated extensively in Volume IX and is analysed in Chapter X of this Volume.

Changes from 1911 to 1926.

From 1911 to 1926 there was a remarkable increase in the County Boroughs in the population of persons living in dwellings of less than 5 rooms and a still more striking decrease in the remainder of the inhabitants.

INCREASE (+) AND DECREASE (—) FROM 1911 TO 1926 .

	Changes in Numbers of Persons				Percentage Changes			
	Dublin City	Cork City	Limerick City	Waterford City	Dublin City	Cork City	Limerick City	Waterford City
In 1 to 4 rooms ...	+25,041	+4,353	+2,244	+1,867	+12·9	+9·7	+9·5	+13·0
Others	—13,150	—2,536	—1,314	—2,684	—12·0	—7·9	—8·8	—20·5
Total Population	+11,891	+1,817	+930	—817	+3·9	+2·4	+2·4	—3·0
Catholics	+31,663	+6,233	+2,775	+135	+12·5	+9·2	+8·0	+0·5
Others	—19,772	—4,416	—1,845	—952	—38·4	—49·8	—50·5	—44·6

The decrease in the population living in five rooms or more was, it is suggested, principally due to the decrease in Protestants, etc., and in the case of Dublin partly to the removal of more prosperous families to the suburbs. The large increase of 13·0% in the population in 1 to 4 rooms in Waterford is difficult to understand in view of the very small increase in the Catholic population (0·5%).

Notwithstanding the large increase of 12·9% in the persons in 1 to 4 room tenements in Dublin, and the generally unfavourable conditions for building, the overcrowding in 1926 was somewhat less than in 1911, as the last line of the following table shows. The overcrowding in Cork and Limerick increased to some extent; there was considerable increase in Waterford, but it still has better housing than the other County Boroughs.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS LIVING MORE THAN TWO PER ROOM.

Size of tenement	Dublin City		Cork City		Limerick City		Waterford City	
	1911	1926	1911	1926	1911	1926	1911	1926
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1 room	79·6	80·6	61·6	71·0	76·0	77·1	57·6	76·4
2 rooms	66·8	64·9	56·6	57·6	61·5	61·6	60·0	62·0
3 ,, ...	42·4	40·4	40·5	41·2	44·7	42·8	34·1	40·6
4 ,, ...	19·8	19·4	18·5	18·0	23·3	21·2	17·9	19·2
1 to 4 rooms	59·3	58·4	40·0	42·6	48·0	49·8	34·6	40 7

Previous Censuses showed the numbers of families of each size in tenements of one, two, three and four rooms only, and in the County Boroughs and Galway Urban District only. In addition they showed the number of dwellings of one, two, three and four rooms in the Urban and Rural Districts, and went into great detail as regards one-room tenements. The number of persons living in one-room tenements or dwellings decreased much faster than the general population since 1901, when these statistics were first compiled. The following were the percentage decreases in the inter-censal periods between 1901 and 1911 and 1911 and 1926 in the number of persons living in one-room tenements.

	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1926
	%	%
Persons in one-room tenements	— 26·3	— 8·8
Total population	— 2·5	— 5·3

The next table shows that the percentage of persons living three or more in one-room tenements or dwellings in Saorstát Eireann and in Dublin City changed comparatively little :—

	1901	1911	1926
	%	%	%
Saorstát Eireann	75·4	74·2	75·2
Dublin City	80·0	79·6	80·6

The numbers of persons living in one-room tenements in 1926 were :—Dublin City 78,920, other County Boroughs 11,097, rest of Saorstát 50,044—total 140,061. Over half these persons were in Dublin City.

Taking only the one to four-room dwellings into account, the following shows the changes in the average size of these dwellings in the Urban and Rural Districts :—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS IN DWELLINGS OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS.

	1911	1926	Percentage Change
	Rooms	Rooms	%
County Boroughs	2·17	2·16	— 0·5
Other Towns	2·64	2·75	+ 4·2
Rural Areas	2·78	3·00	+ 8·0
Saorstát Eireann	2·69	2·84	+ 5·6

It will thus be seen that while the average size of the one to four room dwellings decreased very slightly in the County Boroughs, it increased by 4·2% in other towns possessing Local Government, it increased in the rural districts by 8·0%, and increased by 5·6% in the Saorstát as a whole. The improvements in the size of the dwellings is probably brought out better by the following table.

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF DWELLINGS FROM 1911 TO 1926.

	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms
	%	%	%	%
County Boroughs	+14·5	+12·1	+13·5	+10·5
Other Towns	+15·6	— 3·5	+15·3	+23·4
Rural Districts	—42·0	—33·9	— 5·8	+34·1
Saorstát Eireann	— 8·8	—24·9	— 3·2	+30·1

The large increase in the four-room dwellings and the decrease in the smaller dwellings will be observed. The following were the actual numbers of 1 to 4 room dwellings in the Saorstát.

		Number of dwellings with			
		1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms
1911		51,451	148,887	181,123	100,887
1926		46,902	111,814	175,242	131,207
Change	No. ...	— 4,549	— 37,073	— 5,881	+ 30,320
	% ...	— 8·8	— 24·9	— 3·2	+ 30·1

Information is not available for comparing overcrowding in 1911 and 1926, but the above suggests that there was a considerable improvement in housing conditions in the country towns and in the rural districts.

Housing improves as age increases; death rates.

The accompanying diagrams show how housing conditions change as age increases. Attention is mainly confined to rural areas, as they include most of the population.

DIAGRAM 3.

Percentage of FEMALES at Ages 0-15 *years living in Dwellings with* (*A*) *Three or more Persons per Room and* (*B*) *less than One Person per Room in Rural Areas.*

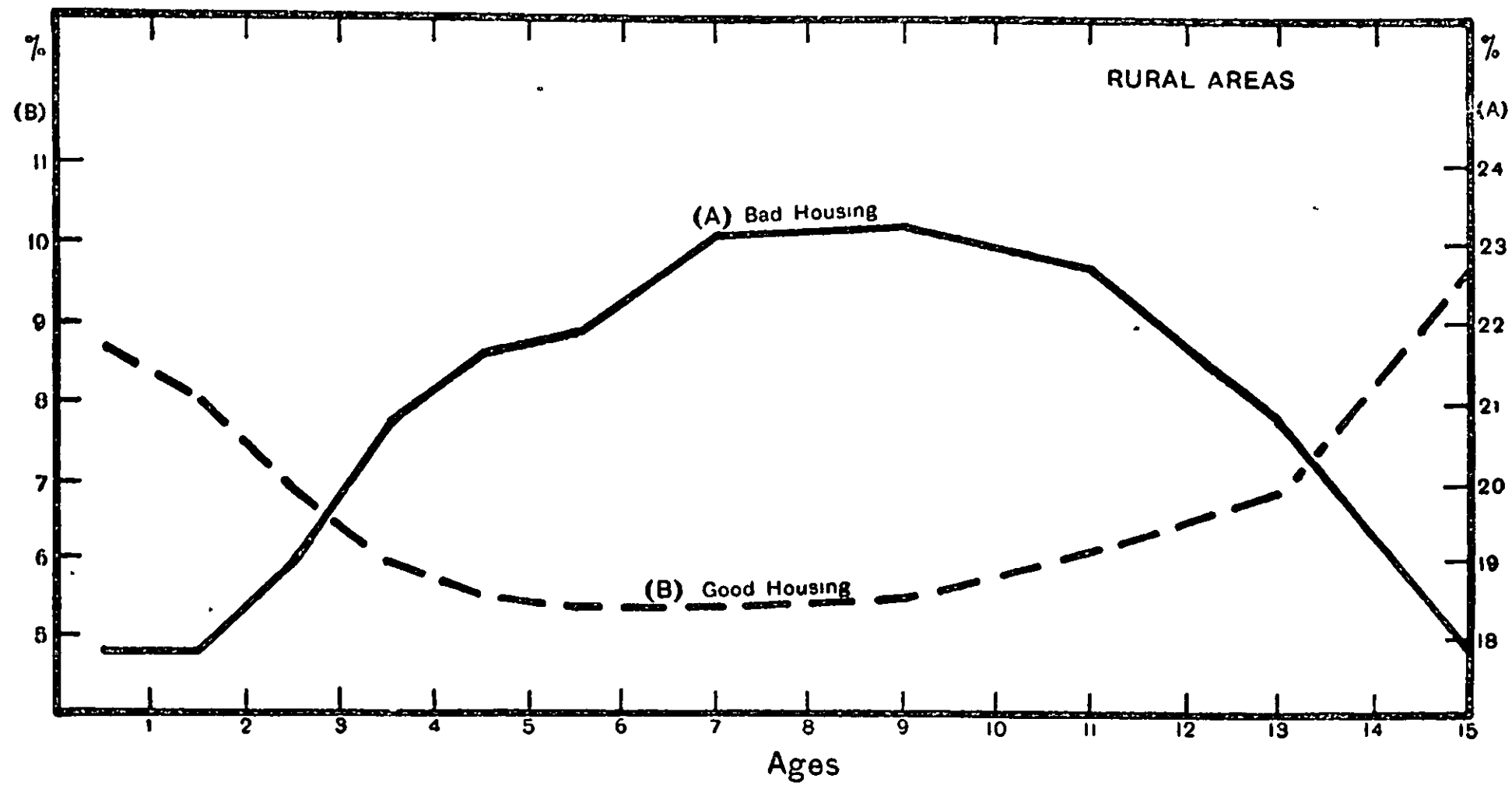
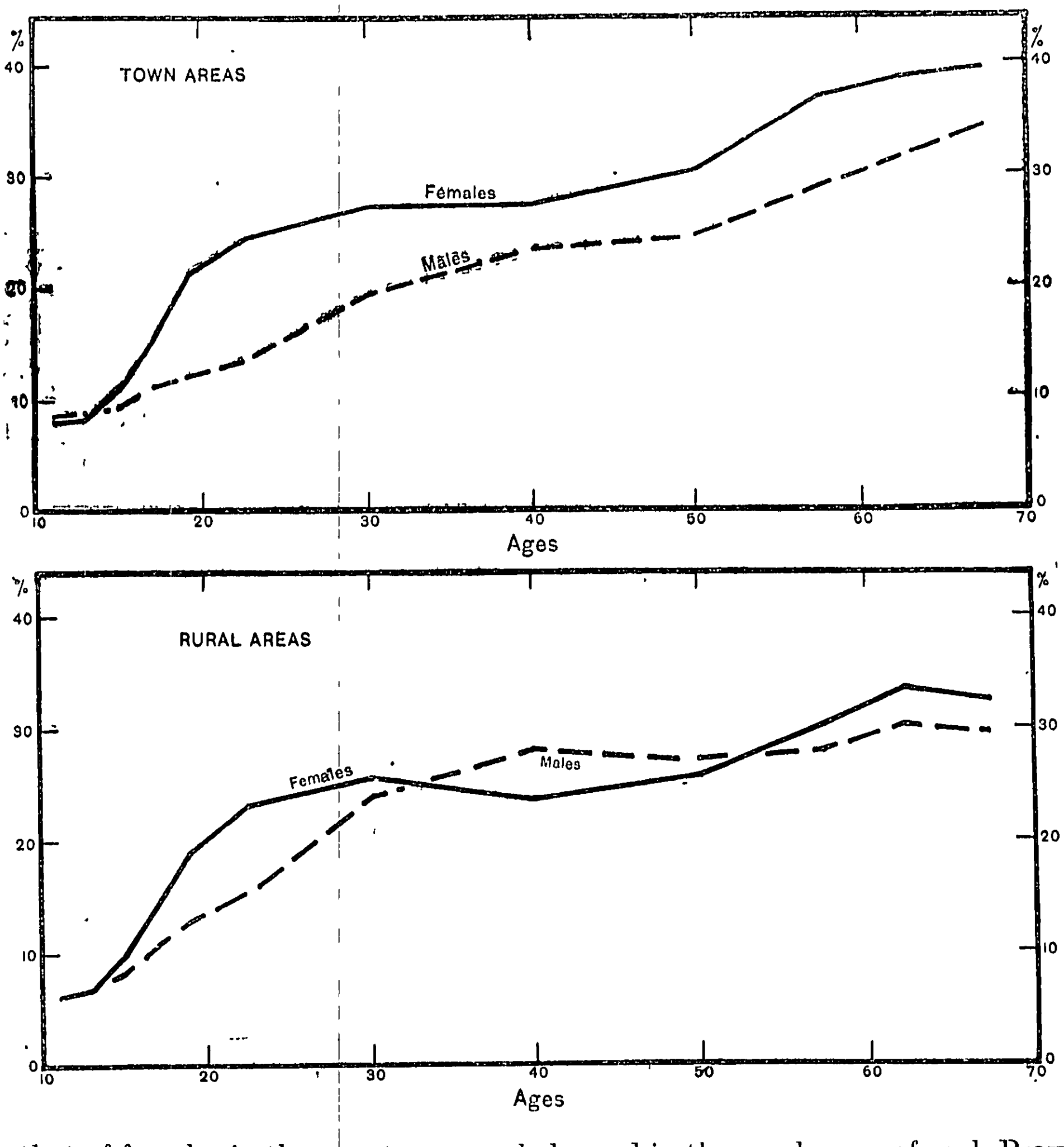


Diagram 3 shows that in rural areas housing gets worse from birth to the age of 7 and

then improves to 13. Diagram 4 shows that from ages 13 to 17 housing improves rapidly, and more rapidly to 22 (improving at a quicker rate for females than for males). Housing of females becomes steady at about 22, but improves for males up to the age of about 40. (At this particular period the housing of males is better

DIAGRAM 4.

Percentages of Males and Females at Ages 10 Years and over living in Dwellings with less than One Person per Room (Good Housing) in Town and Rural Areas.



than that of females in the country as a whole, and in the rural areas of each Province, although generally the housing of males is worse than that for females). The standard of housing of females in rural districts remains constant from 22 to 45 or 50 (the end of the child-bearing age), that for males continues to improve from 22 to 40 and then remains constant.

As children under one year of age have no brothers or sisters younger than themselves, it is obvious that on an average they must belong to smaller families than children of 7 years of age and are accordingly better housed than the latter; children of 7 are worse housed than children of 13, as the latters had brothers and sisters of an age to emigrate, to enter domestic service, to marry, etc., thus leaving the home less crowded; moreover, there is not the same necessity for segregating the sexes up to 7 as from 7 to 13. The earlier ages at which the poorest (and worst housed) sections of the population leave home for domestic service, to emigrate, to get married, etc., and the greater death rates at each age of persons badly housed, are suggested as the

principal causes for the changes from the age of 13 onwards. The better housing of males than females at 40 would to some extent be accounted for by the much larger proportion of males unmarried at that age (45% of males as against 30% of females in 1926 in the Saorstát) who were still in their fathers' homes which had become less overcrowded by emigration, deaths, etc.

It is obvious from the diagrams that the worst housed families are the young growing families.

On account of the movements already referred to in this section there is an extraordinary difference between the average ages of persons living in good housing and bad housing, as the following table shows :—

AVERAGE AGE OF MALES IN 1926.

	Saorstát Eireann	Rural Areas	Town Areas	Dublin City
Average age of Males in dwellings with :—	years	years	years	years
Less than 1 person per room ...	40·9	42·0	38·2	38·2
3 or more persons per room ...	22·0	22·6	21·1	21·5
Difference	18·9	19·4	17·1	16·7

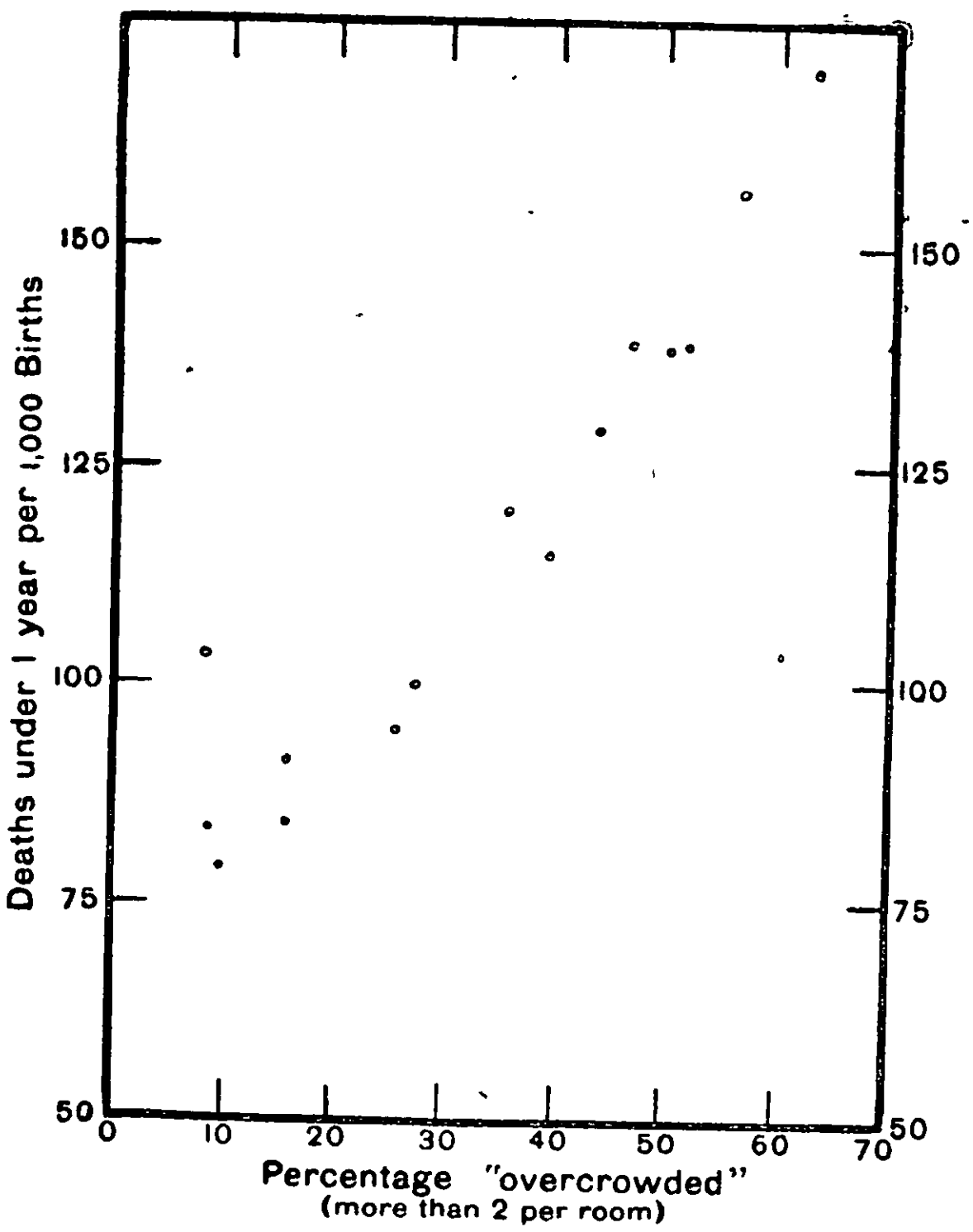
As the average age of persons in bad housing is so much less than in good housing, the number of deaths per 1,000 living in bad housing should, other things being equal, be much less than the number per 1,000 living in good housing. Accordingly, it may be difficult to show statistically the full influence of housing on death rates as deaths, though recorded by ages and localities, are not recorded according to housing conditions, which vary so greatly with ages. Comparing, however, the 16 districts in Dublin City and adjoining Urban Districts for which separate particulars are available, the effects of bad housing in increasing death rates is very obvious.

Diagram 5 shows how the infantile mortality increases rapidly as overcrowding increases :—

Each dot represents one of the 16 Registrars' Districts in the Dublin Registration Area ; the height represents infantile mortality, the distance to the right represents the percentage of persons living in overcrowded dwellings. The lowest dot represents Clontarf and Howth, the highest represents North City No. 2 ; the percentage over-crowded in the first is 9·6% and in the second 63·4% ; the deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births is 79 in the first and 170 in the second.

DIAGRAM 5.

Relation between Infantile Mortality and Bad Housing in the Registrars' Districts in Dublin City and the adjoining Urban Districts.



The following are the figures for the 16 Dispensary Districts from which the Diagram on page 69. was constructed :—

Registrars' Districts	Percentage of persons 2 or more per room	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births	Registrars' Districts	Percentage of persons 2 or more per room	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births
	%			%	
North City No. 2 ...	63·4	170	North City No. 3 ...	35·9	120
South City No. 2 ...	60·2	137	Dun Laoghaire	27·6	100
North City No. 1W ...	57·4	156	Pembroke	25·9	95
South City No. 3 ...	52·1	139	Rathmines and Rathgar ...	16·0	92
South City No. 4 ...	50·8	138	Blackrock	16·0	84
North City No. 1E ...	46·5	139	Clontarf and Howth ...	9·6	79
South City No. 1 ...	43·9	129	Finglas and Glasnevin ...	8·5	83
New Kilmainham ...	39·4	115	Coolock and Drumcondra	8·3	103

The following table shows the average annual number of deaths at each age per 1,000 persons of that age for the most overcrowded (B) and least overcrowded (A) of the 16 Registrars' Districts in the previous table :—

AVERAGE* ANNUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 ALIVE OF THAT AGE.†

Age	Coolock and Drumcondra District (A)	North City No. 2 District (B)	Difference (C)	(C) as % of (A)
				%
0 to 1	92·6	178·9	86·3	93
1 ,, 5	7·7	25·6	17·9	232
5 ,, 15	1·9	3·8	1·9	100
15 ,, 25	3·3	6·4	3·1	94
25 ,, 45	4·4	8·6	4·2	95
45 ,, 65	16·8	27·2	10·4	62
65 or over	64·7	85·2	20·5	32
Percentage of persons living in dwellings with more than 2 persons per room	8·3%	63·4%	—	—

* Average for 5 years 1923 to 1927. † Alive at Census night, 18th April, 1926.

It will be seen from the above that at each age the death rate is very much greater in North City No. 2 District, where the housing is exceedingly bad, than in Coolock and Drumcondra, where the housing is good.

The numbers of deaths and births in institutions, etc., were attributed to their correct areas in the foregoing tables and diagram, which have been compiled from material contained in the reports of the Registrar-General.

Housing Conditions of persons in different occupations.

The following table contrasts the housing conditions of gainfully occupied persons 12 years or over by sex and conjugal condition. The figures for females do not include domestic servants living with their employers, as their housing conditions are above that of their social grade and would complicate comparisons.

PERCENTAGE OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED,* 12 YEARS OR OVER, LIVING IN CERTAIN CLASSES OF DWELLINGS.

	1 or 2 rooms		5 or more rooms		3 or more persons per room		Less than 1 person per room	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Married	21·9	21·2	24·6	29·2	13·7	9·9	20·5	25·4
Widowed	22·0	19·5	22·2	26·9	6·0	4·6	32·6	34·0
Single	15·3	16·7	26·4	29·0	8·2	9·6	24·5	23·4

* Excluding female domestic servants living in.

It will be seen from the table that gainfully occupied married and widowed females are better housed than occupied males. The housing of occupied single females (other than domestic servants) is much the same as that of occupied males.

The next table shows that gainfully occupied females, married, widowed and single, are better housed than the unoccupied (who largely consist of females engaged in home duties).

PERCENTAGE OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED* AND OTHER FEMALES, 12 YEARS OR OVER, LIVING IN DWELLINGS WITH—

	1 or 2 rooms		5 or more rooms		3 or more persons per room		Less than 1 person per room	
	Gainfully occupied	Others	Gainfully occupied	Others	Gainfully occupied	Others	Gainfully occupied	Others
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Married	21·2	22·5	29·2	24·4	9·9	14·1	25·4	20·5
Widowed	19·5	26·3	26·9	22·7	4·6	8·5	34·0	30·9
Single	16·7	16·4	29·0	27·2	9·6	12·0	23·4	21·7

* Excluding female domestic servants living in.

From the second last table it will be noticed that taking, for instance, persons per room as the test of housing, occupied widowers are much better housed than occupied single males, and the latter are better housed than occupied married males. The difference between the proportions of married, widowed and single in different occupations may be very great. For instance, only 22% of farmers, but 56% of agricultural labourers (not living in), are unmarried, only 38% of builders' labourers, but 60% of motor drivers, are unmarried, etc. Accordingly, it is desirable to take conjugal conditions into account when comparing the housing conditions of persons in different occupations. The following table gives another reason; it will be seen that in the two occupations there is little difference in the housing of the widowed or single, but a great difference in the housing of the married.

Percentage of Males in Dwellings with Three persons or more per Room.

	Married	Widowed	Single
	%	%	%
Builders' Labourers	42·0	16·2	20·6
Drivers of Carts, etc.	31·9	16·4	20·3

In the next two tables the married males in many of the principal occupations are compared for the country as a whole.

Housing of Married Males in Different Occupations.

Occupation	Percentage in dwellings with		Occupation	Percentage in dwellings with	
	1 or 2 rooms	3 or more persons per room		1 or 2 rooms	3 or more persons per room
	%	%		%	%
Builders' Labourers ...	62·9	42·0	Coopers	31·8	17·7
Porters (not Railway) ...	59·7	39·7	Plumbers	31·2	17·5
Dock Labourers	58·0	38·6	Navvies (Local Authority) ...	30·4	18·6
General Labourers	54·7	35·0			
Drivers of Carts, etc. ...	49·1	31·9	Tailors	29·2	15·7
Farmers 1 to 5 acres ...	48·9	24·1	Plasterers	29·1	19·6
Navvies (not Railway or Local Authority)	48·5	30·7	Railway Navvies	29·1	19·2
			Fitters	28·8	16·9
			Smiths	28·2	17·1
Painters	40·8	24·5	Ticket Collectors (Railway) ...	26·9	14·2
Tinsmiths	40·6	31·3	Agricultural Labourers (Living out)	26·4	13·7
Railway Firemen	38·2	18·4	Bakers	26·2	15·0
Cabinet Makers	38·1	23·1	Soldiers on active list ...	26·2	12·9
Ex-Soldiers	37·3	22·8			
Waiters	36·9	18·7	Electric Wiremen	25·0	13·9
Bricklayers	36·3	23·4	Motor Mechanics	24·8	10·7
Bootmakers	36·3	20·4	Cartwrights	24·7	14·3
Fishermen	36·2	22·2	Masons	23·1	14·8
Farmers 5 to 10 acres ...	36·2	20·2	Farmers 10-15 acres ...	22·8	14·7
			Platelayers	22·7	14·3
Storekeepers	34·2	21·1	Compositors	22·1	11·1
Motor Drivers	33·2	17·4	Civic Guards	22·1	4·3
Hairdressers	32·7	19·4	Carpenters	21·0	12·1
Railway Porters	32·0	17·6	Saddlers	20·2	10·3

In the foregoing table the percentages in *bad* housing were given; in the next table, which compares the better housed occupations, the percentages in good housing are shown.

Occupation	Percentage in dwellings with	
	5 or more rooms	Less than 1 person per room
	%	%
Protestant, etc., Clergymen ...	94·2	91·1
Bank Officials (not Clerks) ...	90·5	82·1
Solicitors	89·0	82·6
Medical Doctors	87·6	76·8
Publicans	79·1	57·1
Auctioneers and Valuers ...	78·4	63·4
Bank Clerks	77·9	82·5
Civil Engineers	76·4	64·3
Dentists	72·5	64·2
Farmers over 200 acres ...	72·3	48·9
Teachers (not Music) ...	72·2	44·6
Insurance Officials (not Clerks)	66·6	55·7
Shopkeepers	60·5	46·4
Commercial Travellers ...	59·2	45·3
Railway Clerks	56·3	45·8
Station Masters and Railway Officials	53·2	40·3
Other Clerks	52·7	41·6
Farmers 50-100 acres ...	52·0	26·1
Cattle Dealers	44·8	33·4
Pig Dealers	41·8	30·5
Insurance Canvassers ...	36·3	27·9
Shop Assistants	35·5	29·3

The occupations in the foregoing tables are ranged according to size of dwelling. The first break in the order of figures in the second column is at Farmers 1 to 5 acres. From some cause or causes (emigration, lateness of marriage, etc.), their families are smaller than others in much the same size of dwelling. Painters are the worst housed of the skilled occupations. The families of tinsmiths appear to be unusually large. Railway firemen, waiters, motor mechanics and Civic Guards have families less overcrowded than the size of dwelling would suggest—probably they are comparatively young and their families small. In the better housed occupations publicans, farmers with over 200 acres, teachers and farmers with 50 to 100 acres appear to have larger families than others in about the same size of dwelling. Farmers with 50 to 100 acres have slightly smaller dwellings than clerks, but much larger families. Farmers with over 200 acres have dwellings of much the same size as dentists, civil engineers, etc., but much larger families. Teachers have much the same housing as farmers with over 200 acres.

The married agricultural labourer (not living in) is comparatively well housed. His position in relation to the small farmer is of particular interest and is brought out in the following table. He is better housed than the farmer with 5 to 10 acres.

PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED MALES.

	Farmers		Agricultural Labourers (not living in)	Farmers	
	1 to 5 acres	5 to 10 acres		10 to 15 acres	15 to 30 acres
Living in dwellings with :—					
1 or 2 rooms	48·9	36·2	26·4	22·8	12·3
3 persons or more per room	24·1	20·2	13·7	14·7	10·9

The figures for the country as a whole, while placing the occupations roughly in accordance with their social grading, may rank below their proper grade occupations which are largely confined to the County Boroughs, as the housing in the latter is worse than in the rest of the country.

There is a very great difference between the housing of persons in the same occupation in different areas. Take, for instance, the following contrasts in certain non-agricultural occupations.

Percentage of Males (married, widowed and single).

Occupation	Living in dwellings with			
	1 to 2 rooms		3 or more persons per room	
	Dublin City	County Wexford	Dublin City	County Wexford
	%	%	%	%
Builders' Labourers	75·1	21·9	51·7	10·6
General Labourers	62·3	20·0	43·7	8·4
Drivers of Carts, etc.	65·8	8·7	44·3	5·1
Carpenters	33·1	4·9	20·5	1·5
	In 5 or more rooms		Less than 1 person per room	
Professional Occupations*	48·8	66·2	42·3	56·6
Shopkeepers	46·0	63·0	37·2	59·0
Shop Assistants	33·3	53·1	19·3	39·8

* Excluding Catholic Clergymen, Professional Students, etc. (*i.e.*, the professional occupations with few or none married).

Builders' Labourers (i.e., the persons in the worst housed occupations) are much better housed in County Wexford than Carpenters in Dublin City ; Shop Assistants in Wexford are much better housed than Shopkeepers in Dublin City.

The following table shows the housing of males in agricultural occupations in the best and worst housed counties :—

Percentage of Males (married, widowed and single).

Occupation	Living in dwellings with							
	1 or 2 rooms		5 rooms or more		3 or more persons per room		Less than 1 person per room	
	Mayo	Wexford	Mayo	Wexford	Mayo	Wexford	Mayo	Wexford
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural Labourers ...	43·7	13·5	4·4	11·9	27·2	5·1	10·4	23·4
Farmers :								
1–5 acres	63·8	12·0	2·3	29·1	28·3	—	0·6	63·2
5–10 ,, ...	50·3	7·8	1·5	39·5	24·3	1·7	9·9	53·6
10–15 ,, ...	34·3	5·2	2·4	42·1	17·7	—	11·8	57·9
15–30 ,, ...	20·2	3·7	3·8	50·7	13·8	1·3	13·1	58·9
30–50 ,, ...	14·2	1·9	8·6	69·7	12·9	0·4	14·9	62·4
50–100 ,, ...	12·6	0·6	20·8	84·2	13·1	0·2	22·7	60·8
100–200 ,, ...	15·2	0·7	38·5	90·2	12·7	0·1	32·4	66·3

The smallest farmers in Wexford live in larger dwellings than farmers with 50 to 100 acres in Mayo ; practically none of the former but many of the latter live in overcrowded dwellings (1·1% compared with 11·7%) ; more than half of the small farmers in County Wexford (59·5%) live in houses with 5 or more rooms, but less than a third (32·8%) of the largest farmers in Mayo live in dwellings of this size.

The next table compares for the country as whole the housing of males in agricultural occupations with the housing of males in other occupations.

Percentage of Males.

Percentage of Males living in dwellings with :—	Married		Widowed		Single	
	Agric. Occupations	Other Occupations	Agric. Occupations	Other Occupations	Agric. Occupations	Other Occupations
	%	%	%	%	%	%
(*a*) 1 or 2 rooms	16·1	28·3	18·7	27·6	14·6	16·5
(*b*) 5 or more rooms ...	22·3	27·2	20·7	24·7	26·7	26·0
(*c*) 3 or more persons per room	11·0	16·8	4·6	8·3	7·5	9·4
(*d*) Less than 1 person per room	18·3	22·9	32·5	32·8	26·2	22·0

It will be seen from the above that the proportion of agriculturists in *bad* housing —lines (a) and (c)—is smaller than the corresponding proportion for persons in other occupations. This is true for married, for widowed and for single. But it will be also noticed that the proportion of married and widowed agriculturists in *good* housing is also less than the corresponding proportion of married and widowed in other occupations. In rural areas there are not such extremes of poverty and wealth or of bad and good housing as in the towns.

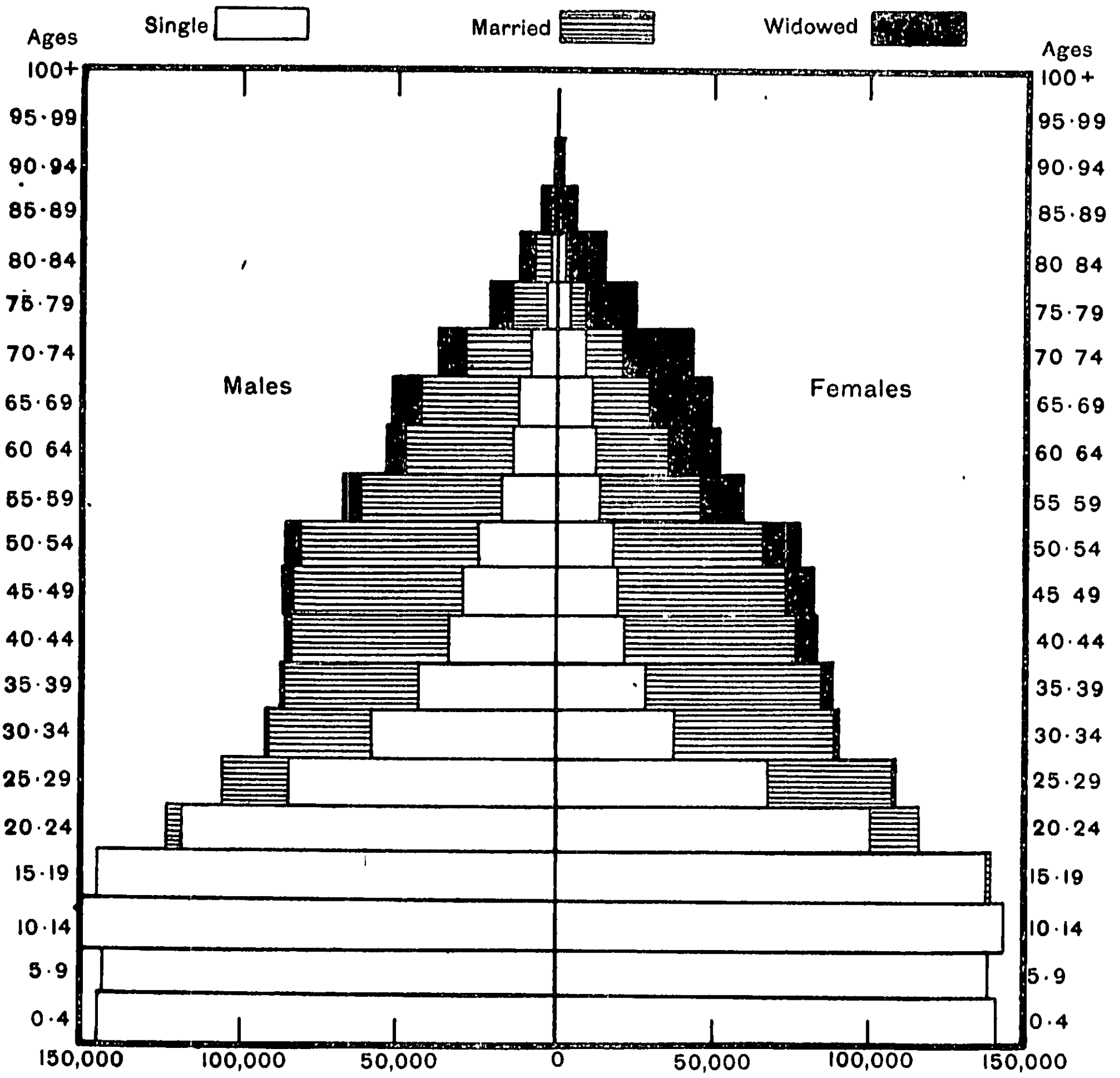
CHAPTER VI.

AGES, ORPHANHOOD AND CONJUGAL CONDITIONS, CLASSIFIED BY AREAS.

The principal results of this section of the inquiry, viz., the analysis of the population by sexes, ages and conjugal conditions, are illustrated in the following Diagram.

DIAGRAM 6.

Ages and Conjugal Conditions of the Population.



Conjugal Conditions.

The proportion of unmarried persons in the Saorstát at each age is much higher than in any other country, and marriages take place at a comparatively late age.

PERCENTAGE OF MALES UNMARRIED AT EACH AGE.

Country	Ages 25–30	30–35	35–40	55–65	Country	Ages 25–30	30–35	35–40	55–65
	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%
SAORSTÁT EIREANN ...	80	62	50	26	Czecho-Slovakia ...	50	25	13	5
Swedon	64	37	25	12	Netherlands ...	49	24	17	11
Finland	62	44	34	16	Denmark	49	25	16	8
Northern Ireland ...	62	42	33	21	Belgium	49	26	18	13
Esthonia	61	38	23	8	Canada	48	28	20	11
Switzerland	60	34	22	13	Portugal	46	26	19	10
Norway	55	32	21	10	Germany	45	19	11	6
New Zealand ...	55	32	23	16	England and Wales	45	23	16	10
Scotland	54	32	23	14	Hungary	43	*	*	*
Italy	53	29	17	9	Spain	39	*	*	*
Australia	52	31	23	18	U.S.A.	39	24	*	10
South Africa	52	26	17	9					

* Figures not available for this grouping of ages.

The above figures relate to 1920 or a more recent year ; those for the Saorstát refer to 1926.

At the age of 25 to 30 the percentage of males unmarried in the Saorstát is 80 ; the next highest percentage at this age is 64 for Sweden ; the figure for England and Wales is 45 and for the U.S.A. 39. In 20 of the above 23 countries the proportion of males unmarried at 35 to 40 is less than 25%, as compared with 50% in the Saorstát. The next highest figures are Finland 34%, Northern Ireland 33%. The figure is 16% for England and Wales and for Denmark, 17% for the Netherlands and South Africa, 18% for Belgium, etc. Although our emigration is practically over at this age (35-40) and large numbers of single males have by then left the country, still the proportion unmarried at 35 to 40 is more than three times as great as in Denmark or in England and Wales. A smaller percentage of males remain unmarried in 10 of the 23 countries at age 25 to 30 than in the Saorstát at age 35 to 40.

The intention to emigrate is not the chief factor preventing marriages ; although the rate of emigration has in general been decreasing, the percentage unmarried in this country has been rapidly increasing, as the following table shows. (There was a slight improvement from 1911 to 1926).

PERCENTAGE OF MALES UNMARRIED IN THE SAORSTÁT.

Year	Ages			
	25–35	35–45	45–55	55–65
	%	%	%	%
1841*	43	15	10	*
1861	57	24	14	11
1871	57	25	16	13
1881	62	27	17	14
1891	67	33	20	16
1901	72	38	24	18
1911	74	44	29	23
1926	72	45	31	26

* Age groupings for 1841 were 26–36, 36–46, 46–56, 56 and over.

The proportion of males unmarried at 35 to 45 in 1926 (45%)—that is, at the age at which emigration is practically over—was nearly twice as great as in 1861 and three times as great as 1841. The proportion unmarried at 25-35 increased from 43% in 1841 to 72% in 1926.

DIAGRAM 7.

Percentage of Population Unmarried at Different Ages in Certain Countries.

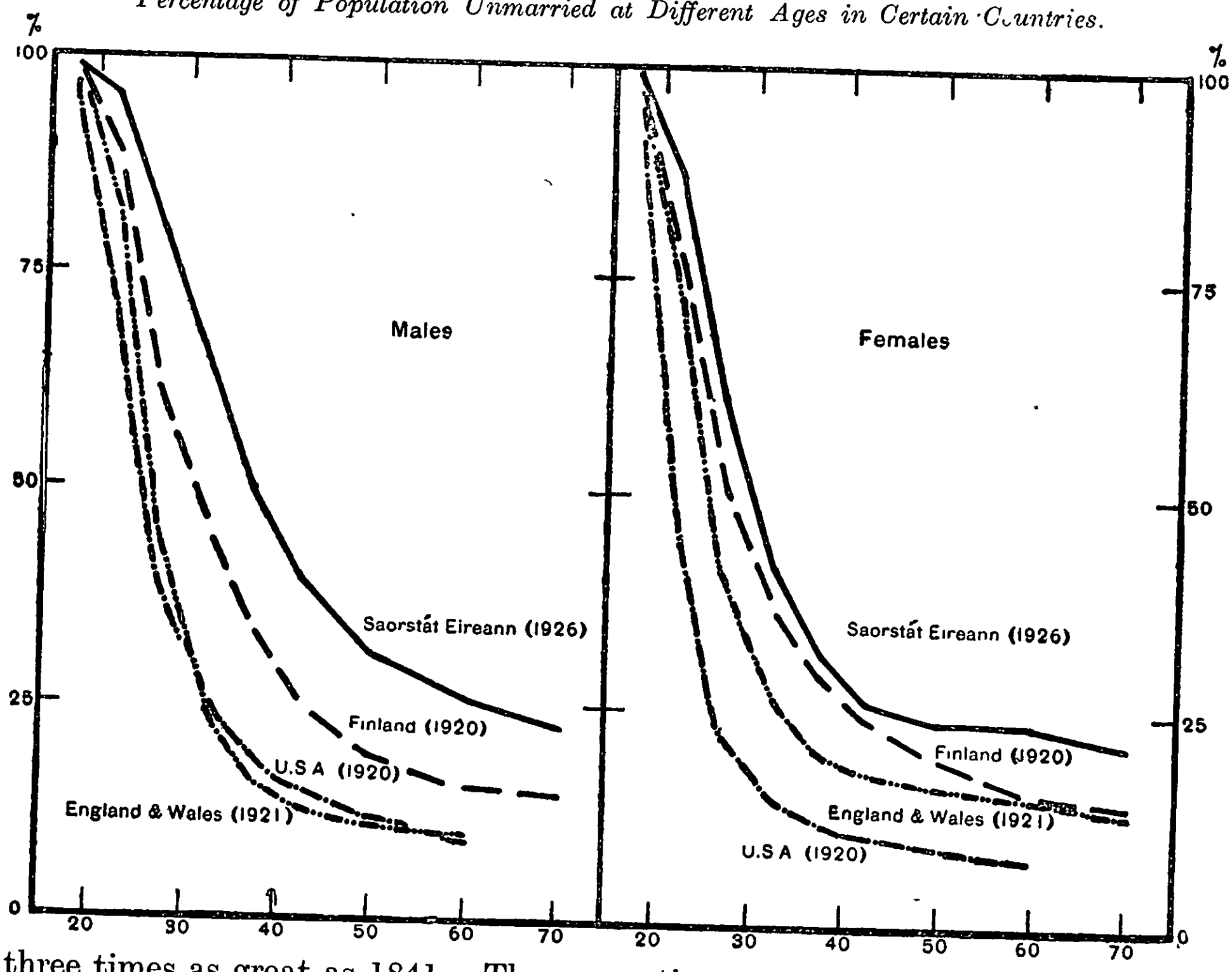


Diagram 7 on the left shows the two countries where fewest marry (Saorstát and

Finland) and the two where most marry (England and Wales and U.S.A.). Fewest persons marry in the country which has the greatest emigration, and most of the emigrants go to the countries where the age at marriage is lowest and where the largest percentages marry.

It will be observed that in 1841 the percentages unmarried here at about 40 and 50 were much the same as the present percentages in England and Wales and in the U.S.A., but that at the age of about 30 there was always a large percentage unmarried here. The present percentages of males unmarried in England and Wales and in the U.S.A. are very similar, but those for females are much higher in England and Wales than in the U.S.A.

The percentages of females unmarried in the Saorstát are also very high (as will be seen from the following table), but the contrasts are not so marked as in the case of males.

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES UNMARRIED.

Country	Ages				Country	Ages			
	25–30	30–35	35–40	55–65		25–30	30–35	35–40	55–65
	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%
SAORSTÁT EIREANN ...	62	42	32	24	Denmark ...	39	25	19	14
Northern Ireland ...	52	37	31	26	Italy	39	23	17	10
Sweden	52	35	28	19	New Zealand ...	37	23	18	10
Finland	51	37	29	16	Germany ...	37	22	15	10
Switzerland	49	31	23	17	Czecho-Slovakia	36	20	13	8
Scotland	48	32	26	20	Australia ...	36	24	19	13
Norway	47	33	26	19	Spain	31	*	*	*
Esthonia	46	29	21	14	Canada	29	17	13	10
Portugal	41	29	22	18	Hungary ...	27	*	*	*
England and Wales ...	41	26	20	15	South Africa ...	25	14	10	8
Netherlands	40	24	19	14	U.S.A.	23	15	*	8
Belgium	40	25	18	16					

* Figures not available for this grouping of ages.

Of the females aged 25 to 30 the percentage unmarried here is 62 as compared with 41 in England and Wales, 39 in Denmark, 37 in New Zealand, 36 in Australia, 29 in Canada, 25 in South Africa, and 23 in the U.S.A.

The comparison with the U.S.A. is of special interest. At age 25 to 30 the percentage of females unmarried is 62 as compared with 23 in the U.S.A. The percentage of males unmarried at 30 to 35 is 62 as compared with 24 in the U.S.A.

The percentage of females unmarried at each age has, as in the case of males, been increasing since 1841, as will be seen from the next table. (The position improved between 1911 and 1926).

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES UNMARRIED IN SAORSTÁT EIREANN.

Year	Ages			
	25–35	35–45	45–55	55–65
	%	%	%	%
1841*	28	15	12	*
1861	39	18	14	13
1871	38	20	15	15
1881	41	19	16	14
1891	48	23	17	16
1901	53	28	20	17
1911	55	31	24	21
1926	53	29	24	24

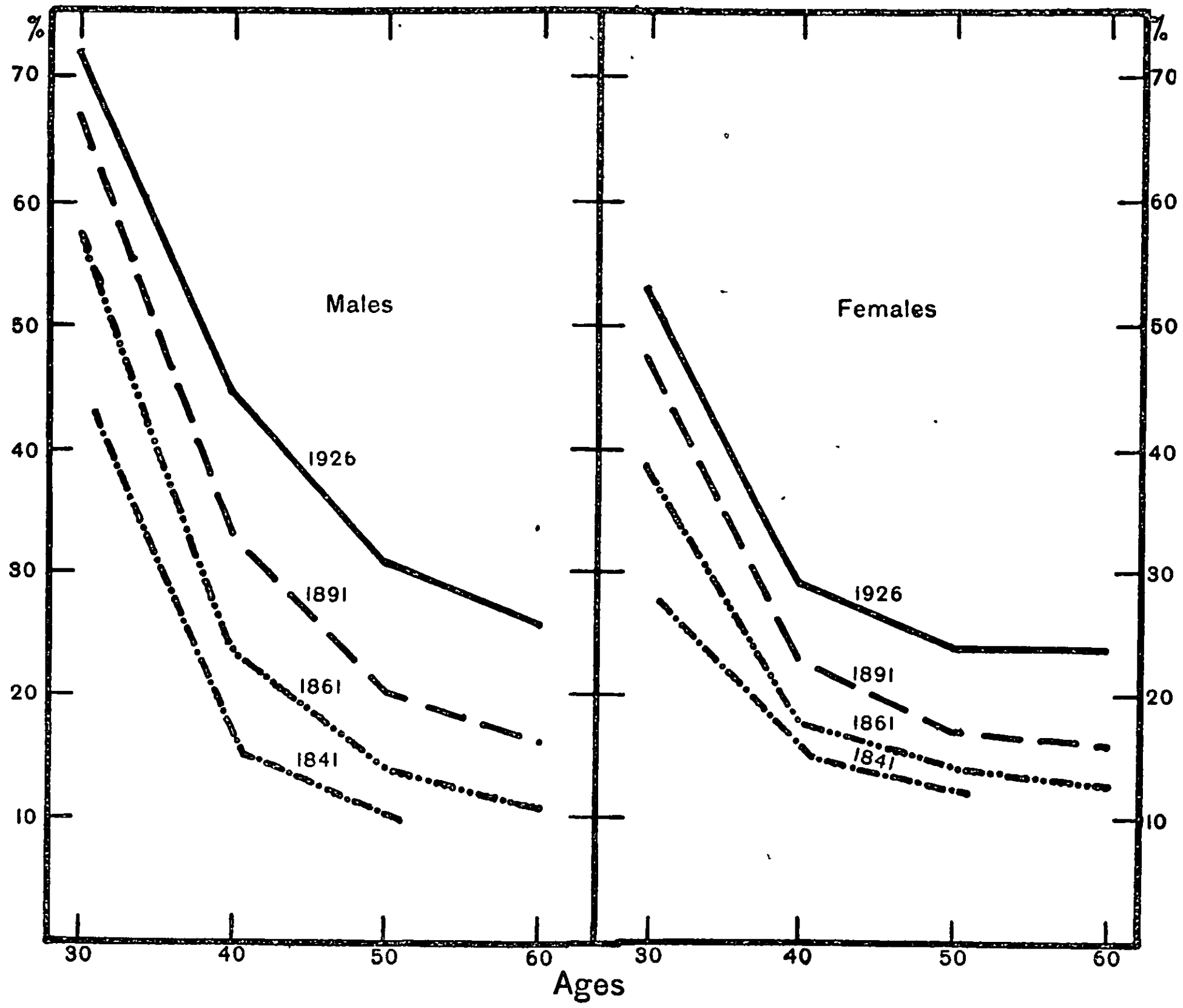
* Age groupings for 1841 were 26-36, 36–46, 46–56, 56 and over.

The table shows that the percentage of females unmarried at each age in 1926 was about twice as great as in 1841.

The percentages of females unmarried here at each age in 1926 was about 50% greater than in England and Wales, and nearly three times as great as in the U.S.A.

DIAGRAM 8.

Percentage of Population Unmarried at Different Ages in Saorstát Eireann 1841–1926.



The table preceding the above diagram shows that the percentage of females unmarried at 55 to 65 at each Census was practically the same as at 45 to 55 at the previous Census. The percentage remaining unmarried at 45 to 55 may be taken as the percentage of those remaining in this country who never marry. Accordingly, as this was 24% in 1926, the latest statistics indicate that one out of every four women who remain in this country never marry. But as this 24% refers to women aged 45 to 55 in 1926, the corresponding future percentage for females aged say 20 to 25 now may be somewhat different, as the proportion increased from one in six (16%) in 1881 to one in five (20%) in 1901, and to one in four in 1926 (24%).

The 12% unmarried at age 45-55 in 1841 probably reflects the marriage rate about 20 years earlier, say about 1821, and the increase in this percentage after 1841 presumably indicates a decreased marriage rate from about 1821 onwards. Possibly the rate had been decreasing before then.

When comparing for a particular year the percentage unmarried at, say 25 to 30, with that at, say 45 to 55, it should be remembered that the latter is lower not only because of the marriages which take place between these ages, but also on account of at least three other causes acting in the same direction (a) the percentage for the older age reflects a marriage rate of an earlier period, (b) the percentage has also been affected by a larger emigration, and emigration over a longer period, and (c) death rates are higher for unmarried than for married.

Rural and Urban Areas.

The next table and Diagram 9 based upon it contrast the percentages unmarried at each age in the rural areas with the corresponding percentages in the cities and towns.

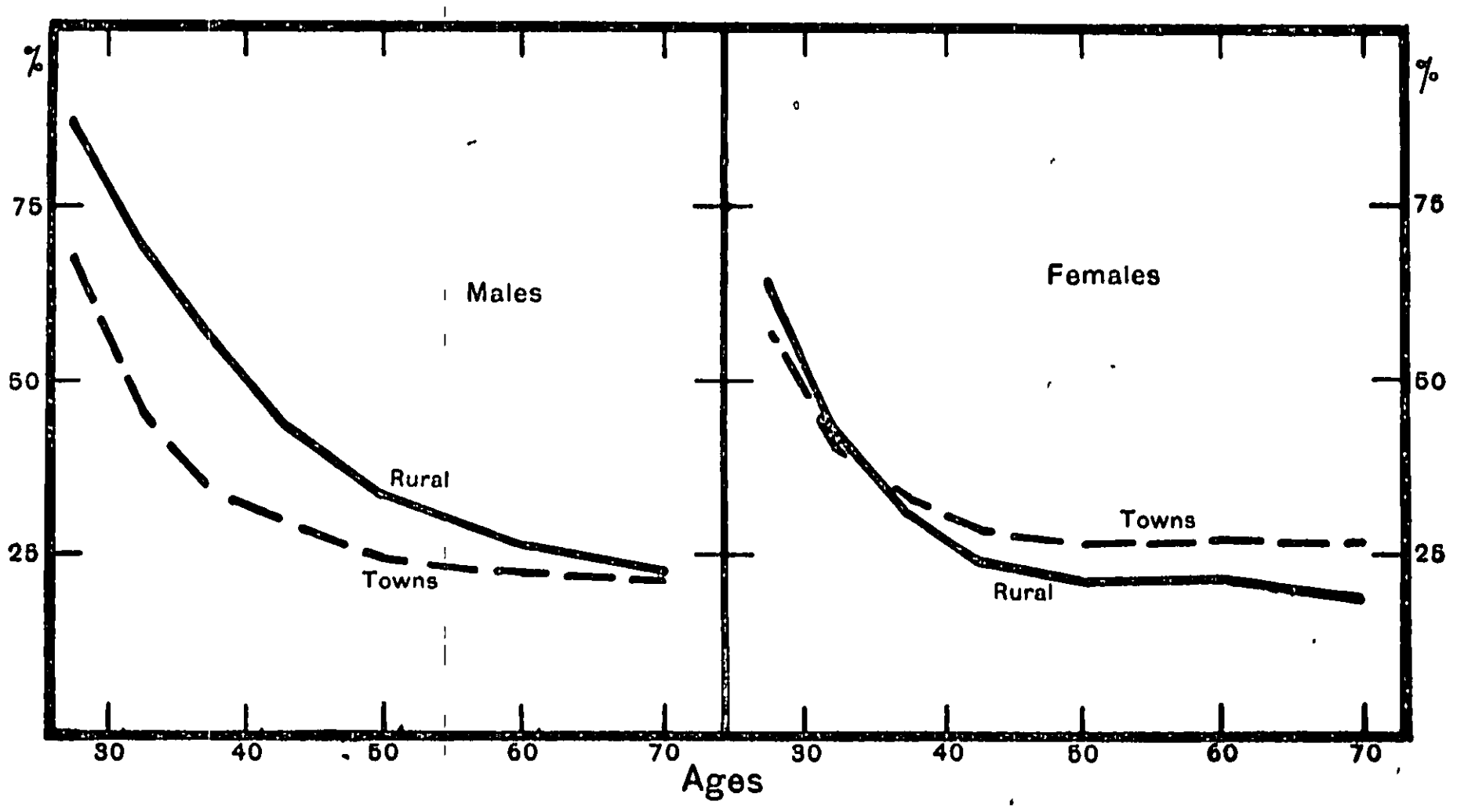
PERCENTAGE UNMARRIED IN THE SAORSTÁT.

	Ages								
	25–30	30–35	35–40	40–45	45–55	55–65	65–75	75 and over	All over 25
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Males :—									
Rural Areas	87	71	57	45	34	27	23	16	44
Town Areas	68	46	35	31	25	23	22	19	36
Females :—									
Rural Areas	65	43	32	25	22	22	19	14	30
Town Areas	57	40	33	29	27	28	27	26	35

The percentages of males unmarried at each age are higher in the rural areas than in the towns (being much higher in the earlier ages, *e.g.*, 71 as compared with 46 for age 30 to 35), but while the percentages of females unmarried at ages under 35 are also higher in the country than in the town, the percentages for females over 35 are lower. Taking all ages from 25 onwards, there is a larger percentage of females unmarried in the towns (35%) than in the rural areas (30%). The percentage of unmarried females over 75 in the towns (26%) is very high as compared with rural areas (14%). In the town areas the percentage of females unmarried is higher than the percentage of males for each age group from 45 onwards.

DIAGRAM 9.

Percentage of Population Unmarried at Different Ages in Town and Rural Areas.



Individual Cities and Towns.

It will be seen from the following table that in the Saorstát the smaller the town the larger the percentage unmarried at 25 to 35.

PERCENTAGE UNMARRIED AT AGES 25 TO 35.

	Dublin and Suburbs	Other County Boroughs	Other towns with over 10,000 inhabitants	Towns with 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants	Towns with 1,500 to 5,000 inhabitants	Rest of Saorstát
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Males	53	56	62	64	65	79
Females ...	49	49	48	52	55	54

While the percentage of males unmarried in our towns at the earlier ages is much lower than in the country, it is much higher than in the towns in other countries.

PERCENTAGES UNMARRIED IN CITIES AT AGES 25 TO 35.

Males.—Cork City, 57 ; Dublin and Suburbs, 53 ; Oslo, 49 ; San Francisco, 47 ; Londonderry, 47 ; Edinburgh, 45 ; Glasgow, 42 ; Belfast, 41 ; Sydney, 38 ; Liverpool, 38 ; New York, 37 ; Copenhagen, 37 ; London, 34 ; Manchester, 33.

Females.—Oslo, 52 ; Cork, 50 ; Dublin and Suburbs, 49 ; Edinburgh, 47 ; Londonderry, 46 ; Belfast, 41 ; Copenhagen, 40 ; Glasgow, 39 ; London, 37 ; Manchester, 36 ; Liverpool, 34 ; Sydney, 33 ; New York, 26 ; San Francisco, 26.

The only towns in the Saorstát with a percentage of males unmarried at age 25 to 35 less than that for Dublin and Suburbs (53%) are Killester (a new town built for ex-soldiers) near Dublin, 19% ; Terenure, 49% ; Dalkey, 51%, and Tramore, 52%. The towns with over 75% of males unmarried at 25 to 35 are:—Bantry, 83% ; Rush, 80% ; Lismore and Killarney, 79% ; Dingle, Kinsale and Fethard, 77% ; Clonakilty and Caherciveen, 76%.

The only towns with less than 45% of females unmarried at 25 to 35 are :—Killester, 12% ; Newbridge, 36% ; Kildare, 37% ; Arklow, 39% ; Ballina and Roscrea, 40% ; Mullingar, Athlone, Cootehill and Templemore, 43% ; Belturbet and Ballybay, 44%.

The towns with 60% or more of females unmarried at 25 to 35 are :—Greystones, 69% ; Castlebar, 66% ; Killarney, Killiney and Ballybrack, 65% ; Monaghan, 64% ; Bantry, 63% ; Macroom, 62% ; Ballinasloe and Caherciveen, 61% ; Clonakilty, 60%

Rural Areas.

The following were the percentages of males unmarried at 25 to 30 in the rural districts of each county in 1926 :—Dublin, 73 ; Kildare, 78 ; Wicklow and Wexford, 82 ; Louth and Limerick, 83 ; Kilkenny and Carlow, 84 ; Meath and Monaghan, 85 ; Westmeath, Tipperary S.R., and Offaly, 86. Then come Waterford, Longford and Donegal, 87 ; Tipperary, N.R., Kerry and Clare, 88 ; Laoighis, Cavan and Cork, 89 ; Mayo, Galway, Sligo and Leitrim, 90 ; Roscommon, 91.

It will be noticed from the foregoing that the percentages of males unmarried at 25 to 30 in the eastern counties are lower than in the western ; the five in Connacht come last on the list. But the above order is changed by emigration, and eventually fewer males remain unmarried in the West than in the East, as the following list shows. The percentages of males unmarried at 65 to 75 in the rural areas in 1926 were :—Meath and Westmeath, 33 ; Wicklow, Laoighis and Louth, 31 ; Kildare, Offaly and Wexford, 29 ; Donegal and Kilkenny, 28 ; Carlow, Tipperary, N.R., Dublin and Waterford, 27 ; Monaghan, 25 ; Cavan and Tipperary, S.R., 23. Next in order are Clare, 23 ; Longford, 22 ; Limerick, 21 ; Sligo and Cork, 20 ; Leitrim, Roscommon and Galway, 18 ; Kerry, 16 ; Mayo, 12.

While only one in every eight males aged 65 to 75 were unmarried in rural Mayo in 1926, one in every three were unmarried at this age in the rural areas of Meath and Westmeath.

The position as regards females is much the same. The following were the percentages of females unmarried in 1926 aged 20 to 25 in the rural areas of each county ; Kildare, 80 ; Wicklow, 83 ; Westmeath, Carlow and Wexford, 85 ; Meath, Offaly and Monaghan, 86 ; Dublin, Laoighis, Louth and Kilkenny, 87 ; Tipperary, S.R. and N.R., and Donegal, 88. Next in order come Longford, Cavan and Galway, 89 ; Limerick, Waterford and Clare, 90 ; Roscommon, Leitrim, Mayo and Sligo, 91 ; Kerry and Cork, 93.

While females thus get married at earlier ages in the eastern than in the western counties, eventually a larger percentage are unmarried in the East than in the West as the next list shows. The percentages of females unmarried in 1926 at ages 45 to 55 in the rural areas were :—Dublin, 30 ; Westmeath, Wexford and Donegal, 29 ; Louth,

Offaly, Meath and Kilkenny, 27 ; Carlow, 26 ; Monaghan, Laoighis and Waterford, 25 ; Tipperary, N.R., 24 ; Wicklow, Kildare and Longford, 23. Then come Tipperary, S.R., Limerick and Cork, 22 ; Cavan and Clare, 21 ; Sligo, 20 ; Roscommon, 19 ; Galway, Leitrim and Mayo, 16 ; Kerry, 14.

The following table for a typical eastern and a typical western county brings out the difference more clearly :—

PERCENTAGE UNMARRIED IN RURAL AREAS AT THE UNDERMENTIONED AGES.

Rural Areas	Ages							
	25–30	30–35	35–40	40–45	45–55	55–65	65–75	75 and over
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Males :—								
Kildare	78	62	53	44	39	33	29	20
Mayo	90	71	54	40	25	17	12	8
Females :—								
Kildare	56	35	29	25	23	24	23	17
Mayo	64	40	27	19	16	15	12	7

At the earlier ages the percentages unmarried in the rural areas are higher, but at the later ages lower in the West than in the East. It will be observed how rapidly the percentage of unmarried males in Mayo decreases from 40 to 50 and from 50 to 60. The percentage of males unmarried at 55 to 65 in Kildare (33%) is twice as high as in Mayo (17%).

Number of Children ; effective fertility.

It will be seen from the following table that in proportion to our population we have few married women of child-bearing age, that is, few under 45 years of age.

MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 45 YEARS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Country	No.	Country	No.	Country	No.
SAORSTAT EIREANN ...	74	Esthonia	108	Belgium	122
Northern Ireland ...	91	Netherlands	109	New Zealand ...	123
Finland	92	Denmark	112	Canada	125
Norway	94	Czecho Slovakia ...	119	Germany	125
Switzerland	104	Italy	119	South Africa	127
Scotland	105	Australia	121	Hungary	139
Portugal	106	England and Wales ...	121	U.S.A.	142

The above figures refer to 1920 or a later year ; those for the Saorstát refer to 1926.

In proportion to our population we have only half as many married women under 45 years as there are in the U.S.A., with its rapidly increasing population ; the proportion here is only 61% of that in England and Wales and only 66% of that in Denmark.

But our married women on an average rear far more children than those in other countries, as will be seen from the next table.

Children under 5 years per 100 married women under 45 years.

Country	Year	No. of children	Country	Year	No. of children
Saorstat Eireann	1926	131	Denmark	1921	93
Norway	1920	118	Australia	1921	91
Finland*	1926	114	New Zealand*	1926	82
Northern Ireland	1926	111	Switzerland	1920	81
Netherlands	1920	104	Latvia	1920	80
Sweden	1920	103	U.S.A.	1920	77
South Africa	1921	97	Germany	1925	75
Canada	1921	96	England and Wales† ...	1927	71
Portugal	1920	95			

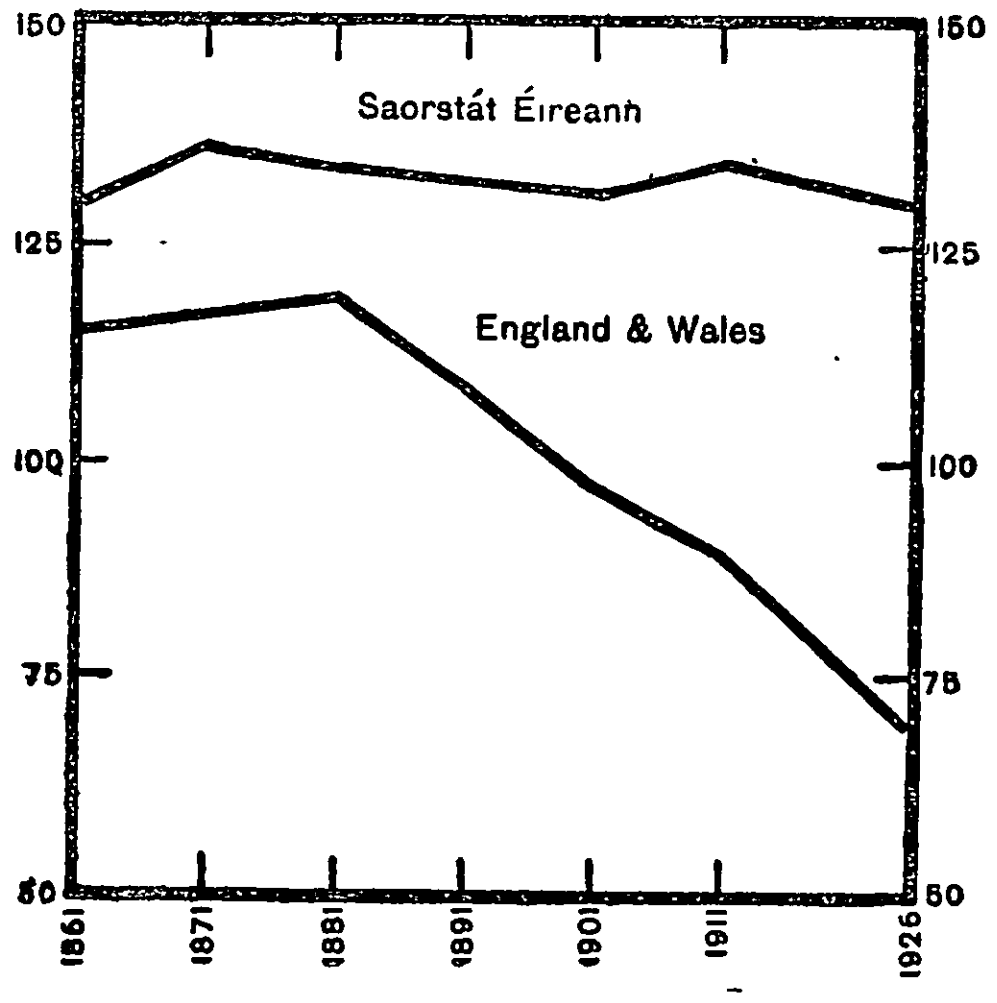
* Official estimate of children in 1926 under 5 per 100 married women in 1920 under 45.
† Official estimate of children in 1927 under 5 per 100 married women in 1921 under 45.

The foregoing table shows that married women under 45 years of age here rear on an average 18% more children under 5 than in Northern Ireland, 36% more than in Canada, 41% more than in Denmark, 44% more than in Australia, 70% more than in the U.S.A., and 85% more than in England and Wales.

The next table and Diagram 10 based on it show that the number of children reared per 100 married women has remained practically unchanged in this country since the Census of 1861, but that in England and Wales there was a great decrease since the Census of 1881.

Diagram 10.

Number of Children under 5 Years of Age per 100 Married Women under 45 Years of Age in Saorstát Eireann and in England and Wales, 1861-1926.



Number of Children under 5 years per 100 married women under 45 years.

	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1926 and 1927
Saorstát Eireann ...	130	137	134	133	132	135	131
England and Wales	116	118	120	110	98	90	71

The last figure for England and Wales is based on the official estimate for 1927 and is accordingly quite unaffected by the absence of husbands during the War. From 1881 to 1927 the number of children under 5 per 100 married women of child-bearing age decreased in England and Wales by 41%.

The older the age of a married woman, the less the chance of her giving birth to a child, and accordingly as our married women under 45 are on an average older than those in other countries, the true contrasts for effective fertility are even more striking than those already given.

The following table shows the age distribution of the married women under 45 :—

Country	15 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	Total under 45	Country	15 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	Total under 45
	%	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	%
Saorstát Eireann...	26	23	26	25	100	Denmark ...	33	24	23	20	100
Switzerland ...	28	24	24	24	100	Norway	34	23	22	21	100
New Zealand ...	30	24	24	22	100	Italy	34	23	22	21	100
England and Wales	31	24	23	22	100	Australia ...	35	25	22	18	100
Finland	31	24	23	22	100	Portugal ...	35	23	22	20	100
Scotland	32	23	23	22	100	Czecho Slovakia ...	37	22	22	19	100
Netherlands ...	32	24	23	21	100	Canada	38	22	22	18	100
Esthonia	32	24	23	21	100	South Africa ...	39	23	21	17	100
Belgium	32	23	23	22	100	Hungary ...	43	20	20	17	100
Northern Ireland ...	32	23	23	22	100						
Germany	32	24	23	21	100	U.S.A.	43	21	36		100

It will be observed that our proportion of child-bearing married women under 30 is lowest—26% as compared with 43% in the U.S.A. ; our proportion at 40 to 45 is highest, 25% as compared with 17% in South Africa and Hungary. (The proportion for the U.S.A. is presumably about 16% but is not available). Our proportion at 35 to 40 is also highest.

The following shows the average age of husbands and wives married in the Saorstát in 1925-26 (based on Census Statistics for Marriages of under one year's duration), and in England and Wales in 1926, according to the Annual Report of the Registrar-General, London :—

AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE.

	Husbands	Wives	Difference
	years	years	years
Saorstát Eireann	34·9	29·1	5·8
England and Wales	29·1	26·6	2·5
Difference	5·8	2·5	3·3

The average age of our child-bearing married women is considerably greater than in other countries. If the ages of the married women in other countries had been the same as here, the following would have been the approximate number of children under 5 years per 100 married women under 45.

Country	Year	No. of children	Country	Year	No. of children
Saorstát Eireann	1926	131	Canada	1921	83
Norway	1920	108	Australia	1921	81
Finland	1926	106	Switzerland	1920	79
Northern Ireland	1926	104	New Zealand	1926	78
Swedon	1920	97	Latvia	1920	73
Netherlands	1920	96	Germany	1925	70
Denmark	1921	86	England and Wales ...	1927	67
Portugal	1920	84	U.S.A.	1920	63
South Africa	1921	84			

From the above it will be seen that married women of the same age rear twice as many children here as in the U.S.A. and nearly twice as many as in England and Wales.

The number of children under 5 per 100 married women under 45 is greater in the Western than in the Eastern administrative counties. The following were the figures for 1926 :—Mayo, 153 ; Donegal, 152 ; Galway, 150 ; Kerry, 149 ; Limerick,

141 ; Clare and Monaghan, 140 ; Leitrim, Kilkenny, Laoighis and Roscommon, 139 ; Longford, Cavan and Sligo, 138 ; Offaly, 136 ; Tipperary, N.R., Louth and Carlow, 135 ; Meath, 133 ; Waterford, Wexford and Westmeath, 132 ; Kildare, 131 ; Tipperary, S.R., 130 ; Cork, 125 ; Wicklow, 124 ; Dublin, 122. See maps facing page 88.

Married women rear 25% more children in Co. Mayo than in Co. Dublin (excluding not only the City, but also the four adjoining Urban Districts).

The number of children under 5 per 100 married women under 45 is greater in rural areas than in the cities and towns with over 1,500 inhabitants. The figures for the County Boroughs in 1926 were—Dublin City, 113 ; Cork City, 115 ; Limerick City, 118 ; Waterford City, 124. The following were the figures for Dublin Suburbs and neighbouring towns :—Greystones, 82 ; Howth, 87 ; Rathmines and Rathgar, 89 ; Killiney and Ballybrack, 91 ; Dalkey and Terenure, 95 ; Blackrock, 99 ; Pembroke, 102 ; Dun Laoghaire, 109.

Dependents, Widows and Orphans.

Whether the proportions of children, old persons and widows are compared in different countries by relating their numbers to the active population or to the total population, the same general impression will be obtained ; the proportion of the active population (which is assumed to be measured by the numbers between the ages of 15 and 65) does not vary so considerably from country to country as the following tables show.

PERSONS BETWEEN 15 AND 65 YEARS PER 100 OF TOTAL POPULATION.

Country	Year	%	Country	Year	%	Country	Year	%
France* ...	1926	69	Czecho Slovakia ...	1921	65	Denmark ...	1921	62
Austria*	1923	69	Finland* ...	1926	65	SAORSTÁT EIREANN	1926	62
Belgium	1920	69	Scotland ...	1921	65	Netherlands ...	1920	62
Germany ...	1925	68	Hungary ...	1920	64	Portugal ...	1920	61
Latvia	1925	68	Sweden* ...	1925	64	Canada	1920	61
England and Wales*	1927	68	Australia ...	1921	64	Norway	1921	60
Esthonia ...	1922	67	U.S.A.	1920	63	Poland	1921	60
Switzerland ...	1920	66	Nth. Ireland ...	1926	63	South Africa ...	1921	60
New Zealand* ...	1927	66	Italy	1921	62	Japan	1918	59

* Published official estimate. Figures for countries not marked with an asterisk are Census figures.

Children under 15.

Notwithstanding the great fertility of our women, the community as a whole has a low birth-rate, having fewer and later marriages than other countries. The lateness of marriage has a double effect, the later the age at marriage the fewer the children per annum and the shorter the child-bearing period. These opposing tendencies have the effect of leaving us with a normal proportion of children under 15, as the following table shows :—

CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS PER 100 PERSONS 15 TO 65 YEARS.

Country	Year	No.	Country	Year	No.	Country	Year	No.
South Africa ...	1921	62	U.S.A.	1920	50	Sweden* ...	1925	43
Japan	1918	59	Australia ...	1921	50	Switzerland ...	1920	42
Poland	1921	59	Hungary ...	1920	48	Esthonia ...	1922	38
Canada	1921	57	SAORSTÁT EIREANN	1926	47	Germany... ...	1925	38
Portugal	1920	53	Nth. Ireland ...	1926	46	England and Wales*	1927	37
Norway	1920	53	Scotland ...	1921	46	Austria*	1923	36
Netherlands ...	1920	53	Czecho Slovakia ...	1921	45	Belgium	1920	36
Denmark ...	1921	50	New Zealand* ...	1927	45	Latvia	1925	36
Italy	1921	50	Finland* ...	1926	44	France*	1926	32

* Published official estimate. Figures for countries not marked with an asterisk are Census figures.

The Saorstát is thirteenth down this list of 27 countries, and the figure of 47 is half way between the two extremes, South Africa 62 and France 32 per 100 of the active population. (It can also be seen, without going into the exact figures, that the number of school children is neither abnormally large nor small).

Orphans under 15.

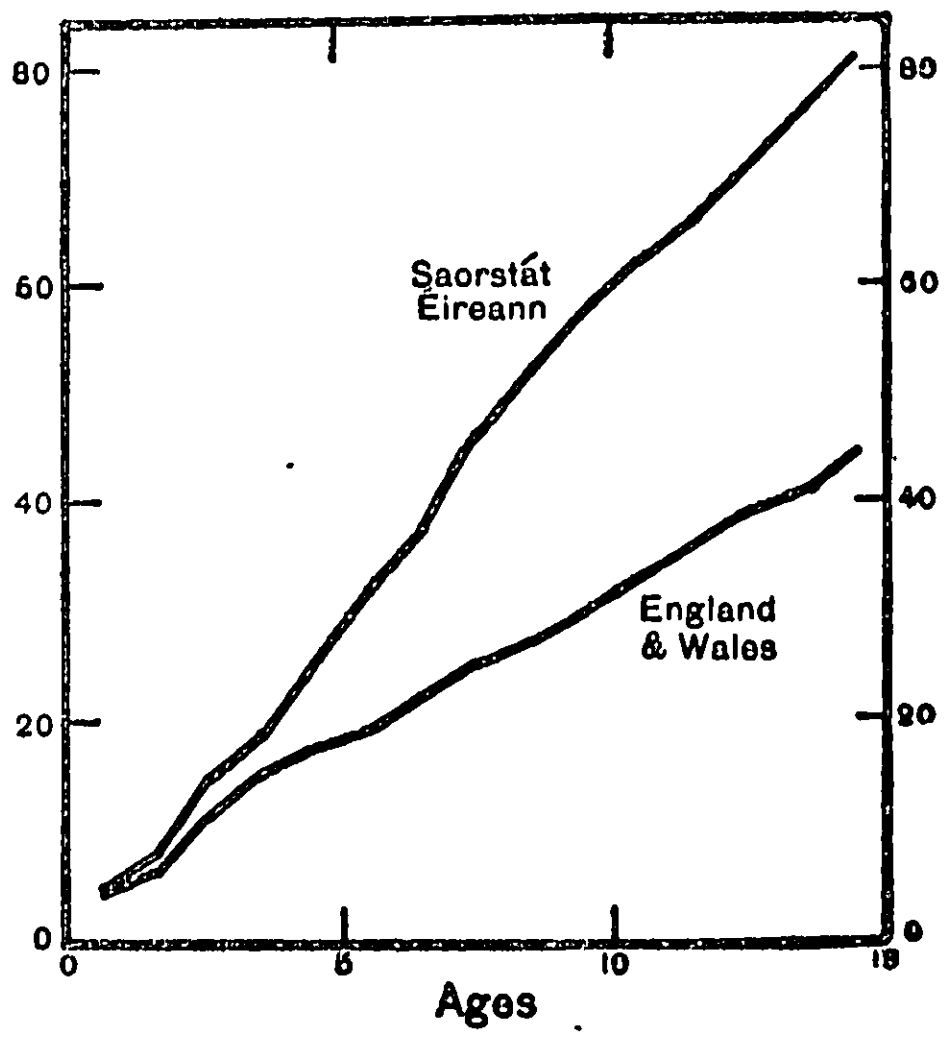
The proportion of children under 15 in Saorstát Eireann is about normal, but we can immediately anticipate that we must have an abnormally large number of orphans, as the age at which our people marry is so much later than in other countries and, accordingly, the death rates of parents of young children are so much greater. The proportion of fatherless children in Great Britain in 1921 was abnormally large on account of the numbers of deaths caused by the European War, but the proportions of motherless children shown in Diagram 11 were not thus affected.

The strong contrasts for motherless children must be much less marked than the normal contrasts for fatherless children, as the age at marriage of our men is more abnormal than that of our women.

The data from which the diagram was prepared are given in the next table.

DIAGRAM 11.

Number of Children at Ages 0–14 with Father Alive but Mother Dead per 1,000 Children at each Age in Saorstát Eireann (1926) and England and Wales (1921).



CHILDREN OF EACH AGE WITH FATHER ALIVE BUT MOTHER DEAD PER 1,000 CHILDREN OF THAT AGE.

Country	Age last birthday														
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Saorstát Eireann ...	5	8	15	19	25	32	37	46	52	58	62	66	71	77	81
England and Wales ...	4	6	11	15	17	19	22	25	27	30	33	36	39	41	44

The table is read thus. Out of every 1,000 children in 1926 aged, say, 5 last birthday in Saorstát Eireann 32 had father alive but mother dead, the corresponding figure in England and Wales in 1921 was 19. At 14 years of age 8·1% of the children in Saorstát Eireann have father alive but mother dead, as compared with 4·4% in England and Wales, or nearly twice as high a percentage. The much larger proportion of children orphaned at, say, 14 than at, say, 5 is, of course, due to the fact that the parents of the latter go through only 5 years of risk, the parents of the former having an additional 9 years of greater risk.

The following is a comparison for all children, males and females, under 15 :—

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 15, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO ORPHANHOOD CONDITIONS.

Country	Year	Both parents alive	Father dead but mother alive	Mother dead but father alive	Both parents dead	No information	Total
Saorstát Eireann ...	1926	880	59	44	8	9	1000
Northern Ireland ...	1926	897	58	35	7	3	1000
Scotland	1921	882	72	32	8	6	1000
England and Wales	1921	887	70	25	5	13	1000

As 44 per 1,000 of Saorstát children had mother dead but father alive, as compared with 25 per 1,000 in England and Wales, or a proportion of 76% larger, presumably the Saorstát proportion of fatherless children is normally more than 76% greater than the proportion in England and Wales. But the proportion in 1926 was less than in England and Wales and than in Scotland for the reason already mentioned. The proportion of fatherless children under 15 in the Saorstát in 1926 was 67 per 1,000 (59+8), as compared with 75 in England and Wales in 1921.

The following shows the actual numbers of children under 15 in the Saorstát in 1926, classified by orphanhood conditions :—

	Both parents alive	Father dead but mother alive	Mother dead but father alive	Both parents dead	No information	Total under 15
Males	388,974	26,305	19,194	3,362	3,916	441,751
Females	374,981	24,921	18,890	3,280	4,056	426,128
Total	763,955	51,226	38,084	6,642	7,972	867,879

The number with father dead, 57,868 (i.e., 51,226+6,642) is much greater than the number with mother dead, 44,726, because of the older ages of fathers and the fact that for the same age men have a higher death rate than women.

The following contrasts between the cities and towns and the rural areas in the Saorstát are of interest :—

NUMBER OF ORPHANS PER 1,000 CHILDREN IN SAORSTÁT CITIES AND TOWNS IN 1926, WITH CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR RURAL AREAS.

	Father dead but mother alive		Mother dead but father alive		Both parents dead		Married under 30 as % of married under 45	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Town Areas	70	72	38	42	8	11	22	31
Rural Areas	55	52	46	45	8	6	13	23
Saorstát	60	58	43	44	8	8	17	26

Notwithstanding the older age of fathers in rural areas, there is a much smaller percentage of fatherless children there than in the towns. It must be remembered that the figures are expressed per 1,000 children, and it is suggested that the larger figures for town areas are due rather to the location of orphanages, etc., in towns than to the higher death rates of fathers in town areas. In this connection, however, as so many of the children in the country live on farms which after the fathers' deaths are carried on by the widows, the proportion of fatherless children born in the country who are cared for in orphanages, etc., is presumably less than the proportion of town orphans. The proportion of motherless children is greater in the country than in in the towns, due presumably to the older ages of mothers in the country and to the fact that much fewer of these children than of fatherless children are sent to the town orphanages. It will also be observed that the proportion of female orphans is in each of the three classifications higher in the towns but lower in the country than the proportion of males ; presumably more female than male children are cared for in orphanages, etc.

Widows.

The lateness of marriage of males, the low death rates of elderly women and the fact that the latter are the survivors of a large generation, result in a comparatively large number of widows, although marriages here are proportionately fewer than in other countries.

WIDOWS OF ALL AGES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION 15 TO 65 YEARS.

Country	Year	No.	Country	Year	No.	Country	Year	No.
Esthonia ...	1922	103	Finland	1920	70	Belgium	1920	59
Czecho Slovakia ...	1921	88	Northern Ireland ...	1926	68	U.S.A.	1920	58
Hungary ...	1920	87	Norway	1920	66	Netherlands ...	1920	48
Austria	1920	83	Switzerland ...	1920	66	Australia... ...	1921	48
Bulgaria	1920	74	England and Wales	1921	65	New Zealand ...	1921	47
SAORSTÁT EIREANN	1926	74	Scotland ...	1921	64	Canada	1921	44
Italy	1921	73	Denmark ...	1921	61	South Africa ...	1921	44

In 1926 for every 1,000 persons aged 15 to 65 we had 74 widows, as compared with 65 in England and Wales in 1921, 61 in Denmark, 58 in the U.S.A., 48 in the Netherlands, 44 in Canada.

As widows 70 or over are entitled to old age pensions, it is of importance in the present connection to note that 41% of our widows in 1926 were 70 or over, as compared with 36% in Northern Ireland in the same year, and as compared with 30% in Scotland and 29% in England and Wales in 1921.

Much further information on widowhood, orphanhood and dependency questions is published in Volume IX, which is analysed later in Chapter X of this Volume.

Persons 65 or over.

We have an abnormally large proportion of persons 65 or over, as the following table shows. (The age 65 rather than 70 has been taken as likely to give more accurate contrasts).

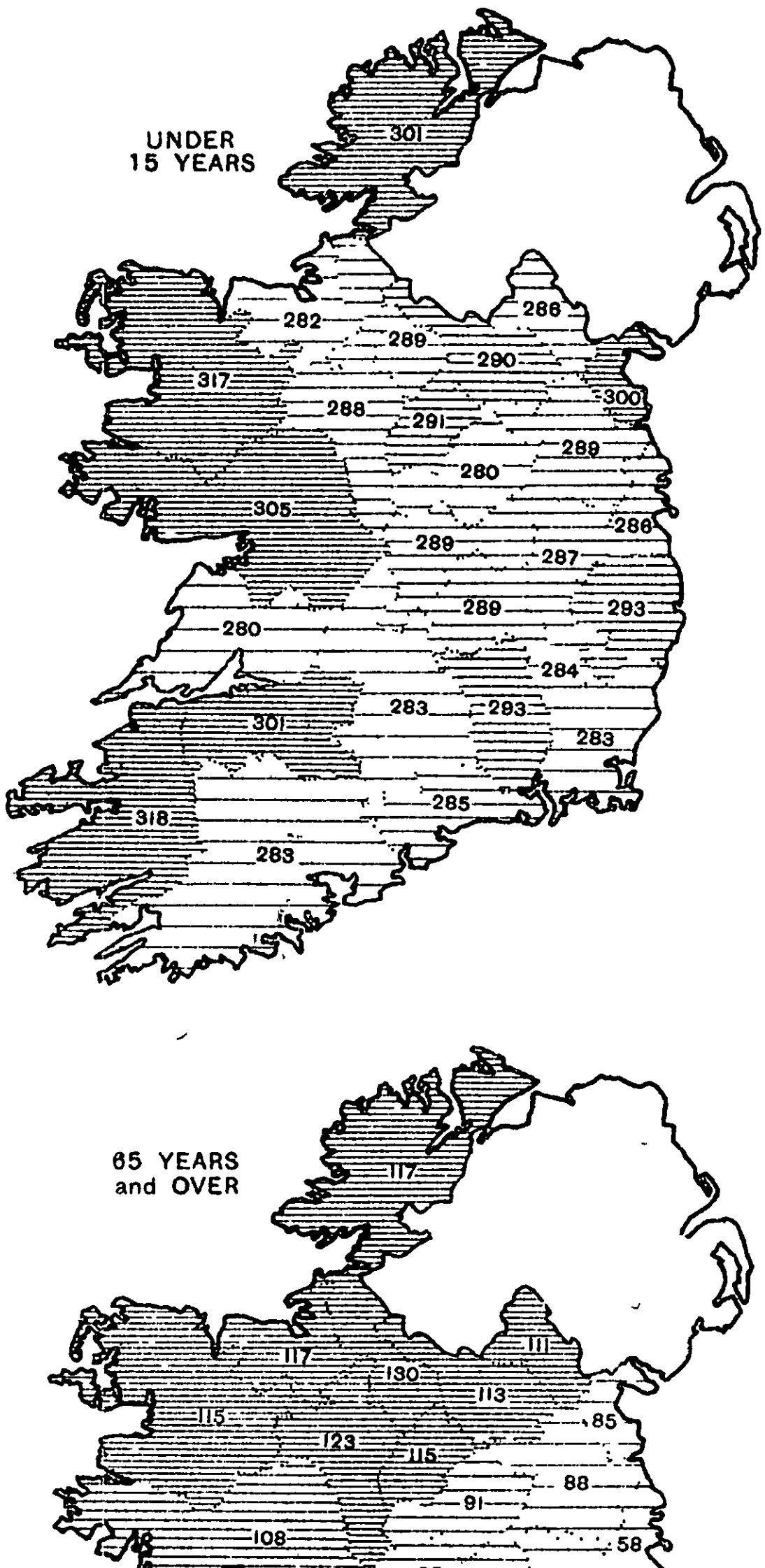
PERSONS AGED 65 YEARS OR OVER PER 100 PERSONS AGED 15 TO 65 YEARS.

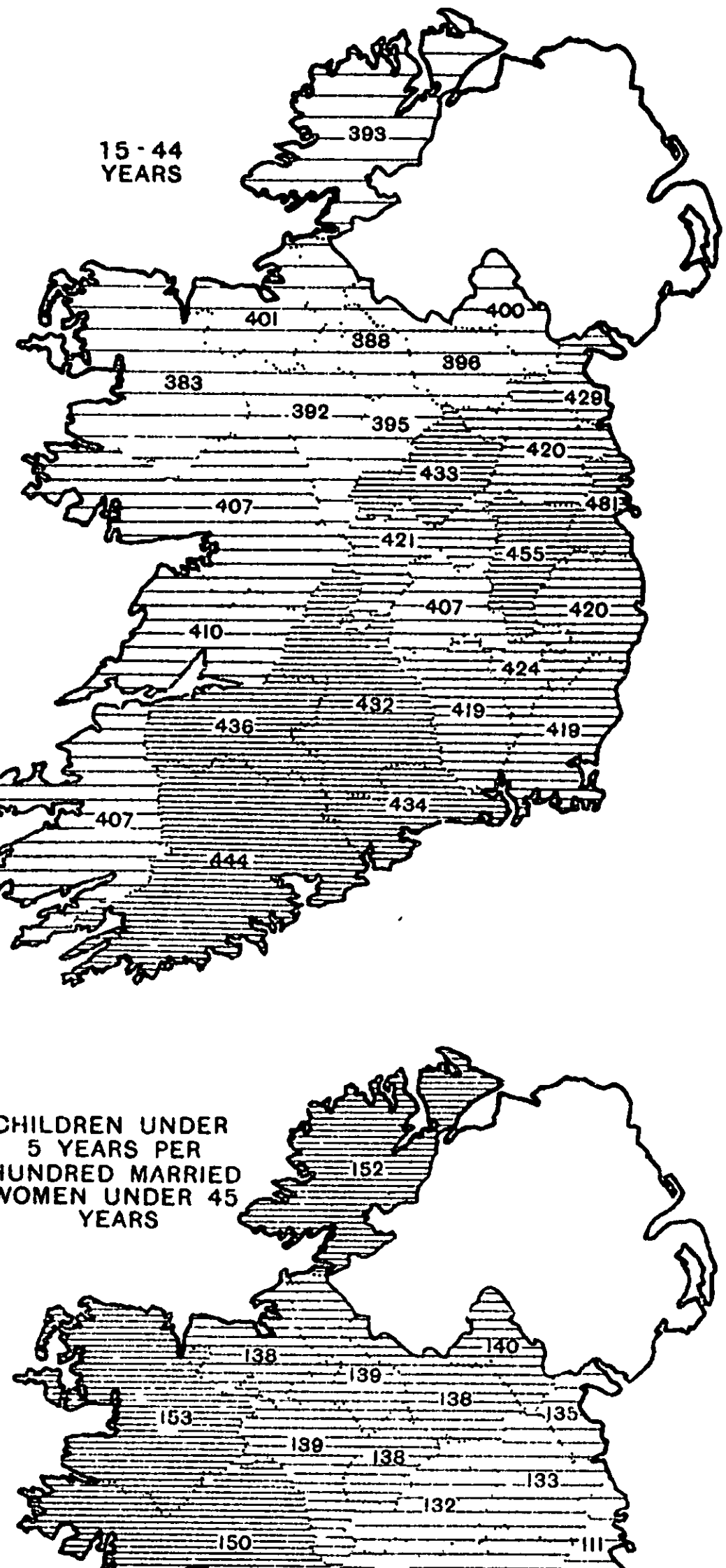
Country	Year	No.	Country	Year	No.	Country	Year	No.
SAORSTÁT EIREANN	1926	14·8	Finland ...	1920	9·7	Switzerland ...	1920	8·8
Sweden ...	1920	13·4	Portugal ...	1920	9·7	Hungary ...	1920	8·7
France ...	1921	13·3	Japan ...	1918	9·6	Germany ...	1925	8·4
Northern Ireland	1926	12·9	Netherlands ...	1920	9·6	Canada ...	1921	7·9
Norway ...	1920	12·8	Belgium ...	1920	9·5	New Zealand ...	1921	7·7
Esthonia ...	1922	11·2	Scotland ...	1921	9·3	U.S.A. ...	1920	7·4
Denmark ...	1921	11·0	Austria ...	1920	9·1	Poland ...	1921	7·0
Latvia ...	1925	11·0	England and Wales	1921	9·1	Australia ...	1921	6·9
Italy ...	1921	10·9	Czecho Slovakia	1921	8·9	South Africa ...	1921	5·4

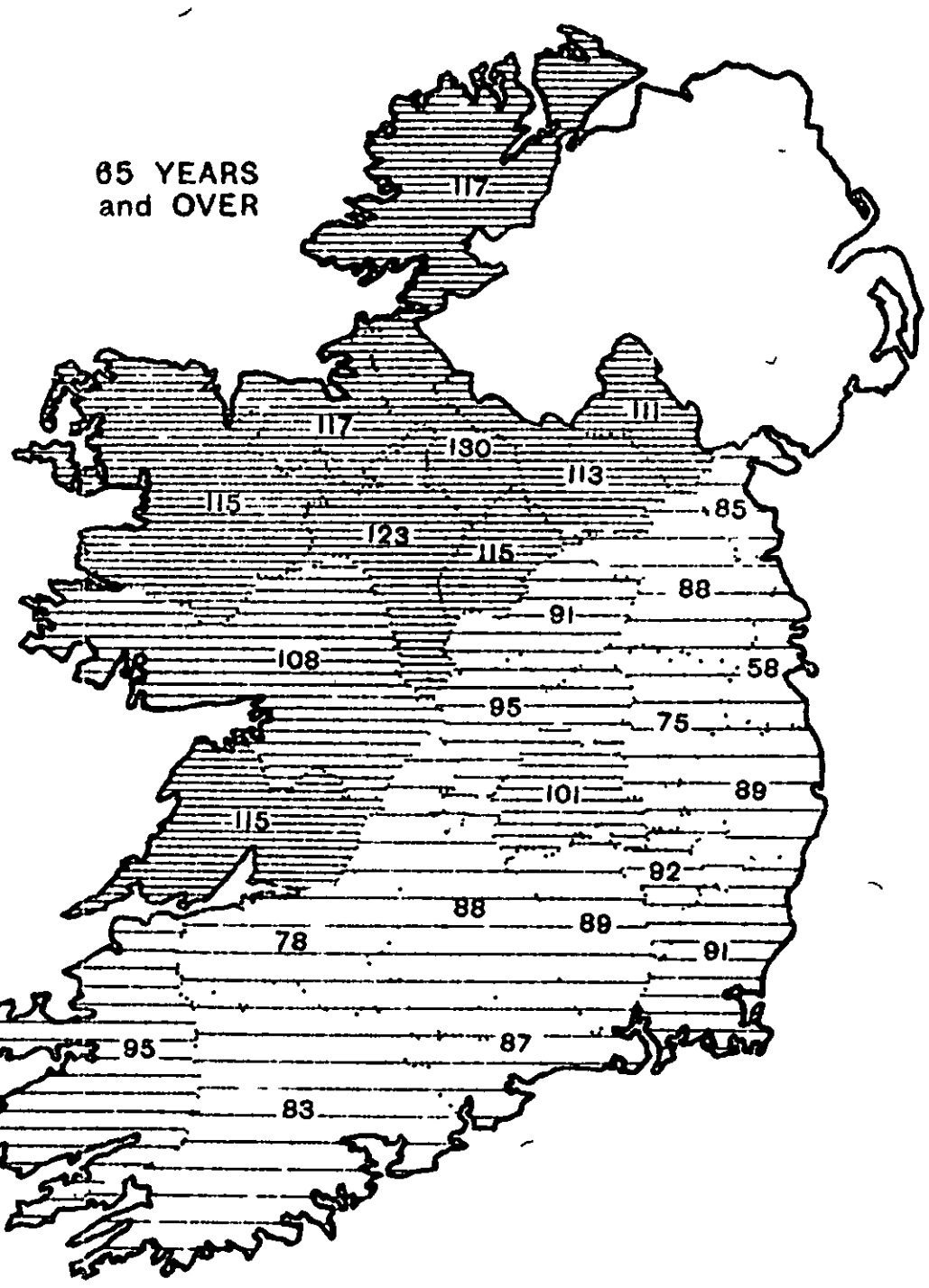
Our proportion of persons aged 65 or over is highest. It is 35% greater than that for Denmark, 63% greater than that for England and Wales, 76% greater than in Germany, twice as great as in the U.S.A. or Australia, and nearly three times as great as in South Africa. An old age pension scheme is accordingly a proportionately heavier burthen here than in any other country. The more rapidly a population has increased, the smaller the proportion of old persons; or the more rapidly a population has decreased the larger the proportion. In this connection, however, it must be remembered that the older our people the greater generally was the loss through emigration. Our large number of persons aged over 65 can, at least partly, be explained by the low death rates of such persons in this country, a matter which will be referred to later.

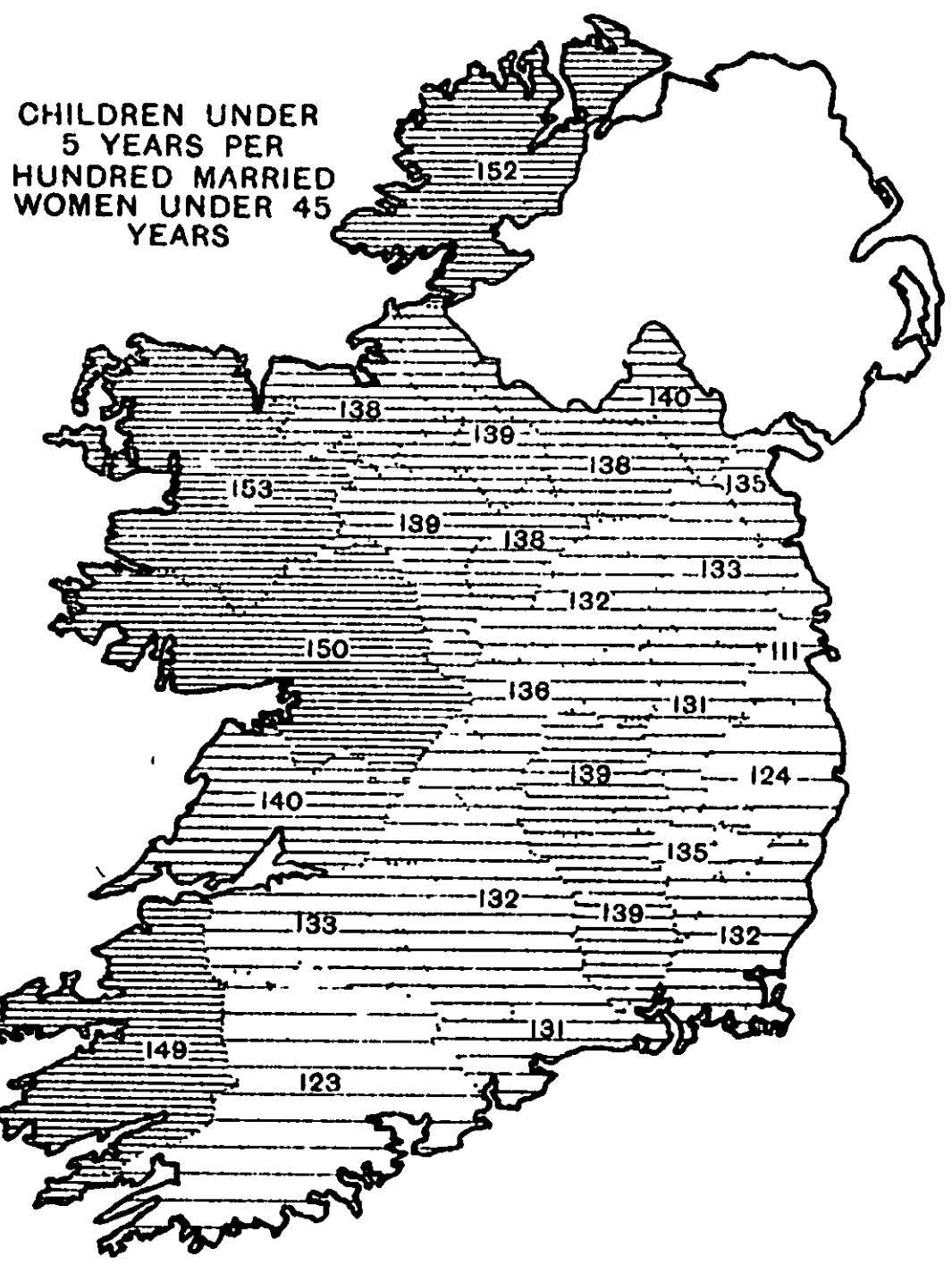
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

Numbers of persons in certain AGE GROUPS per thousand total population in each County (including Co. Borough) (3 maps) and children per hundred married women (1 map).









Differences between different localities.

Persons aged 15 to 65 form 60% of the total population of our rural areas as against 65% for the town areas (including the County Boroughs). The percentages were 66 for Dublin City and Suburbs, 65 for Cork and Limerick Cities and 64 for Waterford City. The figures for rural areas in the different counties are as follows :—Dublin and Kildare, 64 ; Tipperary, N.R., and Wexford, 63 ; Tipperary, S.R., Cork, Waterford, Meath, Westmeath and Wicklow, 62 ; Offaly, Kilkenny, Carlow, Limerick and Laoighis, 61 ; Louth and Clare, 60 ; Cavan, Monaghan, Sligo, Roscommon and Longford, 59 ; Leitrim, Donegal, Kerry and Galway, 58, and Mayo, 56, per 100 of the total respective populations.

From the foregoing it will be observed that the western counties, poorest in natural resources, are also weakest in the age constitution of the population ; their proportions of children and aged persons are highest.

The number of children aged under 15 per 100 persons aged 15 to 65 is larger in rural areas (49) than in town areas (44). The number of children aged under 15 per 100 persons aged 15 to 65 in the rural areas of each county were :—Mayo, 57 ; Kerry, 56 ; Galway, 54 ; Donegal, 52 ; Leitrim, Longford and Limerick, 50 ; Monaghan, Roscommon and Cavan, 49 ; Sligo, Kilkenny and Louth, 48 ; Carlow, Dublin, Laoighis and Wicklow, 47 ; Meath, Offaly, Clare and Tipperary, S.R., 46 ; Waterford, Cork, Kildare and Westmeath, 45 ; Wexford, 44, and Tipperary, N.R., 43.

It will be seen that the larger relative number of children presents a more serious problem in the West than in the East. As regards orphanhood conditions, the proportion of children under 15 with father dead but mother alive is slightly less in rural Connacht (50 per 1,000) than in rural Leinster (57 per 1,000), but the proportion of children with mother dead and father alive is somewhat greater in rural Connacht (46 per 1,000) than in rural Leinster (44 per 1,000).

The number of persons aged 65 or over per 100 persons 15 to 65 is much greater in the rural areas (17) than in the town areas (10).

The following were the numbers of persons 65 or over per 100 persons aged 15 to 65 in the rural areas of each county :—Leitrim, 22 ; Roscommon, Sligo, Mayo, Longford and Donegal, 21 ; Monaghan, Galway, Clare and Cavan, 20 ; Kerry, Laoighis, Louth, Carlow, Westmeath and Offaly, 17 ; Wexford, Tipperary, N.R., and Waterford, 16 ; Wicklow, Kilkenny, Cork and Meath, 15 ; Limerick and Tipperary, S.R., 14 ; Kildare, 12, and Dublin, 9.

The above again shows that the West presents a more serious problem than the East in the number of aged persons.

The numbers of widows of all ages per 1,000 persons 15 to 65 were slightly higher in rural areas (74) than in town areas (73). The following were the numbers of widows of all ages per 1,000 persons 15 to 65 in the rural areas of each county :—Mayo, 87 ; Sligo, 86 ; Leitrim and Roscommon, 82 ; Galway, 80 ; Clare, 78 ; Cavan, Longford and Louth, 77 ; Monaghan and Kerry, 76 ; Donegal, 74 ; Waterford, Laoighis and Offaly, 73 ; Tipperary, N.R., and Carlow, 72 ; Kilkenny, Westmeath, Wicklow, Cork and Limerick, 70 ; Tipperary, S.R., 69 ; Meath, 68 ; Wexford, 67 ; Kildare, 57, and Dublin, 52.

It will be seen that nothwithstanding its low death rates the West has also large numbers of widows in proportion to its population, 15 to 65.

It has been shown that taking this country as a whole, the number of children under 15 years of age and the number of school children are normal, but that the numbers of orphans, of widows and of aged persons are abnormally high. It has also been shown that the number of children aged under 15 (and accordingly the number of school children), the number of widows and the number of aged persons are proportionately much greater in the western than in the eastern counties.

The percentage of children aged under 15 has been decreasing ; they formed 38% in 1841 ; 36% in 1851 ; 32% in 1861 ; 36% in 1871 and 1881, and since then have gradually decreased to 29% in 1911 and 1926. The proportion of children orphaned has presumably not been decreasing, as improvement in death rates of parents has been accompanied by an increasing age at marriage.

The percentage of persons aged 15 to 65 has not changed much, the smallest figure was 58% in 1871 and 1881 ; the largest, 63%, in 1861 and 1901 ; the figure for 1926 was 62%.

The percentage aged 65 or over increased gradually from 3% in 1841 to 7% in 1901, then rose to 11% in 1911 (probably an exaggeration caused by the introduction of the old age pension scheme), and fell to 9% in 1926.

Persons 20 years of age or over formed 51% of the population in 1841 and 61% in 1926.

Rate of Emigration at each age.

The international comparison of the proportion of the population in each age group gives no evidences of the emigration from this country. If, however, the number of, say, males 15 to 20 in 1901 is compared with the number ten years later, that is those aged 25 to 30 in 1911, it will be found that there was a decrease of 33%, indicating a large emigration at this age, as deaths in the ten years could have accounted for a decrease of only about 4% to 5%. In this matter the following table was constructed.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS AT EACH CENSUS WHO EITHER DIED OR EMIGRATED BEFORE THE FOLLOWING CENSUS.

Period	Males					Females				
	Age at beginning of period					Age at beginning of period				
	10–15	15–20	20–25	25–30	30–35	10–15	15–20	20–25	25–30	30–35
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Decrease in 10 years—										
From 1841 to 1851 ...	41	54	50	51	33	35	53	46	50	29
,, 1851 ,, 1861 ...	35	51	47	43	20	32	52	48	42	18
,, 1861 ,, 1871 ...	30	48	45	41	18	20	44	42	39	15
,, 1871 ,, 1881 ...	27	39	35	34	15	23	38	33	34	13
,, 1881 ,, 1891 ...	29	46	44	33	16	32	45	43	32	14
,, 1891 ,, 1901 ...	23	39	38	25	14	21	36	35	28	13
,, 1901 ,, 1911 ...	18	33	32	17	13	22	32	34	24	18
Decrease in 10 years due to deaths alone*	3·0	4·2	4·9	5·4	6·2	3·5	4·7	5·5	6·0	6·7
Decrease in 15 years 1911-1926 from deaths and emigration	31	41	38	27	22	27	39	31	30	23

* Death rates assumed to be the same as in 1925-1927.

It will be observed from the second last horizontal line in the above table that up to the year 1926 the percentage who died at the ages shown in ten years is small compared with the decline due to emigration.

Assuming that death rates in the 15 years 1911 to 1926 were the same as in 1925-1927, the following table shows the number of survivors in 1926 of the persons living in the Saorstát in 1911 :—

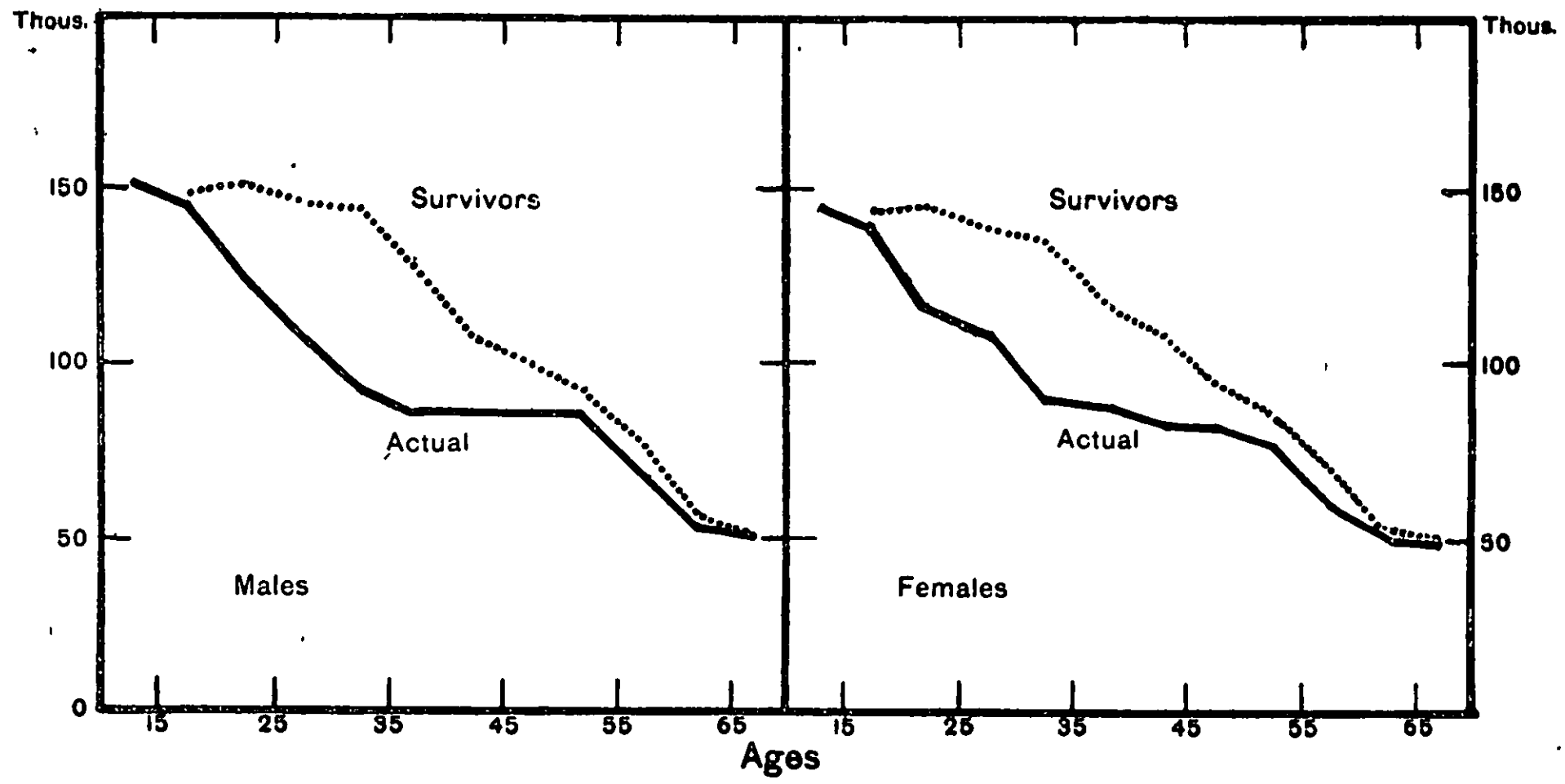
	Ages in 1926									
	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65
	Numbers in thousands									
Male Survivors in 1926 of 1911 Population :										
Living in Saorstát ...	146	125	107	93	87	86	87	86	67	54
Living elsewhere ...	2	26	39	52	43	21	13	7	10	3
Total ...	148	151	146	145	130	107	100	93	77	57
Females Survivors in 1926 of 1911 Population :										
Living in Saorstát ...	140	116	109	91	88	83	82	77	59	51
Living elsewhere ...	3	30	31	46	29	25	13	9	11	2
Total ...	143	146	140	137	117	108	95	86	70	53

The fourth column of figures in the above can be read thus :—There were only 93,000 males aged 30 to 35 in the Saorstát in 1926 out of 145,000 survivors of the males 15 to 20 in the Saorstát in 1911, or in other words, only 64% of these survivors were living in the Saorstát, the remaining 52,000, or 36% of this group, were living in other countries in 1926.

The effects of the emigration in the fifteen years between 1911 and 1926 on the numbers at each age will be seen from Diagram 12, which by lower curves show the actual numbers here in 1926, and by the upper curves the numbers that would have been here if there had been no emigration in this period. The charts were constructed from the figures in the last table.

DIAGRAM 12.

Survivors in 1926 *of* 1911 *Population contrasted with Actual Population in* 1926 *at each age.*



The space between the two curves in the diagram on the left indicates approximately the net emigration of males, the space on the right the net emigration of females. These two spaces slightly exaggerate the net emigration during the period, as death rates were not as low about 1911 as in 1925-27, and as no account is taken in the diagrams or in the preceding table of the increased deaths due to the war In the

net emigration is, of course, included the exceptional emigration due to political as well as that due to economic causes, the former presumably accounting for most of the emigration at the later ages.

It will, of course, be understood that the older the age of a group here, the greater the proportion living abroad, the foregoing chart showing only the effects of the emigration for the period 1911 to 1926.

Rural and Urban Areas.

The effects of migration on the age distribution are, of course, very different in rural and urban areas. A comparison of Connacht with the four County Boroughs (including Dublin Suburbs) will indicate the differences. The number of males in Connacht aged 15 to 20 in 1911 was 31,994 ; the survivors were aged 30 to 35 in 1926, and numbered 15,709, or only 49% of the 31,994 in the Province aged 15 to 20 in 1911. Proceeding in this manner, the following table and diagrams were constructed.

PERSONS IN 1926 PER 100 OF THOSE 15 YEARS YOUNGER IN 1911.

	Ages in 1911						
	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Males :—							
Connacht	66	54	49	59	75	81	84
Four County Boroughs* ...	96	96	75	65	71	72	73
Females :—							
Connacht	58	54	46	66	73	81	84
Four County Boroughs* ...	117	112	81	68	66	74	73
	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55
	Ages in 1926						

* Including also Rathmines and Rathgar, Pembroke, Blackrock and Dun Laoghaire.

The table shows that there were 117 females in the County Boroughs in 1926 aged 20 to 25 for every 100 there in 1911 aged 5 to 10, and that there were 112 aged 25 to 30 in 1926 for every 100 aged 10 to 15 in 1911. These are the only figures in the

DIAGRAM 13.

Number of Persons in different Age Groups in 1926 *per* 100 *of the Numbers* 15 *Years Younger in* 1911, *County Boroughs and Connacht.*

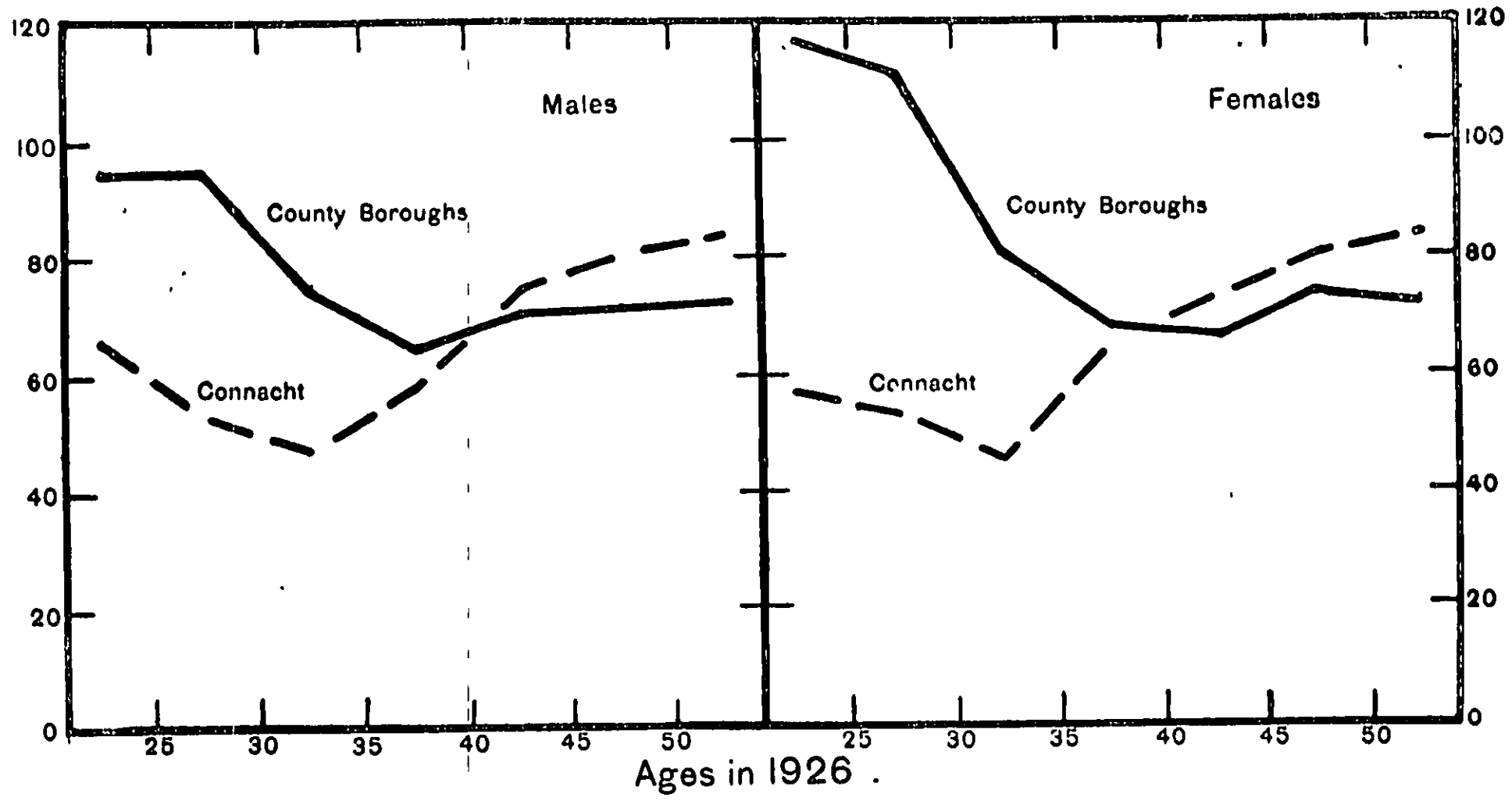


table which clearly indicate immigration—the influx of domestic servants, etc. The two figures 96 in the second line suggest that there was an immigration of males to

swell the groups aged 20 to 25 and 25 to 30 in 1926 in the County Boroughs, as deaths would have brought the percentages below 96. All the other figures in the table indicate emigration from the County Boroughs as well as from Connacht. The rate of emigration from Connacht in earlier age groups was much greater than that from the County Boroughs, but in the later age groups it was somewhat less. For every 100 in Connacht aged 35 to 40 in 1911 there were 84 aged 50 to 55 in 1926, the corresponding percentage for the County Boroughs was only 73. The difference between these two figures was due partly to the lower death rates in Connacht and partly evidently to higher emigration rates at these ages in this period from the County Boroughs.

Expectation of Life.

The Life Tables on pages 216 to 219 of Vol. V, Part I, of the Census Reports show the average number of years persons in this country would live whose ages were 0, 1, 2, 3 and so on, up to 107 years provided death rates remained the same as in the three years 1925 to 1927, or in other words the "expectation of life" at each year of age. The countries in the following table are arranged in order of the expectation of life at 40.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT THE TABULATED AGES.

Country	Period	Ages									
		0	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
		years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years
MALES :—											
New Zealand ...	1921-22	62·8	62·2	57·7	48·7	40·0	31·6	23·5	16·0	9·9	5·3
Sweden ...	1911-20	55·6	57·4	53·4	45·3	38·6	31·1	23·4	16·1	9·9	5·3
SAORSTÁT EIREANN	1925-27	57·4	59·5	55·2	46·4	38·4	30·4	22·7	15·7	10·0	5·8
Australia ...	1920-22	59·1	60·4	56·0	47·0	38·4	30·1	22·2	15·1	9·3	5·0
Germany ...	1924-26	56·0	60·1	55·6	46·7	38·6	30·1	21·9	14·6	8·7	4·8
Italy ...	1921-22	49·3	57·4	53·5	45·2	37·7	29·7	21·8	14·5	8·4	4·3
South Africa ...	1920-22	55·6	58·3	54·0	45·3	37·1	29·2	21·9	15·1	9·5	5·6
England & Wales	1920-22	55·6	58·8	54·6	45·8	37·4	29·2	21·4	14·4	8·8	4·9
France ...	1920-23	52·2	55·1	51·5	42·9	35·5	27·8	20·5	13·8	8·3	4·3
Finland ...	1911-20	43·4	48·7	45·2	37·9	32·5	25·9	19·4	13·4	8·3	4·8
FEMALES :—											
New Zealand ...	1921-22	65·4	64·1	59·5	50·4	41·8	33·2	24·9	17·3	10·6	5·8
Australia ...	1920-22	63·3	63·6	59·2	50·0	41·5	33·1	24·9	17·2	10·4	5·6
Sweden ...	1911-20	58·4	59·3	55·3	47·4	40·2	32·6	24·8	17·2	10·5	5·7
South Africa ...	1920-22	59·2	61·4	57·0	48·2	39·9	31·9	24·0	16·6	10·4	5·8
England & Wales	1920-22	59·6	61·7	57·5	48·7	40·3	31·9	23·7	16·2	10·0	5·6
Germany ...	1924-26	58·8	61·6	57·1	48·1	39·8	31·4	23·1	15·5	9·3	5·1
SAORSTÁT EIREANN	1925-27	57·9	59·2	54·9	46·4	38·6	30·8	23·2	16·4	10·7	6·5
France ...	1920-23	55·9	58·5	54·5	46·2	38·6	30·8	23·0	15·6	9·3	5·0
Italy ...	1921-22	50·8	58·1	54·2	45·9	38·3	30·5	22·5	14·8	8·5	4·4
Finland ...	1911-20	49·1	54·3	51·1	43·8	37·0	29·7	22·3	15·1	8·9	4·9

It will be seen that in all the above countries except New Zealand the expectation of life at birth is less (owing to infantile mortality) than at the age of 5 years; from the latter age onward it decreases, but, of course, it does not decrease as rapidly as the age increases. In this country the expectation of life of males is 57 years at birth, 55 at 10, 46 at 20, 38 at 30, 30 at 40, 23 at 50, 16 at 60, 10 at 70, 6 at 80, 3 at 90, and 2 at 100. The expectation of life of females is slightly longer.

The figures for males show that the expectation of life for all ages up to 60 is exceeded in not more than three of the nine countries, and for ages from 70 onwards is higher than in any other country. The comparison as regards females is not favourable. The expectation of life for females up to 40 years of age is higher in six of the nine countries, at 50 in five of the nine, and at 60 in four of the nine. From 70 onwards, as in the case of males, the expectation of life of our females is higher than in any of the other nine countries. (This is one of the reasons for our abnormally large proportion of aged persons referred to in an earlier section of this chapter.)

It will be observed that the expectation of life of our males is higher at all ages than the corresponding figures for England and Wales, which is third last on the list (presumably because such a large part of the population live in towns); on the other hand, the expectation of life of our females is lower at all ages up to 50, but is higher at all older ages.

At all ages the average length of life for our males is appreciably more than that for males in France, varying from 5·2 years (or 10%) at birth to 1·5 years (or 35%) at 80 years of age. The expectation of life of our females is also higher at all ages than that of females in France, except at 30 and 40, when the figures are the same.

The next table shows the difference in the expectation of life of males and females.

EXCESS OF FEMALE OVER MALE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT THE UNDERMENTIONED AGES.

Country	Period	Ages in Years									
		0	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Finland	1911-20	5·7	5·6	5·9	5·9	4·5	3·8	2·9	1·7	0·6	0·1
Franco	1920-23	3·7	3·4	3·0	3·3	3·1	3·0	2·5	1·8	1·0	0·7
Australia	1920-22	4·2	3·2	3·2	3·0	3·1	3·0	2·7	2·1	1·1	0·6
England and Wales	1920-22	4·0	2·9	2·9	2·9	2·9	2·7	2·3	1·8	1·2	0·7
South Africa ...	1920-22	3·6	3·1	3·0	2·9	2·8	2·7	2·1	1·5	0·9	0·2
New Zealand ...	1921-22	2·6	1·9	1·8	1·7	1·8	1·6	1·4	1·3	0·7	0·5
Sweden	1911-20	2·8	1·9	1·9	2·1	1·6	1·5	1·4	1·1	0·6	0·4
Germany	1924-26	2·8	1·5	1·5	1·4	1·2	1·3	1·2	0·9	0·6	0·3
Italy	1921-22	1·5	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·8	0·7	0·3	0·1	0·1
SAORSTÁT EIREANN...	1925-27	0·5	−0·3	−0·3	0·0	0·2	0·4	0·5	0·7	0·7	0·7

In all the countries females at each age have a longer expectation of life than males, except in Saorstát Eireann, where from 1 year of age to 22 years of age the expectation of life is longer for males than for females. The table shows that for all ages up to 50 the difference between the male and female expectation of life is smaller in the Saorstát than in any of the other countries, and that while in the latter the absolute difference decreases as the age increases, in the Saorstát the difference increases from 5 years of age onwards.

It will be seen from the following table (worked for years prior to 1925-7 by Dr. Brownlee's* abridged method) that there was practically no change in the last thirty years of the last century in the expectation of life in this country, but that a great improvement took place during the first quarter of the present century.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE—SAORSTÁT EIREANN.

	Ages in Years										
	0	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75
MALES:											
1870–2	49·6	54·8	51·0	46·8	42·7	39·0	31·8	24·4	17·5	11·1	6·5
1881–3	49·4	54·2	50·2	46·0	41·9	38·1	30·7	23·4	16·7	10·8	6·3
1890–2	49·1	54·1	50·0	45·8	41·6	37·8	30·6	23·4	16·5	10·5	5·8
1900–2	49·3	54·5	50·5	46·2	42·1	38·2	31·0	23·8	16·9	10·8	5·8
1910–2	53·6	57·6	53·7	49·2	45·0	41·0	33·5	25·9	18·9	13·0	8·0
1925–7	57·4	59·5	55·2	50·7	46·4	42·4	34·4	26·5	19·1	12·8	7·7
FEMALES:											
1870–2	50·9	55·5	51·9	47·7	43·7	39·8	32·4	25·0	17·7	11·2	6·6
1881–3	49·9	54·0	50·4	46·2	42·2	38·3	31·0	23·7	16·7	10·7	6·3
1890–2	49·2	53·4	49·7	45·5	41·6	37·7	30·5	23·2	16·2	10·3	5·9
1900–2	49·6	54·0	50·4	46·2	42·2	38·3	30·9	23·7	16·7	10·6	5·9
1910–2	54·1	57·6	53·7	49·4	45·4	41·4	33·8	26·4	19·2	13·4	8·2
1925–7	57·9	59·2	54·9	50·5	46·4	42·4	34·7	27·0	19·6	13·4	8·4

* "The Use of Death-rates as a Measure of Hygienic Conditions," by John Brownlee, M.D., D.Sc. (Medical Research Council, London).

The improvement from 1901 to 1911 and from 1911 to 1926 is shown in the next table.

INCREASE IN EXPECTATION OF LIFE.*

	Ages in Years										
	0	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75
SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN :											
Males—											
1901 to 1911 ...	4·3	3·1	3·2	3·0	2·9	2·8	2·5	2·1	2·0	2·2	2·2
1911 to 1926 ...	3·8	1·9	1·5	1·5	1·4	1·4	0·9	0·6	0·2	—0·2	—0·3
Females—											
1901 to 1911 ...	4·5	3·6	3·3	3·2	3·2	3·1	2·9	2·7	2·5	2·8	2·3
1911 to 1926 ...	3·8	1·6	1·2	1·1	1·0	1·0	0·9	0·6	0·4	0·0	0·2
ENGLAND AND WALES :											
Males—											
1901 to 1911 ...	6·3	3·1	3·0	2·8	2·7	2·6	2·3	1·7	1·1	0·7	0·3
1911 to 1921 ...	4·1	1·7	1·6	1·6	1·6	1·6	1·5	1·3	0·8	0·4	0·1
Females—											
1901 to 1911 ...	6·1	3·2	3·0	2·9	2·8	2·7	2·4	1·8	1·4	0·9	0·5
1911 to 1921 ...	4·2	1·7	1·6	1·6	1·6	1·7	1·7	1·4	1·0	0·5	0·2

* Figures for 1901 and 1911 for Saorstát and for 1901 for England and Wales were calculated by Dr. Brownlee's abridged methods.

It will be seen from the above that in the 10 years from 1901 to 1911 there was a very satisfactory improvement in the expectation of life in this country at all ages. The improvement from age 10 onwards was greater than in England and Wales. (Infantile mortality, however, did not decrease as much as in England and Wales). In both countries in this period the improvement at all ages from 5 onwards in the expectation of life of females was somewhat greater than that of males.

In the 15 years from 1911 to 1926 the improvement in this country was not nearly as great as in the previous 10 years and was not as marked as the improvement in England and Wales in the 10 years 1911 to 1921.

While the tables already given show that as regards expectation of life this country does not compare unfavourably with others, still the comparison should be yet more favourable in view of the very large percentage of our population living outside towns. In the following table, which shows the greater expectation of life of persons living under rural conditions, it must be remembered that the figures for the Saorstát refer to 1926, the figures for England and Wales to 1911, since which year the expectation of life (at 15 years) in the latter country increased probably by $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Area	Ages in Years							
	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75
MALES :								
Connacht	53·4	49·0	45·2	37·3	29·0	21·1	13·9	8·0
Munster*	51·6	47·3	43·2	35·2	27·1	19·4	12·8	7·6
Rural Districts in England and Wales	51·4	47·1	42·8	34·5	26·3	18·6	11·9	6·8
Leinster†	50·6	46·3	42·2	34·1	26·0	18·3	12·0	7·1
Urban Districts in England and Wales	49·0	44·7	40·5	32·1	24·1	16·8	10·8	6·4
London	46·7	42·3	38·1	29·8	22·4	15·9	10·5	6·3
Co. Boroughs in Saorstát Éireann‡ ...	46·2	42·0	37·8	29·8	22·5	15·9	10·9	7·3
Co. Boroughs in England and Wales ...	46·3	42·0	37·8	29·6	22·1	15·5	10·0	6·0
FEMALES :								
Connacht	52·6	48·4	44·5	36·8	28·9	21·2	14·4	8·6
Munster*	51·4	47·2	43·2	35·2	27·5	19·9	13·3	8·4
Rural Districts in England and Wales ...	53·1	48·8	44·5	36·2	27·9	20·0	13·1	7·6
Leinster†	50·0	45·9	41·9	34·1	26·2	18·8	12·6	7·9
Urban Districts in England and Wales	51·8	47·4	43·1	34·6	26·4	18·8	12·3	7·2
London	51·1	46·7	42·3	33·7	25·8	18·7	12·3	7·3
Co. Boroughs in Saorstát Éireann‡ ...	48·6	44·5	40·4	32·4	24·7	17·6	12·0	8·0
Co. Boroughs in England and Wales ...	49·6	45·3	41·1	32·7	24·8	17·6	11·5	6·8

* Excluding the Co. Boroughs of Cork, Limerick and Waterford.
† Excluding Dublin City and Dublin Suburbs.
‡ Including Dublin Suburbs.

It will be seen that the expectation of life of males was appreciably better in Connacht in 1926 than in rural England in 1911, but that the figures for females, while better from age 35 onwards, were not so good for ages below 25. The expectation of life of males in the County Boroughs here in 1926 was much the same as in 1911 in the English County Boroughs and in London. But the expectation of life for females in our County Boroughs in 1926 was worse than in London in 1911 and worse than in the English County Boroughs up to the age of 45.

It will also be noticed that the figures for females in the English Urban Districts, even in 1911, were better than those in 1926 for Munster (excluding County Boroughs) up to the age of 20, and better than those in 1926 for Leinster (excluding Dublin and Suburbs) up to the age of 45.

The comparatively unfavourable position of our female death rates up to the age of 50 is all the more striking, as such a high proportion of our females are unmarried, and English statistics show that during the child-bearing period wives suffer a heavier mortality than spinsters of the same age; from 45 to 55 the position is reversed; later there is not much difference. Throughout life, until the age of 80, widows suffer a heavy rate of mortality; after 80 the mortality for each of the three classes is much the same.

The difference between expectation of life in Connacht and the County Boroughs merits a separate table.

	Ages in Years										
	0	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75
MALES:											
Connacht	63·8	62·0	58·1	53·4	49·0	45·2	37·3	29·0	21·1	13·9	8·0
Four County Boroughs*	48·2	54·6	50·6	46·2	42·0	37·8	29·8	22·5	15·9	10·9	7·3
Difference ...	15·6	7·4	7·5	7·2	7·0	7·4	7·5	6·5	5·2	3·0	0·7
FEMALES:											
Connacht	62·1	61·4	57·0	52·6	48·4	44·5	36·8	28·9	21·2	14·4	8·6
Four County Boroughs*	51·3	56·8	53·0	48·6	41·5	40·4	32·4	24·7	17·6	12·0	8·0
Difference ...	10·8	4·6	4·0	4·0	3·9	4·1	4·4	4·2	3·6	2·4	0·6

* Including also Rathmines and Rathgar, Pembroke Blackrock and Dun Laoghaire.

Under present conditions the average man of 45 in Connacht will live $6\frac{1}{2}$ years (or 29%) longer than the average man in the County Boroughs, and the average woman of 45 more than 4 years (or 17%) longer.

CHAPTER VII.

AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITIONS, CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES

Frequent reference is made in the Census reports to " gainfully occupied " persons or to " occupied " persons, and it must be borne in mind that such persons include all who are normally engaged in " gainful " occupations. They include in addition to persons actually at work all persons confined to hospitals, etc., and all others out of work who had gainful occupations which they intend to resume ; they include not only employers, persons working on their own account and persons working for a definite wage, but also sons, daughters and other relatives assisting farmers and others in their businesses ; they also include not only professed Priests and Nuns, but also theological students and novices and all persons studying for other professions (Medicine, Law, Engineering, etc.) and apprentices ; they do not include persons pursuing general courses of study or persons engaged in home duties or persons retired from gainful occupations, etc. Similarly, for facility of reference, persons following non-gainful occupations are referred to as " unoccupied " persons.

Ages of persons in different occupations.

Perhaps the most important facts disclosed by Volume V, Part II, are the abnormally large proportions of boys and girls in this country under 18 who have not yet secured gainful occupations and the exceptionally small proportion of men and unmarried females over 65 years of age who have retired from gainful occupations. These abnormalities result in a normal total number of males unoccupied, but the total number of females unoccupied is exceptionally large. The following table brings out these characteristics. See also Diagram 14 which shows on the contrary the movements in the numbers of *gainfully* occupied males and females respectively (not those non-gainfully occupied) at ages from 13 to 24.

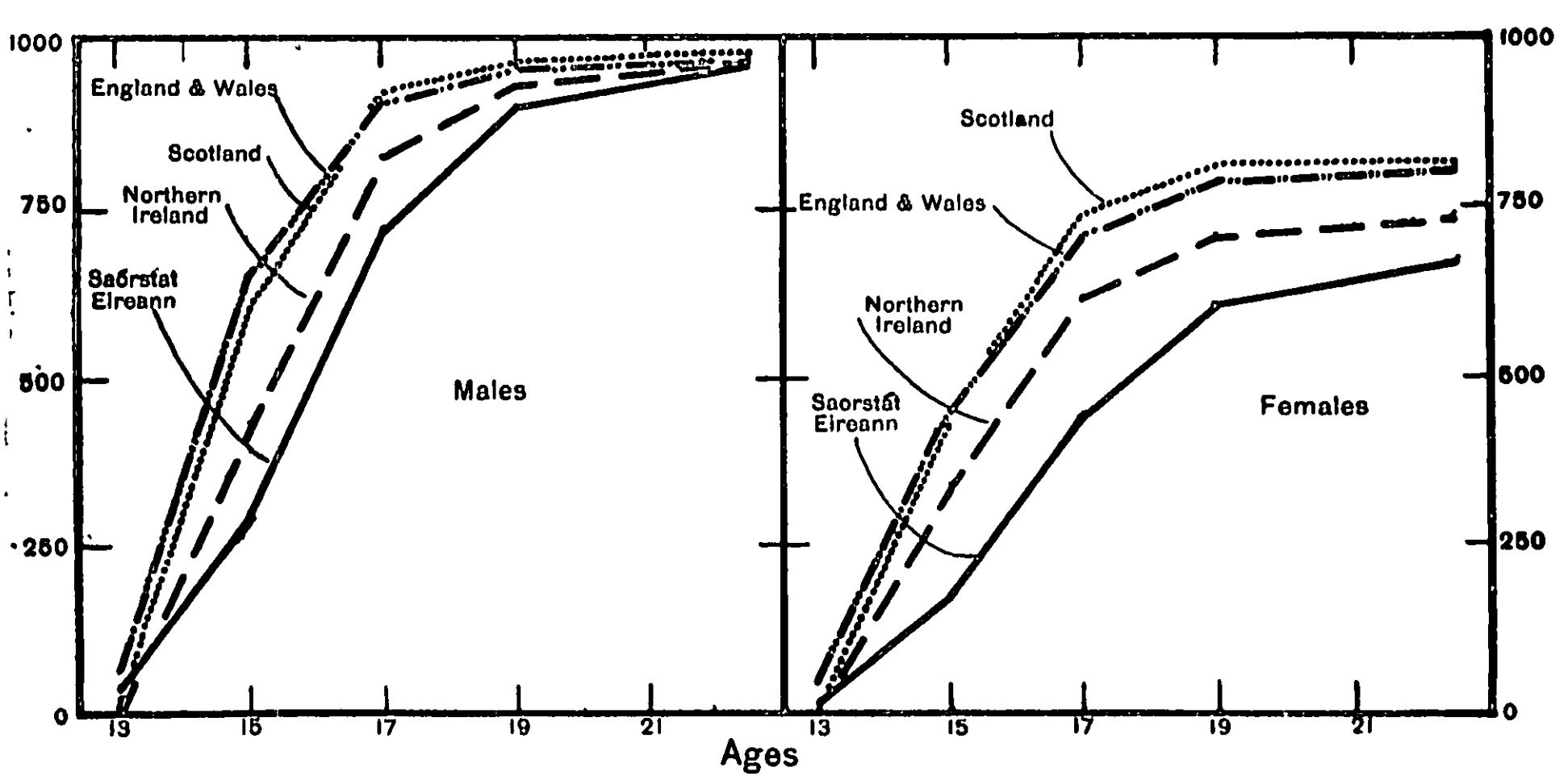
PERSONS NOT GAINFULLY OCCUPIED BY AGE GROUPS.

Ages	Saorstát Eireann (1926)	Northern Ireland (1926)	Scotland (1921)	England and Wales (1921)
	As percentages of total population at the specified ages.			
ALL MALES :—				
14 and 15	70	56	40	35
16 ,, 17	28	17	8	9
18 ,, 19	9	6	3	4
20 to 24	4	3	2	3
25 ,, 34	3	3	2	2
35 ,, 44	4	3	2	2
45 ,, 54	5	4	3	3
55 ,, 59	7	6	} 7	{ 6
60 ,, 64	10	9		{ 11
65 ,, 69	13	15	17	21
70 and over	35	44	53	59
All 12 or over	22	22	21	21
UNMARRIED FEMALES :—				
14 and 15	83	66	56	55
16 ,, 17	55	38	26	29
18 ,, 19	39	29	19	21
20 to 24	33	26	18	20
25 ,, 34	39	32	24	24
35 ,, 44	48	42	36	32
45 ,, 54	52	48	45	40
55 ,, 59	54	53	} 56	{ 47
60 ,, 64	58	60		{ 56
65 ,, 69	62	66	70	66
70 and over...	76	84	87	87
All 12 or over	54	47	40	39

The proportion of boys 16 and 17 years of age who have no gainful occupation (28%) is over three times as large as in Scotland (8%), or in England and Wales (9%), the proportion of girls of the same age who have not yet secured employment (55%) is about twice as great as in Scotland (26%) and England and Wales (29%).

DIAGRAM 14.

Number of Persons Gainfully Occupied at Ages 14–24 per 1,000 in each Age Group in Saorstát Eireann (1926), Northern Ireland (1926) England and Wales, (1921) and Scotland (1921).



On the other hand only 35% of males 70 or over are not gainfully occupied, as against 53% in Scotland and 59% in England and Wales ; the contrast for unmarried females 70 or over is of the same kind, but not so striking. Taking all persons 12 years of age or over into account, there is little difference in the percentage of males unoccupied (22%) in the Saorstát as compared with England and Wales (21%), but we have a distinctly larger proportion of unmarried females unoccupied, 54% as against 40% in Scotland and 39% in England and Wales. The latter fact is presumably mainly due to the large number of unmarried females who have to attend to home duties in the unusually large number of bachelor households in this country.

The following table shows that of the 899 thousand females 20 years or over, no less than 233, or over a quarter, are single and widowed females who have no gainful occupations. (See Diagram 15).

Ages	Married females	Single and widowed females		Total females
		Occupied	Not gainfully occupied	
	In thousands			
20—24	15	68	33	116
25—34	92	65	43	200
35—44	111	31	29	171
45—54	101	29	29	159
55—64	56	26	28	110
65 or over	40	32	71	143
Total 20 or over ...	415	251	233	899

A comparison of the percentages of boys and girls respectively, between the ages of 14 and 17 years unoccupied in our County Boroughs, in Belfast and in a few English Cities, taken more or less haphazard, is shown in the next table.

Juveniles not following Gainful Occupations.

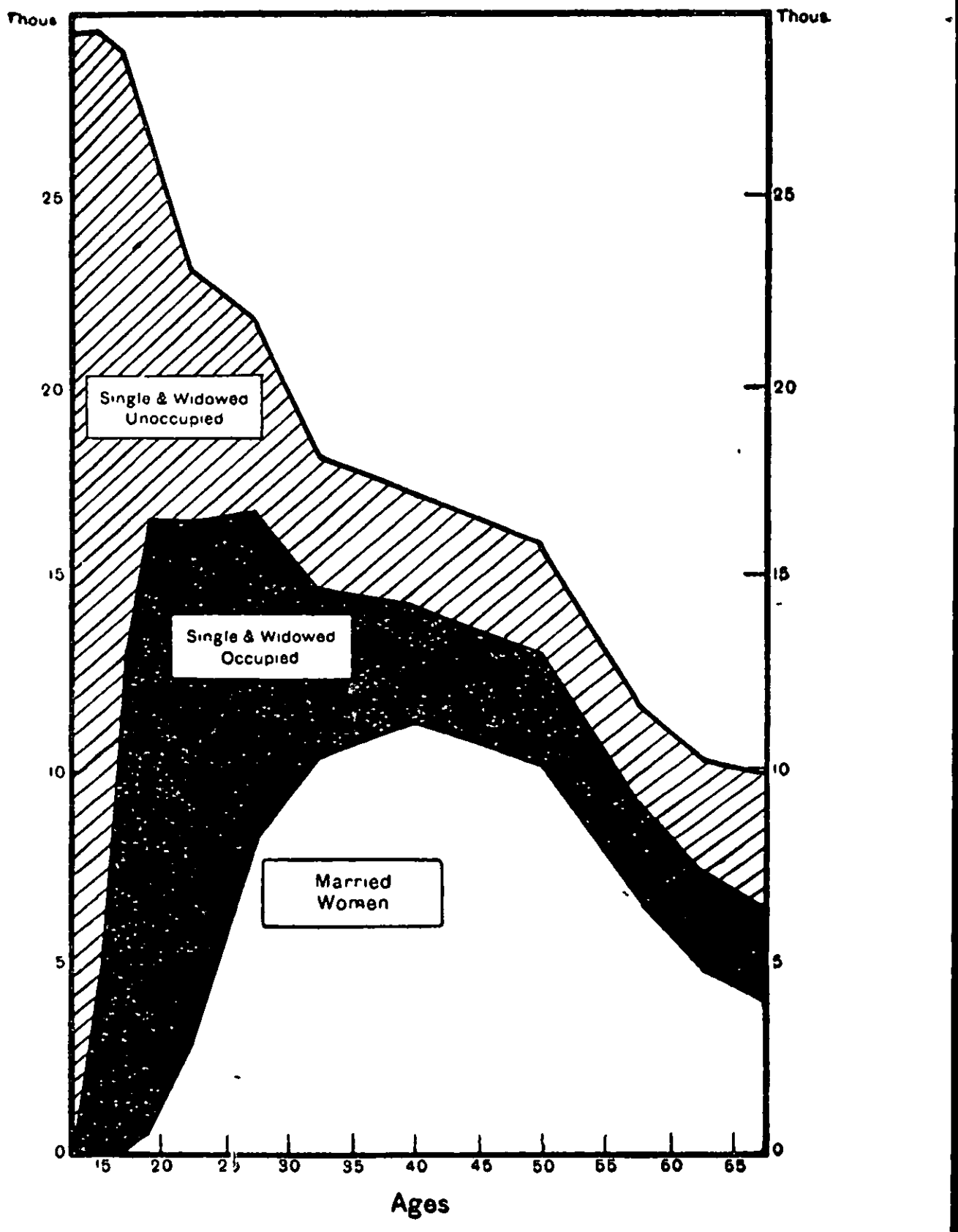
City	Boys aged 14 and 15	Boys aged 16 and 17	Girls aged 14 and 15	Girls aged 16 and 17
	As percentages of total population at the specified ages.			
(1926)				
Limerick	89	41	94	68
Cork	82	44	90	65
Waterford	80	41	86	63
Dublin*	74	32	79	48
Belfast	55	17	51	21
(1921)				
London	42	9	53	19
Liverpool	40	9	55	26
Coventry	39	5	44	15
West Bromwich	33	4	50	19
Birmingham	32	6	42	14
Wolverhampton	32	7	54	23
Manchester	32	6	41	15
Walsall	28	5	50	18
Blackburn	15	5	17	9
Bolton	14	3	17	9
Stoke-on-Trent	11	3	21	12
Oldham	11	3	15	8

* Including the four adjoining Urban Districts.

The contrast between the proportion of boys and girls of 14 and 15 who have already found employment in our cities with the proportions for such places as Oldham or Stoke-on-Trent throws light on many of our problems. In Limerick only one out of every ten boys aged 14 or 15 is employed, as compared with nine out of ten in Oldham or Stoke-on-Trent. Only one out of twenty girls in Limerick has started work at 14 or 15 years of age, as against four out of five in Stoke-on-Trent and six out of seven in Oldham. In these matters Belfast is more like an English than an Irish town: eight out of ten girls 16 or 17 are in gainful occupations, as compared with five out of ten in Dublin and three out of ten in Limerick. While throwing immediate light on economic conditions, these figures are also helpful in considering our educational problems, and taken in conjunction with our abnormally large number of widows and orphans and the strength of family ties in this country they afford reasons for the very late age to which marriage is postponed here; we have an unusually large pro-

Diagram 15.

Number of Females at Each Year of Age (a) *Married* (b) *Single and Widowed, Gainfully Occupied and* (c) *Single and Widowed, not Gainfully Occupied.*



portion of young men and women who have to support younger brothers and sisters who cannot find employment, and aged widowed mothers, and accordingly marriages are postponed to a later age than in other countries. There are, of course, other and perhaps stronger reasons for the late age of marriage here.

More than half of the persons gainfully occupied in this country are engaged in agriculture; 57% of our "occupied" males and 35% of our "occupied" females follow agricultural occupations, but the percentages vary greatly with age, and the following table shows that agriculture employs an abnormally large number of young and old people :—

PERSONS IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL PERSONS GAINFULLY OCCUPIED.

Ages	Saorstát Eireann (1926)	Northern Ireland (1926)	Scotland (1921)	England & Wales (1921)
MALES—	%	%	%	%
14—15	71	38	16	12
16—17	64	35	13	11
18—19	56	31	11	10
20—24	49	28	9	8
25—34	48	26	8	7
35—44	52	30	9	8
45—54	58	36	11	10
55—59	63	40	14	12
60—64	66	44		14
65—69	72	53	17	17
70 or over	82	71	28	24
All 12 or over	57	34	11	10
FEMALES—				
14—15	36	4	4	1
16—17	35	4	4	1
18—19	29	4	3	1
20—24	26	4	3	1
25—34	27	5	3	1
35—44	26	7	3	2
45—54	37	13	5	2
55—59	47	20	7	3
60—64	55	25		4
65—69	65	35	11	5
70 or over	77	59	20	8
All 12 or over	35	9	4	2

The horizontal comparison shows the great importance of agriculture in this country in providing employment for persons of every age, but it is the vertical comparison to which attention is particularly drawn; 71% of all boys 14 or 15 years of age gainfully occupied in this country are employed in agriculture, and 82% of men 70 or over as compared with 48% of men 25 to 34. The comparatively large percentage of old persons engaged in agriculture in each of the four countries are largely due to the older persons being the survivors of larger rural populations in Great Britain as well as in this country.

When considering the younger ages, the foregoing table appears at first sight paradoxical when taken in conjunction with the tables which preceded it. There are comparatively few under 18 in gainful occupations in this country, and the above table merely shows that of these the great proportion are employed in agriculture.

The following table shows the proportion of young and old persons living in the County Boroughs and in the remainder of each province who have no gainful occupations :—

Area	Age 16 and 17		Age 65 to 69	
	Boys	Girls	Men	Single Women
	%	%	%	%
Dublin City and four adjoining Urban Districts	32	48	29	64
Cork City	44	65	26	60
Limerick City	41	68	23	65
Waterford City	41	63	33	60
Rest of Leinster	32	58	14	60
Rest of Munster	31	56	14	60
Connacht	17	55	7	62
Ulster (3 Counties)	18	52	8	63

Dublin provides more employment than any other part of the country for girls 16 or 17 years of age. In Connacht and Ulster a much smaller proportion of boys 16 or 17 are unoccupied than elsewhere in the Saorstát. In Waterford 33% of men 65 to 69 were described in the Census as not gainfully occupied, as compared with only 7% in Connacht and 8% in Ulster.

The following are the counties which have the smallest percentages of boys 16 and 17 not gainfully occupied :—Mayo, 14% ; Leitrim, 16% ; Roscommon and Monaghan, 17%; Donegal and Cavan, 19%; Galway, 20%; Longford, 22%; and Sligo, 23%. These counties form a contiguous region North-West of a line from South Galway to East Monaghan. Every county to the South and East has a larger percentage of boys not gainfully occupied at 16 and 17 years of age:—Kildare, 40% ; Dublin County (excluding City and Suburbs), 39% ; Wicklow, 36% ; Louth, 35% ; Waterford County, 34% ; Limerick County and Kerry, 32% ; Offaly, Cork County, Westmeath and Kilkenny, 31% ; Meath, Laoighise and Clare, 30% ; Tipperary, 29% ; Carlow, 28% ; Wexford, 25%.

In the counties of Connacht and Ulster, where farms are small, comparatively few youths of 16 or 17 are not gainfully occupied. In Leinster, with its large farms, and in Munster, with its medium-sized farms, a large proportion of boys 16 and 17 have no gainful occupation.

Numbers starting work at each age.

The following table shows the number of young persons following gainful occupations in this country and in England and Wales :—

Age Last Birthday	Boys		Girls	
	Saorstát Éireann (1926)	England and Wales (1921)	Saorstát Eireann (1926)	England and Wales (1921)
12 and 13 years ...	1,787	43,387	955	28,605
14 ,, 15 ,, ...	18,187	473,799	10,000	323,510
16 ,, 17 ,, ...	42,406	637,108	25,659	503,809
18 ,, 19 ,, ...	51,940	647,182	32,329	537,812

Some of the youths included in the group 12 and 13 were exactly 12, others were almost at age 14, so the group 12 and 13 may be considered as exactly at their 13th birthday, and similarly those 14 and 15 as exactly at their 15th birthday. Sub-

tracting the former from the latter group, we get a sufficiently accurate figure for the number who in two years took up occupations between their 13th and 15th birthdays (omitting deaths and migration) as shown in the next table :—

PERSONS STARTING WORK.

	Boys		Girls	
	Saorstát Eireann (1926)	England and Wales (1921)	Saorstát Eireann (1926)	England and Wales (1921)
Numbers entering occupations between—				
13th and 15th birthdays ...	16,400	430,412	9,045	294,905
15th ,, 17th ,, ...	24,219	163,309	15,659	180,299
17th ,, 19th ,, ...	9,534	10,074	6,670	34,003
Total, 13th to 19th birthdays ...	50,153	603,795	31,374	509,207
Percentage entering occupations between—	%	%	%	%
13th and 15th birthdays ...	33	71	29	58
15th ,, 17th ,, ...	48	27	50	35
17th ,, 19th ,, ...	19	2	21	7
Total, 13th to 19th birthdays ...	100	100	100	100

These figures represent the approximate numbers of boys and girls who start working at the ages indicated in a two-yearly period at the present time. For example, the number of boys who start working between the ages 13 and 15 in any given year is 8,200 (i.e., half of 16,400).

It will be observed that in England and Wales the majority of boys (71%) and of girls (58%) enter occupations between the 13th and 15th birthdays, but in this country the largest numbers enter between the 15th and 17th birthdays (48% and 50% respectively). In both countries boys enter occupations at a younger age than girls. In England and Wales recruitment to the occupations has practically ceased at the 17th birthday, but in this country a substantial proportion (one-fifth) take up employment for the first time after that age, and the above figures understate this movement, as emigration has set in here before the nineteenth birthday.

It is of interest to compare the age distribution of typical " blind alley " occupations in Saorstát Eireann in 1926 and in England and Wales in 1921.

Age	Actual Numbers		Percentages	
	Saorstát Éireann (1926)	England and Wales (1921)	Saorstát Eireann (1926)	England and Wales (1921)
Male Messengers—			%	%
12 and 13 years ...	72	9,838	1	8
14 ,, 15 ,, ...	1,655	87,414	28	69
16 ,, 17 ,, ...	2,555	25,897	44	20
18 ,, 19 ,, ...	1,571	3,307	27	3
Total under 20 ...	5,853	126,456	100	100
Male Newspaper Sellers—				
12 and 13 years ...	6	326	2	8
14 ,, 15 ,, ...	52	1,811	21	46
16 ,, 17 ,, ...	101	1,219	42	31
18 ,, 19 ,, ...	84	607	35	15
Total under 20 ...	243	3,963	100	100

Of the messengers under 20, no less than 77% are under 16 in England and Wales as compared with only 29% here. Of the newspaper sellers under 20, a much larger proportion are under 16 in England and Wales (54%) than in Saorstát Eireann (23%).

Calculating as before, the following table shows how early boys enter (+) and leave (—) blind alley occupations in two years in England and Wales as compared with this country :—

Boys entering(+) or leaving (—) occupations between—	Messengers		Newspaper Sellers	
	Saorstát Éireann (1926)	England and Wales (1921)	Saorstát Éireann (1926)	England and Wales (1921)
13th and 15th birthdays ...	+ 1,583	+ 77,576	+ 46	+ 1,485
15th ,, 17th ,, ...	+ 900	— 61,517	+ 49	— 592
17th ,, 19th ,, ...	— 984	— 22,590	— 17	— 612

Messenger boys and newsboys leave these occupations in England and Wales when they are 15, but in this country they wait until they are 17.

The following table shows the number of young persons in agricultural and non-agricultural occupations in Saorstát Eireann in 1926 :—

Age	Boys		Girls	
	Agricultural Occupations	Non-Agricultural Occupations	Agricultural Occupations	Non-Agricultural Occupations
12 and 13 years	1,590	197	463	492
14 ,, 15 ,, ...	12,888	5,299	3,614	6,386
16 ,, 17 ,, ...	27,363	15,043	9,064	16,595
18 ,, 19 ,, ...	28,889	23,041	9,461	22,868

In the same manner as already indicated the numbers entering these occupations in two years can be calculated with sufficient accuracy, and are tabulated as follows :—

	Boys		Girls	
	Agricultural Occupations	Non-Agricultural Occupations	Agricultural Occupations	Non-Agricultural Occupations
Numbers entering occupations between—				
13th and 15th birthdays ...	11,298	5,102	3,151	5,894
15th ,, 17th ,, ...	14,475	9,744	5,450	10,209
17th ,, 19th ,, ...	1,526	7,998	397	6,273
Total 13th to 19th birthdays	27,299	22,844	8,998	22,376
Percentage entering occupations between—	%	%	%	%
13th and 15th birthdays ...	41	22	35	26
15th ,, 17th ,, ...	53	43	61	46
17th ,, 19th ,, ...	. 6	35	4	28
Total 13th to 19th birthdays	100	100	100	100

It will be noticed that 15 to 17 is the age at which the largest numbers of boys and girls enter both agricultural and non-agricultural occupations, but that after 17, while very few enter agriculture, large numbers adopt non-agricultural callings, in fact the number of boys taking up non-agricultural occupations between 17 and 19 is not far short of the number between the ages of 15 and 17.

The following are the approximate numbers of boys and girls who entered gainful occupations in two years in Saorstát Eireann between the ages of 13 and 15 :—

Boys		Girls	
Occupation	No.	Occupation	No.
Farmers' sons*	7,516	Farmers' daughters*	2,819
Farmers' other relatives*	662	Farmers' other relatives*	286
Agricultural labourers living in	1,505	Other agricultural occupations ...	46
Agricultural labourers not living in ...	1,473		
Other agricultural occupations	142	Total agricultural occupations...	3,151
Total agricultural occupations ...	11,298	Makers of food	231
		Textile workers	180
Other producers—		Apparel makers (dressmakers, etc.) ...	663
Skilled (carpenters, etc.)	1,315	Others producers	173
Unskilled	340	Shop assistants	378
Unclassified	76	Domestic servants living in ...	2,669
Messengers	1,583	Domestic servants not living in ...	1,054
Others in transport	213	Packers	179
Shop Assistants	579	Other non-agricultural occupations ...	367
Theological students	94		
Domestic servants	119		
Clerks	123	Total non-agricultural occupations	5,894
General labourers	176		
Other non-agricultural occupations ...	484		
Total non-agricultural occupations ...	5,102		
Total gainful occupations	16,400	Total gainful occupations ...	9,045

* Assisting on home farms.

It will be seen that nearly three-fourths of the boys (but only one-third of the girls) entering occupations between 13 and 15 adopt agriculture. Even at this early age large numbers of the boys are described as agricultural labourers (1,505 living in and 1,473 living out). Of the 5,102 boys entering non-agricultural occupations between 13 and 15 nearly a third (1,583) become messengers and a large number (579) become shop assistants.

Only about a third of the girls taking up work between 13 and 15 enter agriculture. Of the 5,894 entering non-agricultural occupations at this age nearly two-thirds (3,723) become domestic servants, a large number (663) take up sewing, dressmaking, etc., and 378 become shop assistants.

The following are the approximate numbers of boys who entered occupations in two years between the ages 15 and 17 :—

Occupation	No.	Occupation	No.
Farmers' sons*	9,058	Other producers—	
Farmers' other relatives*	854	Skilled	824
Agricultural labourers living in ...	1,504	Unskilled	494
Agricultural labourers not living in	2,778	Unclassified	63
Other agricultural occupations ...	281	Motor drivers	235
Total agricultural occupations ...	14,475	Drivers of horse vehicles	203
		Messengers	900
		Porters	197
		Others in transport	311
Fishermen	108	Shop assistants	1,489
Bakers	123	Others in commerce	196
Bootmakers	139	Theological students	233
Tailors	125	Other professional students ...	152
Carpenters	418	Barmen	316
Blacksmiths	127	Clerks	553
Motor mechanics	355	Packers, etc.	104
Plumbers...	104	General labourers	545
Electrical fitters	121	Other non-agricultural occupations ...	617
Printers, bookbinders, etc. ...	120		
Builders' labourers	103	Total non-agricultural occupations ...	9,744
Contractors' labourers (navvies) ...	340		
Painters	129	Total gainful occupations ...	24,219

* Assisting on home farm.

It will be seen that three-fifths of the boys who enter occupations between 15 and 17 are employed in agriculture. Of the remaining 9,744, those in productive occupations number 3,693, most of whom enter skilled occupations; the largest numbers amongst the latter are carpenters, 418, and motor mechanics, 355. Large numbers of boys at this age become shop assistants (1,489), messengers (900), clerks (553), and general labourers (545).

The following are the approximate numbers of girls entering occupations in two years between the ages 15 and 17 :—

Occupation	No.	Occupation	No.
Farmers' daughters*	4,909	Teachers	136
Farmers' other relatives*	464	Domestic servants living in ...	4,161
Other agricultural occupations ...	77	Domestic servants not living in ...	1,731
Total agricultural occupations ...	5,450	Barmaids	154
		Laundry workers	149
Makers of food	215	Clerks	270
Textile workers	247	Typists	207
Apparel makers (dressmakers, etc.) ...	485	Packers	207
Printing, etc.	145	Other non-agricultural occupations ...	495
Other producers	315	Total non-agricultural occupations	10,209
Shop assistants	1,292	Total gainful occupations ...	15,659

*Assisting on home farm.

One-third of the girls entering occupations between 15 and 17 are employed in agriculture. Of the remaining 10,209, three-fifths (5,892) become domestic servants.

A comparison of the volume of employment offered to young persons in Belfast and in Dublin (including the four adjoining Urban Districts of Rathmines and Rathgar, Pembroke, Blackrock and Dun Laoghaire) is of special interest. There is not much difference in the populations.

District	Males	Females	Total
Dublin (including the four adjoining Urban Districts)	196,041	222,940	418,981
Belfast	195,539	219,612	415,151

Calculated as previously, the numbers entering occupations in two years at each age were :—

Number entering occupations between—	Boys		Girls	
	Dublin*	Belfast	Dublin*	Belfast
13th and 15th birthdays ...	1,989	3,522	1,569	3,917
15th ,, 17th birthdays ...	3,012	2,757	2,688	2,683
17th ,, 19th birthdays ...	1,749	954	1,875	934
Total 13th to 19th birthdays	6,750	7,233	6,132	7,534

* Including the four adjoining Urban Districts.

It will be observed that between the 13th and 15th birthdays nearly twice as many boys and more than twice as many girls enter occupations in Belfast as in Dublin. In Belfast more girls than boys, in Dublin more boys than girls enter occupations at this age. Between the 17th and 19th birthdays twice as many boys and twice as many

girls take up work in Dublin as in Belfast. The total number of boys and of girls entering occupations before the 19th birthday is substantially greater in Belfast than in Dublin.

While the classification of occupations is not exactly similar for both cities, still the following comparisons are helpful :—

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF GIRLS ENTERING OCCUPATIONS IN TWO YEARS.

Between 13th and 15th birthdays			Between 15th and 17th birthdays		
Occupation	Dublin*	Belfast	Occupation	Dublin*	Belfast
Apparel	406	1,081	Apparel	26	436
Textile workers ...	338	1,421	Textile workers ...	546	1,142
Other producers ...		353	Other producers ...		98
Shop assistants	142	261	Shop assistants ...	464	299
Others in commerce ...	14		Others in commerce ...	23	
Domestic servants ...	353	407	Domestic servants ...	976	286
Others in personal service	63		Others in personal service	123	
Clerks and typists ...	47	133	Clerks and typists ...	243	363
Transport	206	125	Other gainful occupations	287	59
Packers		93			
Other gainful occupations		43			
Total gainful occupations	1,569	3,917	Total gainful occupations	2,688	2,683

* Including the four adjoining Urban Districts.

Most of the difference in the numbers entering occupations between the ages of 13 and 15 is due to the large number getting employment in the making of apparel and in the textile mills in Belfast. The same large differences are seen for ages 15 to 17, but are counterbalanced mainly by the large numbers who become domestic servants at this age in Dublin.

The following are the corresponding figures for boys :—

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BOYS ENTERING OCCUPATIONS IN TWO YEARS.

Between 13th and 15th birthdays			Between 15th and 17th birthdays		
Occupation	Dublin*	Belfast	Occupation	Dublin*	Belfast
Carpenters	44	134	Carpenters	70	292
Other wood workers ...	80		Other wood workers ...	91	
Metal workers	189	429	Metal workers	334	567
Textile workers ...	309	388	Textile workers ...	558	362
Other producers ...		402	Other producers ...		719
Transport :			Transport :		
Rail, road and water	59	52	Rail, road and water	171	126
Messengers, etc. ...	830	1,300	Messengers, etc. ...	631	—574
Shop assistants	161	450	Shop assistants ...	289	455
Others in commerce ...	55		Others in commerce ...	63	
Clerks	75	111	Clerks	299	295
Other gainful occupations	187	256	Other gainful occupations	506	515
Total gainful occupations	1,989	3,522	Total gainful occupations	3,012	2,757

* Including the four adjoining Urban Districts.

The difference in the numbers entering occupations at 13 to 15 is due mainly to the large numbers in Belfast who become messengers, or textile workers, or metal workers. It will be noticed that in Belfast messengers change their occupation between 15 and 17, while in Dublin they are still being largely recruited at this age.

Age distribution of occupied persons.

The following table shows the different age distributions of gainfully occupied males and females in the Saorstát in 1926 :—

Ages	Males	Females
	%	%
Under 20 years	12	20
20 to 24 „	13	20
25 to 34 „	20	21
35 to 54 „	34	21
55 or over „	21	18
Total gainfully occupied ...	100	100

Only 25% of the occupied males are under 25 years of age, as compared with 40% of the occupied females.

While only 25% of all occupied males are under 25 years of age, over 50% in the following occupations are under 25.

Occupation	% under 25 years	Occupation	% under 25 years
Messengers	92	Shoe forging (unskilled)	59
Soldiers	67	Sons assisting farmers	52
Newspaper sellers	66	Motor mechanics	52
Cleaners (Railway)	63	Barmen	52
		Shop assistants	51

Taking all occupied females into account, 40% are under 25 years of age, but in the following occupations 50% or over are under 25 :—

Occupation	% under 25 years	Occupation	% under 25 years
Packers	73	Domestic servants	56
Daughters assisting farmers ...	67	Embroiderers	55
Typists	63	Barmaids	54
Makers of food	61	Waitresses	53
Shop assistants	59	Milliners	53
Hairdressers	59	Sewers	52
Bootmakers	58	Textile workers	50
Workers in printing	56	Clerks	50

Occupations followed by persons at the later ages.

The following are the percentages of persons 55 years of age or over in agricultural and other occupations :—

	Males	Females
	%	%
Agricultural occupations ...	26	32
Other occupations	15	11
All occupations	21	18

The percentages for agriculture are high on account of the large number of farmers 55 years of age or over : no less than 49% of our male farmers and 70% of our female farmers are 55 years or over. At the ages of 65 and over the number of male farmers

is 58,894, and the number of female farmers 22,377, so that the total of male and female farmers at these ages is no less than 81,271. The percentages aged 55 or over are much higher than in Great Britain, as the next table shows :—

PERCENTAGE OF FARMERS AGED 55 YEARS OR OVER.

Occupation	Saorstát Eireann (1926)	Scotland (1921)	England and Wales (1921)
	%	%	%
Male Farmers	49	37	32
Female Farmers	70	60	56

The following are the average ages of farmers in the countries specified :—

	Saorstát Eireann (1926)	Scotland (1921)	England and Wales (1921)
	Years	Years	Years
Male Farmers	55	50	48
Female Farmers	61	57	56

The proportion of our farmers aged 55 or over is greater on small than on large farms, the percentage of male farmers of this age gradually and regularly decreasing from 59% on farms of 1 to 5 acres to 45% on farms of 100-200 acres.

The proportion of males 55 or over in all non-agricultural occupations is 15%, but it is 25% or over in the following non-agricultural occupations, each of which has a total of over 500 in the occupation :—

Occupation	% aged 55 or over	Occupation	% aged 55 or over
Watchmen	48	Railway officials (not clerks) ...	30
Protestant Clergymen	45		
Caretakers	41	Drivers of horse vehicles (passenger)	28
Church officials	38		
Hotel and boarding-house keepers ...	35	Masons	27
		Coopers	27
Catholic Clergymen	33	Shopkeepers	26
Auctioneers and valuers	33	Bootmakers	25
Solicitors	31	Fishermen	25
Publicans	31	Agents and factors	25

The proportion of females aged 55 or over in non-agricultural occupations is 11%, but the percentage is much higher in the following occupations :—caretakers, 49% ; publicans, 44% ; shopkeepers, 37% ; hotel and boarding-house keepers, 34% ; nuns, 30% ; charwomen, 29% ; hawkers, 27% ; midwives, 21%.

Perhaps more realistic results can be obtained by expressing the number of males at, say, 50 years of age as a percentage of those in the same occupation at, say, 22½, bearing in mind that (a) under present conditions of health about 83% of males aged 22½ would survive to 50 years of age, (b) those aged 50 in agricultural occupations are 81% of those aged 22½, and (c) that those aged 50 in non-agricultural occupations are only 56% of those aged 22½.

NUMBER OF MALES AGED 50 AS A PERCENTAGE OF MALES AGED 22½.

Occupation	%	Occupation	%	Occupation	%
Civic Guard	1	Agricultural labourers living in	31	Insurance canvassers ...	62
Soldiers	1	Fitters	36	Cartwrights	62
Bank clerks	3	Sugar, sweet and jam makers	37	Sawyers	64
Railway cleaners ...	5	Porters	37	General labourers ...	67
Motor mechanics ...	6	Van salesmen	38	Bootmakers	73
Messengers	6	Shipping clerks ...	38	Watch and clockmakers	74
Barmen	8	Cabinet makers ...	39	Agricultural labourers living out	74
Sons assisting farmers ...	8	"Mechanics"	41	Drivers of carts, etc. ...	75
Insurance clerks ...	13	Packers	44	Male domestic servants living out	75
Shop assistants ...	13	Foundry workers ...	44	Tailors	75
Railway firemen ...	14	Christian brothers ...	45	Carpenters	76
Drivers of motors ...	17	Tinsmiths	45	Bakers	76
Makers of tobacco ...	20	Railway porters ...	51	Pig dealers	78
Cycle mechanics ...	23	Law clerks	54	Creamery workers ...	80
Clerks (all)	27	Drovers	57	Contractors' labourers ...	82
Bus and tram conductors	27	Petty ship officers ...	59	Painters	82
Domestic servants living in	27	Plumbers	59	"Grain millers" ...	82
Electrical fitters ...	23	Textile workers ...	61		
Railway clerks	29				

In some of the above occupations the numbers at 50 are small in comparison with those at 22½ because the occupations are new; for instance, motor mechanics, 6%; drivers of motors, 17%; bus and tram conductors, 27%; electrical fitters, 28%; etc.; in others partly because of a large recent development of old occupations—makers of tobacco, 20%; sugar, sweet and jam makers, 37%; cabinet makers, 39%; the percentages in these cases are small because of increases in the total numbers in the occupations principally in the earlier ages. The figures for other occupations are small partly because they are the natural avenues to more lucrative occupations, thus many of the sons assisting farmers (8%) have become "farmers" by 50, many shop assistants (13%) have become shop keepers, commercial travellers, etc., railway clerks, 29% have gone into the class "station masters and other railway officials," and so on.

The following are the occupations in which the number aged 50 is more than 83% of the number at 22½.

In order to bring out the significance of this table the figures here are shown not as per 100, but per unit.

NUMBER OF MALES 50 YEARS OF AGE DIVIDED BY NUMBER OF MALES AGED 22½.

Stationmasters and railway officials	38·7	Auctioneers	3·0	Medical doctors ...	1·2
Protestant Episcopalian Clergy	28·2	Farm foremen ...	2·8	Dock labourers ...	1·2
Railway guards... ...	15·0	Gamekeepers	2·6	Journalists	1·2
Publicans	14·1	Navigating officers ...	2·5	Relatives (not sons) assisting farmers ...	1·2
Catholic Clergy ...	10·7	Insurance officials ...	2·3	Grooms	1·1
Engine drivers	7·4	Masons	2·1	Compositors	1·1
Signalmen	7·2	Owners of garages ...	2·1	Slaters	1·1
Watchmen	6·8	Platelayers	2·0	Saddlers	1·0
Bank officials	5·5	Agents and factors ...	1:7	Coopers	0·98
Tram drivers	5·0	Workers in gas works ...	1·6	Blacksmiths	0·98
Shopkeepers	4·5	Drivers of horse vehicles (passenger) ...	1·6	Storekeepers	0·97
Caretakers	4·4	Gardeners	1·6	Mental attendants ...	0·96
Dock officials, etc. ...	4·4	Commercial travellers ...	1·5	Builders' labourers ...	0·92
Farm managers... ...	4·2	Local Authority officials	1·4	Teachers	0·91
Hotel, etc. keepers ...	3·4	Cattle and sheep dealers	1·4	Civil servants	0·88
Solicitors	3·4	Civil engineers... ...	1·3	Plasterers	0·87
Timekeepers	3·0	Bricklayers ...	1·3	Postmen and sorters ...	0·86
		Brewery clerks ...	1·2	Fishermen	0·85

The above method selects the occupation to which age brings promotion, railway officials (not clerks), publicans, bank officials (not clerks), farm managers, insurance officials (not clerks), commercial travellers, etc.; also occupations for which persons are in training only and have not entered at 22½; clergymen, solicitors, civil engineers, doctors, etc. In other cases the figures appear to reflect the decreasing requirements of a smaller population (e.g., the figures for masons, gardeners, bricklayers, slaters, teachers, plasterers) who need fewer recruits than formerly.

The following tables suggest some interesting contrast in age distribution :—

CLERGYMEN.

	Average age	Percentage under 45 years
	Years	%
Catholic—		
In Saorstát Eireann (1926)	49	44
In England and Wales (1921)	46	50
Protestant—		
In Saorstát Eireann (1926)	53	26
Anglican—		
In England and Wales (1921)	51	33

The contrasts in other professions are also striking :—

	Under 30	30 to 44	45 or over	Total
	%	%	%	%
Barristers	9	36	55	100
Solicitors	13	28	59	100
Doctors	24	37	39	100

The following are a few other interesting contrasts got by taking two occupations each amongst workers in the building trade, the woodworking and joinery trade, transport and agriculture, respectively. In the first two trades the second group of ages is 25 to 44 in building and 25 to 34 in woodworking and joinery, while in the latter two the first age group is under 35 years. The purpose of making these distinctions was to bring out the contrasts in each case all the more forcibly.

	Under 25	25 to 44	45 or over	Total
	%	%	%	%
Masons	9	37	54	100
Plasterers	25	38	37	100

	Under 25	25 to 34	35 or over	Total
	%	%	%	%
Coopers	14	17	69	100
Cabinet makers	39	21	40	100

	Under 35	35 or over	Total
	%	%	%
Drivers of horse vehicles (passenger)	28	72	100
Motor drivers...	71	29	100
Sons assisting farmers ...	83	17	100
Other relatives assisting farmers	36	64	100

Ages of Labourers and Males engaged in Agriculture.

The ages of the following five classes of labourers are worth comparing :— Contractors' labourers, i.e., road labourers, etc. (25,389 in all), dock labourers (6,363), builders' labourers (9,975), general and undefined labourers (22,955) and agricultural labourers living out (89,117). The number of general labourers aged 20 to 25 was 3,167, that is, 633 per year of age about $22\frac{1}{2}$ and 633 is 28 per 1,000 of the total (22,955). In this way the following table was calculated :—

NUMBER OF LABOURERS AT EACH YEAR OF AGE PER 1,000 LABOURERS.

Age	Dock Labourers	Contractors' Labourers	Builders' Labourers	General Labourers	Agricultural Labourers (Out)
15	—	1	1	4	9
17	4	8	6	16	24
19	10	17	14	25	29
22½	19	25	22	28	26
27½	24	26	29	24	20
32½	24	21	25	21	17
40	23	20	24	19	17
50	22	21	20	19	19
57½	16	15	12	13	14
62½	11	10	8	10	10
67½	7	8	5	8	10

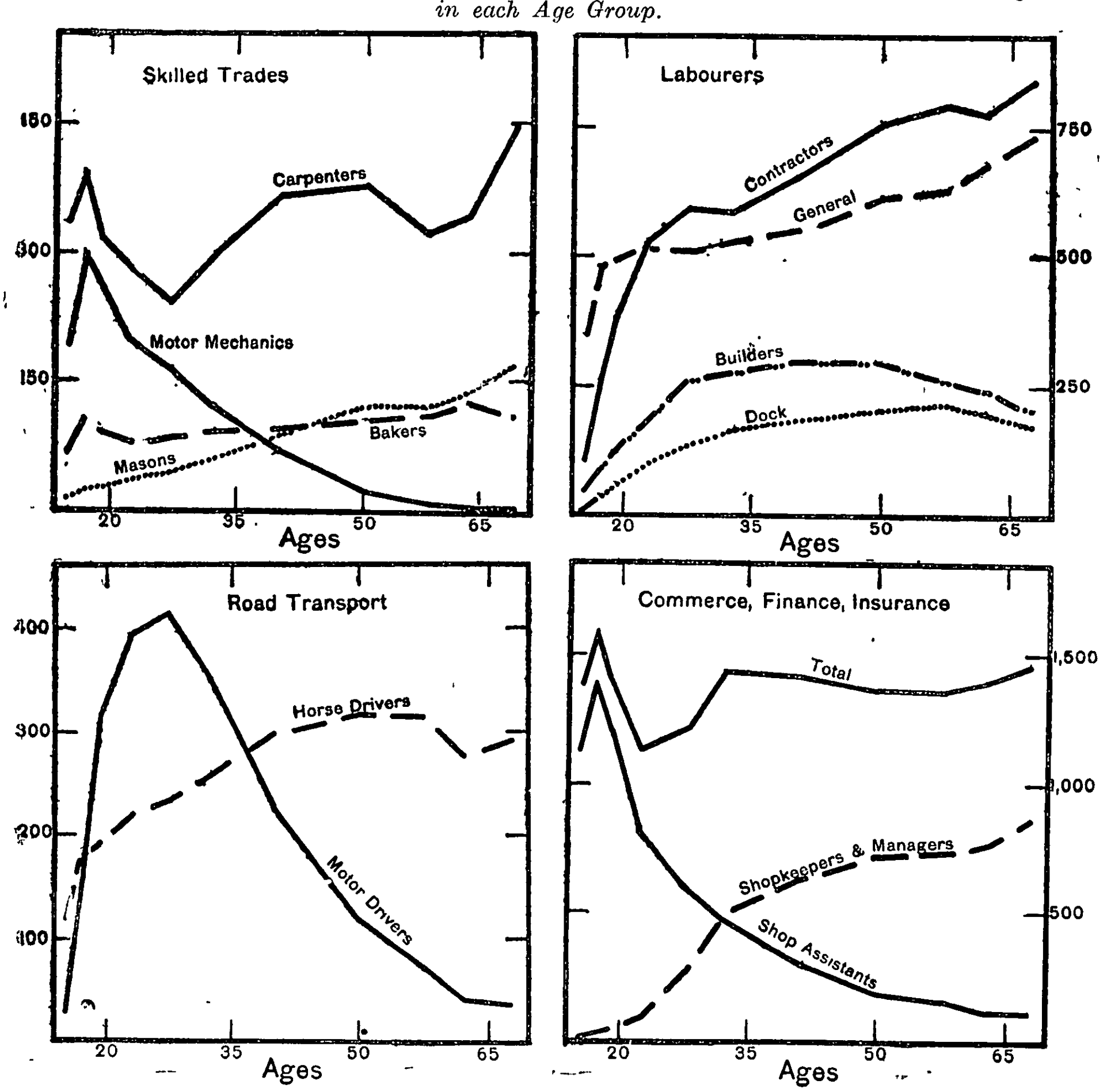
It will be observed that agricultural labourers (living out) are most numerous at age 19, general labourers at 22½, builders' labourers and contractors' labourers at 27½ and dock labourers between 27½ and 32½. The following table expresses the matter in a more summary way :—

	Agricultural Labourers (out)	General Labourers	Builders' Labourers	Contractors' Labourers	Dock Labourers
Average age in years	39	39	39	40	41
Percentage under 25	25·5	22·8	15·5	18·0	12·5

Attention is directed to Diagram 16 in which the age distribution in certain representative non-agricultural occupations are contrasted by a method differing

DIAGRAM 16.

Number of MALES in Certain Occupations per 1,000 *Males in all Non-Agricultural Occupations in each Age Group.*



from that used in the foregoing analysis, namely, that of expressing the actual number in each age group in a given occupation as a proportion of the total in all non-agricultural occupations in the same age group. Caution should be used in making comparisons between the sections of the diagram as it will be observed that different scales are used in the sections and the degree of upward or downward movement is strictly comparable only in respect of the occupations referred to in the same section. The contrasts between such declining occupations as masons, horse drivers, with the newer occupations motor drivers and motor mechanics will be noted; also the indication of the ages at which shop assistants become shopkeepers; and the fact that there seems to be a tendency for workers to drift into the labourer class with increasing age.

The number of persons aged 16 to 19, inclusive, who were described as male farmers or male relatives assisting farmers on 1 to 5 acre farms, was 1,352. One-fourth of these, or 338, may be taken as the number in the middle year, i.e., aged $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$. Similarly, the number in the year 22 to 23 may be taken as 240. Accordingly, the number of male farmers and farmers' male relatives on 1 to 5 acre farms aged $22\frac{1}{2}$ years was 29% less than those aged 18. This deficit in the numbers of male farmers and farmers' male relatives aged $22\frac{1}{2}$, as compared with the numbers aged $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$ is due almost entirely to emigration.

Proceeding in the above manner, the following table was calculated :—

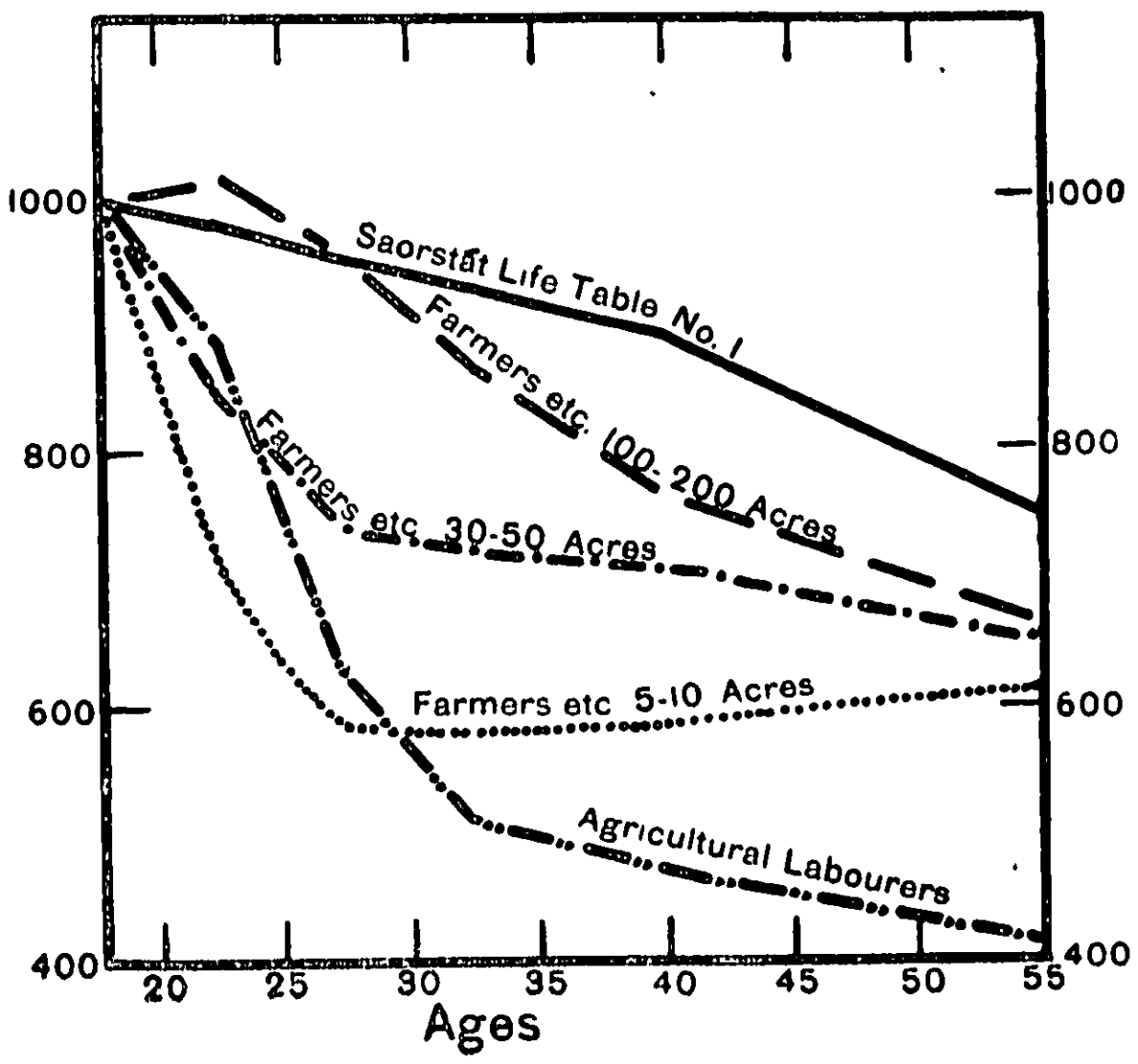
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE IN THE NUMBERS OF MALES AT DIFFERENT AGES.

	From 18 to $22\frac{1}{2}$	From $22\frac{1}{2}$ to $27\frac{1}{2}$	From $27\frac{1}{2}$ to $32\frac{1}{2}$	From $32\frac{1}{2}$ to 40	From 40 to 50
Male farmers and male relatives assisting on farms—	%	%	%	%	%
1—5 Acres ...	— 29	— 23	— 11	+ 9	+ 16
5—10 ,, ...	— 29	— 21	— 2	+ 5	+ 16
10—15 ,, ...	— 32	— 14	— 1	+ 1	+ 18
15—30 ,, ...	— 22	— 13	— 7	+ 2	+ 14
30—50 ,, ...	— 15	— 13	— 2	— 2	+ 6
50—100 ,, ...	— 6	— 9	— 7	— 5	+ 3
100—200 ,, ...	+ 2	— 6	— 9	— 12	—
Over 200 ,, ...	+ 7	— 17	— 20	— 4	+ 4
All sizes ...	— 18	— 13	— 5	— 1	+ 10
Agricultural labourers	— 12	— 28	— 19	— 7	+ 8
Non-agricultural occs.	+ 28	— 10	— 18	— 12	— 14
Saorstát Life Table ...	— 2	— 2	— 3	— 5	— 8

It is suggested that the above table (and Diagram 17 based on it) can be interpreted thus. The last line shows that from age 18 to age $22\frac{1}{2}$ about 2% of males die. Accordingly, 27% to 30% leave farms under 15 acres between these ages; most of them emigrate, but many find work as agricultural labourers (in which occupation there is a decrease of only 12%). On the large farms the numbers increase between 18 and $22\frac{1}{2}$ as the members of the family start work at a later age than on small farms. Similarly, the numbers in non-agricultural occupations increase between 18 and $22\frac{1}{2}$, as large numbers enter such occupations at this comparatively late age. From $22\frac{1}{2}$ to $27\frac{1}{2}$ there is another large exodus from

DIAGRAM 17.—*MALES.*

Numbers of Farmers and Relatives Assisting on certain Sizes of Farms and Agricultural Labourers at each Year of Age per 1,000 *of the respective Numbers aged* 18 *years.*



small farms and a still larger fall in the numbers of agricultural labourers. From 32½ to 40 the numbers on small farms increase, presumably due to the return to their home farms of agricultural labourers (whose numbers are still falling more than deaths would account for), road labourers, etc. There are similar movements from age 40 to 50. In reading the above table, it should be noticed that the last column refers to a period of 10 years and the figures are accordingly greater than in the second last column, which covers only 7½ years. The following table for each County contrasts the numbers of farmers and relatives assisting on farms aged 40 years as percentages of those aged 18.

MALE FARMERS AND MALE RELATIVES ASSISTING FARMERS—THOSE AGED 40 EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THOSE AGED 18. BY COUNTIES.

County	%	County	%
Tipperary	99	Offaly	83
Louth	98	Cavan	79
Meath	98	Longford	73
Carlow	96	Cork*	72
Limerick*	96	Clare	70
Kilkenny	96	Monaghan	69
Wicklow	94	Roscommon	68
Dublin†	94	Sligo	60
Wexford	92	Leitrim	59
Westmeath	90	Donegal	57
Laoighis	89	Galway	55
Kildare	89	Kerry	52
Waterford*	87	Mayo	46

* Excluding Co. Borough. † Excluding Co. Borough and 4 adjoining Urban Districts.

These figures indicate the great migration of members of farmers' families from the counties on the western seaboard ; in Mayo the numbers in farmers' families working on the farms at 40 years of age is only 46% of those aged 18.

Conjugal Conditions of persons in different occupations.

In Chapter VI above it was shown that this country holds a unique position in its exceedingly low percentage of young married men. The following table shows clearly that this is not in any way due to the occupations of our people. In each occupation there is a much larger proportion of young men married in England and Wales than here.

PERCENTAGE OF MALES AGED 20 TO 24 AND AGED 25 TO 34 WHO WERE MARRIED

Occupation	Age 20 to 24		Age 25 to 34	
	Saorstát Eireann (1926)	England and Wales (1921)	Saorstát Eireann (1926)	England and Wales (1921)
	%	%	%	%
Sons assisting farmers	1	4	5	19
Teachers	1	8	26	58
Shop assistants	2	10	19	54
Fishermen	2	27	24	71
Professional group	3	12	30	56
Carpenters	3	16	32	67
Agricultural labourers	3	13	24	56
Tailors	4	12	29	58
Bakers	5	16	44	67
Civil Service	6	13	39	55
Bootmakers	7	15	39	61
Farmers	10	22	47	66
Navvies	10	26	40	66
General labourers	10	22	45	62
Shopkeepers	14	25	51	74
Builders' labourers	16	24	55	67
All Males	4	18	28	65

At the age 25 to 34 England and Wales have more than twice as large a proportion of married men amongst sons assisting farmers, fishermen, shop assistants, carpenters, teachers and agricultural labourers. It will be noticed that the occupations in which least are married young are much the same here as in England and Wales; fishermen stand out as a conspicuous exception. In Saorstát Eireann they have the fourth lowest percentage, in England and Wales the highest at 20 to 24, and second highest at 25 to 34. Of the above occupations civil servants in England and Wales have the third lowest percentage married at 25 to 34, but in Saorstát Eireann their rank is not nearly so low; still 55% of civil servants aged 25 to 34 are married in England and Wales as compared with only 39% here.

The following is the percentage of males single at 25 to 29 in this country in those occupations in which the smallest proportion are single at this age. (The total number married, widowed and single at 25-29 is at least 50 in each of the occupations selected).

MALES—PERCENTAGE SINGLE AND TOTAL NUMBER AGED 25 to 29.

Occupation	% single	Total in the occupation	Occupation	% single	Total in the occupation
Tinsmiths	40	121	Tram drivers	54	74
Unskilled workers in brewing ...	45	276	Dock labourers	54	769
General labourers in the coal trade	47	231	Unskilled workers in Distilleries	54	55
Hawkers	48	134	in Biscuit making ...	55	97
Workers in gas works ...	49	125	Firemen and donkeymen ...	55	73
Builders' labourers	50	1,452	Grocery shopkeepers ...	55	279
Railway ticket collectors ...	51	78	Storekeepers and warehousemen	55	192
Unskilled workers in bakeries and flour confectionery ...	52	62	Dairy shopkeepers	56	69
Railway shunters	52	79	Unskilled workers in bacon factories	57	56
Coal porters	52	81	Cart drivers	58	1,167
Newspaper sellers	53	57	Boilermakers', plumbers', etc., labourers	58	97
General labourers employed by Local Authorities ...	53	470	Railway signalmen ...	59	83
by Railways	54	54	Hairdressers	59	220
Makers of tobacco	54	63			

It will be observed that most of the above are unskilled occupations. Amongst the ordinary skilled trades the place taken by hairdressers is of special interest. The largest groups of males who marry young are builders' labourers, general labourers, dock labourers and drivers of horse carts, etc. About half the men in these occupations are married before the age of 30.

The occupations in the secondary industries (i.e., all producers other than in agriculture, fishing, mining and quarrying) can be conveniently classified into the following three main groups, for which the numbers single are shown as percentages at each age:—

MALES—PERCENTAGE SINGLE FOR CERTAIN AGE GROUPS IN INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS.

Age	Unskilled workmen	Skilled workmen	Superintending staff	All classes
	%	%	%	%
20—24 years	90	94	93	92
25—29 ,, ...	61	71	72	67
30—34 ,, ...	43	50	46	47
35—44 ,, ...	31	34	24	32
45—54 ,, ...	21	25	13	22
55—64 ,, ...	18	22	10	19
65 or over ,, ...	16	19	8	17
Total Males 12 and over ...	44	52	24	47

At each age there is a smaller proportion single amongst the unskilled than amongst the skilled, and the percentage single of employers, managers and foremen in industry at ages above 35, is much less than the percentages for either the skilled or unskilled workers.

The next table shows the percentage single and the total number at age 25 to 29 in those occupations in which the largest proportion are single at that age in this country. Only occupations having 50 or more in age group 25 to 29 are included.

MALES—PERCENTAGE SINGLE AND NUMBER AGED 25 TO 29.

Occupation	% single	Total in occupation	Occupation	% single	Total in occupation
Agricultural labourers living in	97	4,121	Dentists	79	87
Farmers' sons*	97	26,975	Tailors	79	681
Farmers' other relatives*	96	3,325	Cattle dealers	79	354
Domestic servants living in	95	246	Superintending staff in woodworking	79	62
Barmen	93	698	Pig dealers	79	76
Teachers	89	806	Blacksmiths	78	591
Creamery managers	88	110	Carpenters	78	1,352
Creamery workers (so returned)	88	66	Woodmen	78	72
Shop assistants	87	3,325	Saddlers	77	163
Packers of eggs and poultry	86	71	Local Authority officials and clerks	76	292
Unskilled workers in shoe forging	84	129	Coal mining	76	140
Doctors	84	326	Glass makers	76	50
Analytical chemists	83	59	Poulterers	76	76
Civic Guard	83	3,075	Upholsterers	76	58
Fishermen	82	579	Civil Engineers and surveyors	76	119
Printers (so returned)	82	50	Employers and managers in tailoring	75	53
Messengers	82	155	Agricultural labourers not living in	75	8,971
Clerks	81	2,659	Chemists (shopkeepers)	75	67
Solicitors	81	93			
Masons	80	224			

* Assisting on home farm.

In all the occupations in the column on the left 80% or over of males aged 25 to 29 are single. The principal groups of males in which very few marry under 30 years of age are farmers' sons and other relatives assisting on farms, agricultural labourers living in, shop assistants, civic guards and clerks. There are also fairly large numbers of barmen, teachers and fishermen of this age, and few are married. It will be observed that few in the professions (e.g., doctors, solicitors, dentists, etc.) marry before 30.

The next table shows that even at the age 30 to 34 the percentage single in some of the skilled occupations still remains very high.

MALES—SKILLED TRADES—PERCENTAGE SINGLE AGED 30 TO 34.

Occupation	%	Total in Occupation	Occupation	%	Total in Occupation
Saddlers	72	162	Bookbinders	46	26
Tailors	62	640	Cabinet-makers	46	89
Masons	60	253	Plasterers	46	124
Cycle mechanics	59	64	Plumbers	44	204
Blacksmiths	57	581	Fitters	42	343
Carpenters	56	1,356	Hairdressers	42	227
Cartwrights	56	151	Painters and decorators	42	527
Bootmakers	52	573	Bakers	42	413
Motor mechanics	50	543	Electrical fitters	38	329
Compositors	49	109	Coopers	36	92
Bricklayers	48	87	Slaters	34	35

Nearly three-fourths of the saddlers, 62% of the tailors and 60% of the masons are still single at 30 to 34 as compared with 34% of the slaters, 36% of the coopers and 38% of the electrical fitters.

There is a considerable difference in the marriage rates of different classes of clerks, for instance 68% of the law clerks and 64% of the bank clerks are single at 30 to 34, as compared with 45% of brewery clerks and 48% of shipping clerks. Amongst shopkeepers the age at marriage varies much with the type of shop, 49% of butchers, 46% of hardware shopkeepers, and 43% of drapers are single at 30 to 34, as compared with 24% of keepers of sweet shops, 33% for groceries and provisions, and 35% for vegetable and fruit shopkeepers. The following contrasts also suggest themselves as of special interest :—

Occupation	Age 25 to 29	Age 30 to 34
	Percentage Single	
Civic Guards	83	59
Soldiers	70	38
Fishermen	82	69
Agricultural labourers (not living in) ...	75	57
Builders' labourers	50	35

Conjugal conditions of Farmers.

The total number of persons whose principal occupation was described as farmer was 268, 930, including 220,442 males and 48,488 females. The following table shows these persons classified according to conjugal conditions.

FARMERS CLASSIFIED BY CONJUGAL CONDITIONS.

Conjugal Condition	Actual Numbers		Percentages	
	Male farmers	Female farmers	Male farmers	Female farmers
	No.	No.	%	%
Married	151,230	4,084	68	8
Widowed	21,241	37,097	10	77
Single	47,971	7,307	22	15
Total	220,442	48,488	100	100

It will be observed that over three-fourths (77%) of the females who were described as farmers were widows. The proportion of widows amongst females described as farmers increased as the size of the farm increases up to 50 to 100 acres. The conjugal conditions of female farmers, with each size of farm, is shown in the following table :—

Female Farmers classified by Size of Holding and Conjugal Conditions, Actual Numbers and Percentages.

Female Farmers	1–5 acres	5–10 acres	10–15 acres	15–30 acres	30–50 acres	50-100 acres	100-200 acres	Over 200 acres	Unclassified
	Actual Numbers								
Married ...	382	784	720	1,093	512	344	137	66	46
Widowed ...	2,502	4,774	4,982	9,795	6,502	5,358	2,176	770	238
Single ...	739	1,193	1,073	1,667	1,036	844	371	186	198
Total ...	3,623	6,751	6,775	12,555	8,050	6,546	2,684	1,022	482
	As percentages of total								
Married ...	11	11	11	9	6	5	5	7	10
Widowed ...	69	71	73	78	81	82	81	75	49
Single ...	20	18	16	13	13	13	14	18	41
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

In previous tables there were indications that the lower the social grade the lower the percentage of unmarried; thus it was shown that the percentage of young unskilled labourers who were single was less than for skilled labourers; the percentage single amongst young professional men was high. But in the case of male farmers it will be seen from the following table that the smaller the farm the larger, as a rule, the percentage unmarried.

Male Farmers.

	At 25 to 29	At 30 to 34	At 35 to 44	All ages
	Percentage Single			
Male Farmers having—				
1 to 5 acres ...	62	50	38	25
5 to 10 ,, ...	66	50	34	23
10 to 15 ,, ...	62	44	32	22
15 to 30 ,, ...	66	47	31	21
30 to 50 ,, ...	63	44	28	20
50 to 100 ,, ...	64	44	28	20
100 to 200 ,, ...	65	44	30	21
Over 200 ,, ...	65	45	25	22
All Male Farmers ...	65	46	31	22

The smaller the farm, the larger the percentage unmarried is borne out even more strongly when the percentages of male farmers aged 35 to 44 in the provinces are considered, particularly in Leinster and Munster.

MALE FARMERS—PERCENTAGE SINGLE AT AGES 35 TO 44.

	Leinster	Munster	Connacht	Ulster (3 Cos.)
	%	%	%	%
Male Farmers having—				
1 to 5 acres ...	57	41	36	27
5 to 10 ,, ...	44	35	28	38
10 to 15 ,, ...	42	30	27	38
15 to 30 ,, ...	41	27	27	38
30 to 50 ,, ...	36	23	25	38
50 to 100 ,, ...	35	23	31	33
100 to 200 ,, ...	36	25	35	39
Over 200 ,, ...	28	18	40	31
All Male Farmers ...	39	26	28	37

It will be observed from the above that for each size of farm the percentage of single farmers at 35 to 44 is higher for Leinster than for Munster.

The next table shows for each county the percentage single for male farmers irrespective of size of farm.

MALE FARMERS—PERCENTAGE SINGLE AGED 25 TO 34 AND AGED 45 TO 64.

County	% single at 25 to 34	% single at 45 to 64	County	% single at 25 to 34	% single at 45 to 64
	%	%		%	%
Kerry	32	8	Cavan	57	22
Mayo	43	11	Wicklow	57	24
Clare	46	16	Monaghan...	57	25
Cork*	50	11	Laoighis	57	28
Limerick*	51	17	Offaly	57	28
Leitrim	51	15	Louth	58	30
Sligo	51	17	Kilkenny	60	21
Galway	52	14	Tipperary	60	20
Carlow	53	27	Westmeath	61	29
Longford	54	19	Meath	61	32
Wexford	54	29	Donegal	61	27
Roscommon	55	17	Kildare	62	31
Waterford*	57	21	Dublin†	65	26

* Excluding Co. Borough.
† Excluding Co. Borough and 4 adjoining Urban Districts.

Kerry stands out conspicuously as the county in which farmers marry youngest. Less than one-third of the farmers in Kerry are unmarried at 25 to 34, as compared with two-thirds unmarried in Co. Dublin at that age. Farmers in the South-West (i.e., the Munster Counties, except Tipperary) marry youngest; those in the West (i.e., the Connacht Counties) next youngest, farmers in Leinster marry latest.

CHAPTER VIII.

INDUSTRIAL STATUS.

The numbers of (a) employers, (b) persons working on their own account, (c) persons assisting relatives, (d) paid employees at work, and (e) persons out of work are shown in Volume VI for each locality, industry, occupation, etc. As (c), (d) and (e) were merged into one class in the Reports of the 1921 Census of Great Britain, and as persons who were assisted in their businesses only by relatives were included amongst "employers" in Great Britain, but amongst persons "working on their own account" in Saorstát Eireann, the following is the only detail in which a summary comparison can be given.

Industrial Status	Saorstát Eireann 1926	Northern Ireland 1926	Scotland 1921	England and Wales 1921
	%	%	%	%
Heads of Concerns (including persons working on their own account) ...	28·8	20·1	10·5	10·0
Employees (including "relatives assisting" and all out of work) ...	71·2	79·9	89·5	90·0
Total of above	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

It can be calculated from the foregoing table that for every head of a concern (agricultural and other) the number of assistants (paid and unpaid) was 2·5 in the Saorstát, 4·0 in Northern Ireland, 8·5 in Scotland and 9·0 in England and Wales.

Before considering the figures for unemployment, the reader is referred to the "Explanatory Notes" which appear on pp. viii-xii of Volume VI, showing the difficulty of correctly classifying persons 12 years of age or over into the three classes (a) at work, (b) out of work, and (c) not following a gainful occupation. There is no doubt, however, that the vast majority of persons described as belonging to each category have been correctly described in accordance with the ordinary meanings attached to the descriptions (a), (b) and (c); accordingly, it is believed that the statistics are sufficiently accurate for all the comparative purposes for which they are used in this report.

The following are the principal figures for the Saorstát showing the Industrial Status of Males and Females 12 years or over (excluding those confined to hospitals or other institutions).

SAORSTÁT EIREANN—18TH APRIL, 1926.

Industrial Status	Actual Numbers			Percentages		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
				%	%	%
Persons at work:						
Employers	79,134	62,605	16,529	6·1	6·5	4·8
Persons working on their own account	295,289	232,340	62,949	22·7	24·2	18·5
Relatives assisting ...	269,636	196,034	73,602	20·7	20·4	21·6
Employees	578,955	402,631	176,324	44·5	42·0	51·7
Out of work:						
Persons describing themselves as "out of work" ...	78,071	66,393	11,678	6·0	6·9	3·4
Total "at work and out of work"	1,301,085	960,003	341,082	100·0	100·0	100·0
Others 12 years or over not gainfully occupied	941,698	175,829	765,869			
Total 12 years or over not confined to hospitals, etc. ...	2,242,783	1,135,832	1,106,951			

The percentage out of work was small—only 6·0% (males 6·9% and females 3·4%); the exactly corresponding figure for Northern Ireland was 11·2%. Corresponding figures for other countries are not available. One of the reasons for the low figure for the Saorstát is that, as already shown, the numbers of persons assisting relatives and the numbers of heads of concerns—persons who run practically no risk of unemployment—are very large in this country.

Particulars of the period out of work are available for 73,907 out of the 78,071 persons described as out of work. The following are the actual numbers and percentages for each period of unemployment.

PERSONS "OUT OF WORK" FOR STATED PERIODS.

Period of Unemployment	Actual Numbers			Percentages		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
				%	%	%
0 to 4 weeks	9,345	1,556	10,901	14·8	14·4	14·7
4 to 26 ,, ...	25,128	4,490	29,618	39·9	41·4	40·1
26 to 52 ,, ...	11,043	2,035	13,078	17·5	18·8	17·7
Over one year	17,563	2,747	20,310	27·8	25·4	27·5
Total stated periods ...	63,079	10,828	73,907	100·0	100·0	100·0

It will be seen that the proportion unemployed for each period was much the same for females as for males. Taking both into account, it will be seen from the last column that 45·2% were idle for over six months and 27·5% for more than a year. The latter figure was made up of 15·7% idle for 1 or 2 years, 8·1% for 3 or 4 years, and 3·7% for 5 years or more.

Particulars of ages are available for all the 78,071 persons "unemployed," and are as follows:—

Age	Actual Numbers			Percentages		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
				%	%	%
Under 20 years ...	6,070	2,677	8,747	9·1	22·9	11·2
20—24 ,, ...	10,936	3,859	14,795	16·5	33·0	19·0
25—34 ,, ...	15,454	2,687	18,141	23·3	23·0	23·2
35—44 ,, ...	11,045	1,014	12,059	16·6	8·7	15·5
45—54 ,, ...	10,952	714	11,666	16·5	6·1	14·9
55—64 ,, ...	7,648	488	8,136	11·5	4·2	10·4
65 or over	4,288	239	4,527	6·5	2·1	5·8
Total	66,393	11,678	78,071	100·0	100·0	100·0

This table shows that the age distribution was very different for males and females. Of the females unemployed, over half (55·9%) were under 24 years of age, as compared with only a quarter (25·6%) of the males. More than half the males (51·1%) out of work were 35 years of age or over, as compared with less than a quarter of the females (21·1%).

The following table shows the districts in which the unemployed resided at the date of the Census.

District	Actual Numbers			Out of work as % of total at work and out of work		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
				%	%	%
Dublin City	13,580	3,317	16,897	14·7	7·7	12·5
Four Urban Districts adjoining Dublin City*	2,229	720	2,949	8·3	4·0	6·6
Cork City	3,709	1,009	4,718	16·8	9·7	14·5
Limerick City	1,560	350	1,910	13·5	7·1	11·6
Waterford City	1,166	180	1,346	15·9	5·2	12·5
Other towns with over 1,500 inhabitants :—						
In Leinster	6,647	1,022	7,669	13·5	4·8	10·9
In Munster	5,061	633	5,694	13·5	3·5	10·3
In Connacht	1,293	244	1,537	9·0	3·8	7·4
In Ulster (3 Cos.)	614	100	714	8·5	2·8	6·6
Rural Areas :—						
In Leinster	13,341	1,554	14,895	6·9	2·7	5·9
In Munster	12,564	1,449	14,013	5·4	2·0	4·6
In Connacht	2,240	478	2,718	1·3	0·9	1·2
In Ulster (3 Cos.)	2,389	622	3,011	2·5	2·1	2·4
Total	66,393	11,678	78,071	6·9	3·4	6·0

* Rathmines and Rathgar, Pembroke, Blackrock and Dun Laoghaire.

The percentage unemployed was lowest in rural areas, as in such localities the occupied population is largely composed of farmers and their relatives. The percentage unemployed was highest in the City of Cork and lowest in the rural areas of Connacht and Ulster. It will be seen that the percentages for the town areas in Ulster and Connacht are smaller than for the town areas in the other richer provinces and lower than in any of the County Boroughs. The percentage unemployed is accordingly no measure of the resources of any district.

The periods of unemployment were also shorter in the country districts than in the cities and towns. The proportions unemployed for more than a year in the following districts were :—

"OUT OF WORK" FOR OVER ONE YEAR AS PERCENTAGE OF THOSE "OUT OF WORK" FOR STATED PERIODS.

District	Males	Females	District	Males	Females
	%	%		%	%
Dublin City	38·2	32·9	Rural Areas—		
Four Urban Districts adjoining Dublin City	34·0	25·4	In Leinster	18·8	16·7
Cork City	46·7	36·3	In Munster	16·7	15·5
Limerick City	44·9	39·6	In Connacht	13·0	15·8
Waterford City	35·3	22·6	In Ulster (3 Cos.) ...	13·4	14·2
Other towns with over 1,500 inhabitants—			Saorstát Eireann	27·8	25·4
In Leinster	34·6	27·6			
In Munster	33·7	23·2			
In Connacht	26·7	17·0			
In Ulster (3 Cos.) ...	25·5	24·1			

Of the males out of work in Cork City, 46·7% were unemployed for more than a year as compared with a corresponding figure of 13·0% in the rural areas of Connacht.

As the classification by localities is so important, the following table is given showing the numbers out of work in each county :—

County	Numbers		Per-centages*		County	Numbers		Per-centages*	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
			%	%				%	%
Cork City ...	3,709	1,009	16·8	9·7	Waterford Co. ...	1,025	144	5·9	2·5
Waterford City	1,166	180	15·9	5·2	Tipperary N.R. ...	1,159	134	5·6	2·0
Dublin City and four adjoining U.Ds. ...	15,809	4,037	13·3	6·6	Kerry	2,339	345	5·1	2·2
					Clare	1,557	170	4·7	1·8
					Longford... ...	627	59	4·5	1·5
Limerick City	1,560	350	13·5	7·1	Monaghan ...	747	148	3·4	1·9
Kildare ...	2,359	257	11·2	4·8	Cavan	915	144	3·1	1·7
Louth ...	2,227	356	11·2	5·1	Sligo	692	169	2·9	2·2
Wicklow ...	1,740	205	9·6	3·3	Donegal	1,341	430	2·6	2·4
Meath ...	2,007	189	9·2	3·1	Roscommon ...	638	84	2·2	1·0
Dublin Co. ...	2,263	383	9·1	3·7	Galway	1,094	239	1·9	1·3
Wexford ...	2,547	362	8·0	3·2	Leitrim	288	61	1·5	1·1
Cork Co. ...	7,088	801	7·7	2·5	Mayo	821	169	1·5	0·9
Limerick Co. ...	2,523	250	7·7	2·3	PROVINCES :—				
Carlow ...	879	145	7·6	3·9	Leinster	35,797	6,613	9·9	4·7
Laoighis ...	1,280	135	7·4	2·6	Munster	24,060	3,621	7·8	3·3
Tipperary S.R.	1,934	238	7·3	2·6	Connacht ...	3,533	722	1·9	1·2
Westmeath ...	1,410	159	7·2	2·8	Ulster (3 Counties) ...	3,003	722	2·9	2·1
Offaly ...	1,211	123	6·7	2·2					
Kilkenny ...	1,433	203	6·0	2·6	Saorstát Eireann ...	66,393	11,678	6·9	3·4

* Numbers out of work as percentages of those at work and out of work.

It will be seen by reference to "Agricultural Statistics, 1847-1926," chap. II, p. xiii, that the nine counties (from Longford to Mayo) which had the lowest percentage unemployed are the nine counties with the largest percentage of land under small holdings.

Industries.

Perhaps the next most important statistics are those showing the industries and services in which the unemployed were last at work.

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE AND OTHER INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING THOSE CONFINED TO HOSPITALS OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS).

Industrial Status	Actual Numbers			Percentages		
	Agricul-ture	Other Industries	Total	Agricul-ture	Other Industries	Total
				%	%	%
Persons at work	648,575	574,439	1,223,014	98·0	89·9	94·0
Employers	51,958	27,176	79,134	7·8	4·2	6·1
Own Account	218,187	77,102	295,289	33·0	12·1	22·7
Relatives assisting	263,941	5,695	269,636	39·9	0·9	20·7
Employees	114,489	464,466	578,955	17·3	72·7	44·5
Persons "out of work" ...	13,570	64,501	78,071	2·0	10·1	6 0
Total at work and "out of work"	662,145	638,940	1,301,085	100·0	100·0	100 0

The proportion out of work in agriculture was only 2·0% (for reasons already mentioned), as compared with 10·1% in other industries and services. It will be seen that although the number of persons at work in agriculture was considerably greater than in other industries and services (648,575 as against 574,439), the number of paid employees in agriculture was less than one-fourth of those in other industries and services (114,489, as compared with 464,466). Only one out of every six of the persons at work in agriculture was a paid employee, as compared with three out of every four in other industries and services. The number of persons returned as working on their own account is believed to have been considerably overstated ; small farmers and others (e.g., blacksmiths, dressmakers, etc.) having one or two paid assistants appear to have been modestly reluctant to describe themselves as employers, as they should have done.

The following were the percentages of persons out of work, classified according to the different sizes of farms on which last employed :—

					%
Under 30	acres	...	...	...	0·6
30 to 50	,,	...	...	...	1·3
50 to 100	,,	...	...	...	2·4
100 to 200	,,	...	...	...	3·8
Over 200	,,	...	...	...	5·8

The above sequence is merely due to the much larger proportion of paid labour on the larger farms. If the agricultural labourers discharged from each size of farm are expressed as a percentage of those at work and out of work from that class of farm, the following are the results :—

					%
Under 30	acres	...	...	...	10·5
30 to 50	,,	...	...	...	9·5
50 to 100	,,	...	...	...	9·2
100 to 200	,,	...	...	...	8·9
Over 200	,,	...	...	...	9·1

The following industries and services had 400 or more persons (males and females) out of work :—

Agriculture 13,570, grain milling 779, bread and flour confectionery 830, bacon curing 416, creameries 410, other food-making 686, brewing 482, other drink-making 879, flax spinning, poplin and silk 462, other textile manufactures 1,055 (including woollen manufacture 384), tailoring 696, other clothing 835 (dressmaking 249, boots and shoes 382), sawmills and joinery works 682, general and jobbing carpentry 458 ; other woodworking 435, general metal founding and engineering 481, other metal, industries 861, manufacture of self-propelled road vehicles (not steam) 645, ships and boats 739, other vehicles 773 (including 362 from manufacture of carriages, carts, motor-car bodies), printing, paper-making, etc., 1,088, building and contracting 13,571 (local authorities 8,031, house painting and decorating 427, other building and contracting 5,113), gas, electricity and water 402.

The foregoing refer to agriculture and manufacturing industries ; the following refer to services :—

Railways 1,622, motor garages 473, cartage and haulage 447, shipping service 932, other transport services 1,215 (loading and discharging vessels 408, other services 807), commerce and finance 9,978 (includes trading in coal 920, in grocery and provisions 1,891, in fresh meat 563, in drugs, etc., 410, in metal goods, etc., 448, in general drapery 1,202, departmental stores 763, other commerce and finance 3,781), discharged from central government 2,789, and from local government services, other than building and contracting, 3,501 (possibly many included in the last figure should have been included under building and contracting), professions, (teaching, nursing, etc.), 862, entertainments and sport 474, private domestic service 4.775, hotels and restaurants 817, publichouses 1.073, other personal service 746.

Occupations.

The following table shows for each of the occupations in which more than 400 males were returned as out of work the measure of unemployment in number and percentage and also the number out of work for more than a year expressed as a percentage of those out of work for stated periods.

Occupations having more than 400 males returned as "out of work"	Numbers out of work (A)	(A) as % of those at work and out of work	% of (A) out of work for more than a year
		%	%
Agricultural labourers	14,110	11·4	16·8
Gardeners	480	7·4	36·6
Bakers	481	12·5	33·8
Unskilled food makers	986	23·1	40·6
Unskilled drink makers	779	18·9	35·5
Skilled textile workers	418	17·3	38·0
Tailors	474	7·8	37·1
Carpenters	1,217	8·8	18·8
Unskilled woodworkers	500	23·8	40·3
Motor mechanics	565	12·4	25·4
Fitters	486	19·1	41·4
Unskilled metal workers	737	19·0	44·8
Masons	507	16·4	9·7
Builders' labourers	3,170	32·5	27·5
Contractors' labourers	9,435	37·5	10·2
Painters and decorators	741	14·2	21·5
Railway workers	412	4·6	37·0
Motor drivers	1,140	11·2	24·7
Drivers of carts, etc.	1,263	13·7	35·7
Seamen	413	24·8	23·5
Dock labourers	1,535	24·6	35·3
Messengers	1,138	15·6	30·3
Porters	803	17·9	43·8
Shop assistants	2,016	9·9	35·7
Clerks and typists	1,398	8·4	48·5
Packers	494	17·0	46·2
General labourers	7,129	32·5	37·1

It has already been shown that the period of unemployment in the country districts was shorter than in the cities and towns. The above table confirms this, as it shows that the period of unemployment is much shorter in the country occupations than in the town occupations. Thus, while 10·2% of unemployed contractors' labourers (i.e., practically all the road labourers) and 16·8% of the unemployed agricultural labourers were idle for more than a year, the corresponding percentage for unemployed clerks was 48·5, packers 46·2, unskilled metal workers 44·2, etc.

Unemployment hits the unskilled labourer more severely than the skilled. There were 32·5% of the builders' labourers out of work, 37·5% of the contractors' labourers (principally road labourers), and 32·5% of the general labourers. These are the largest percentages of unemployment recorded in individual occupations. While 12·5% of bakers were out of work, the percentage of unskilled food makers was much larger (23·1%), and while 8·8% of the carpenters were unemployed, the percentage for unskilled woodworkers was 23·8%.

Taking all producers, makers and repairers (except agriculture, fishing and mining) and segregating those in skilled occupations from the unskilled workers, the following percentages are obtained :—

MALES : PRODUCERS, MAKERS AND REPAIRERS (EXCEPT AGRICULTURE, FISHING AND MINING).

	Skilled Workers	Unskilled Workers
	%	%
Numbers out of work as percentage of those at work and out of work ...	10·7	29·8
Numbers out of work for more than a year as percentage of those out of work for stated periods	20·9	33·0

Ages and Conjugal Conditions.

In the following table the numbers unemployed in certain age groups are expressed as percentages of the numbers of employees at work and out of work, as employees are practically the only class running the risk of "unemployment" as the term is understood for Census purposes.

MALES "OUT OF WORK" CLASSIFIED BY CONJUGAL CONDITIONS AND AGES.

Age Group	Actual Numbers				Numbers expressed as percentages of *employees* at work and out of work			
	Married	Widowed	Single	Total	Married	Widowed	Single	Total
					%	%	%	%
12–17 ...	—	—	2,421	2,421	—	—	8·0	8·0
18–19 ...	10	—	3,639	3,649	*	—	12·1	12·1
20–24 ...	734	4	10,198	10,936	18·0	*	14·2	14·4
25–34 ...	5,037	123	10,294	15,454	13·2	15·2	14·5	14·0
35–44 ...	5,954	310	4,781	11,045	12·2	14·1	14·8	13·3
45–54 ...	6,697	697	3,558	10,952	13·9	15·8	16·2	14·7
55–64 ...	4,815	949	1,884	7,648	17·7	19·8	16·6	17·6
65–69 ...	1,859	621	639	3,119	24·0	24·4	17·9	22·5
70 or over	631	331	207	1,169	17·2	15·7	10·1	14·9
Total	25,737	3,035	37,621	66,393	14·5	17·9	13·7	14·2

* Actual numbers very small.

The percentage columns show that the risk of unemployment in the case of single males increases gradually as the age increases, but in the case of married and widowed employees the risk decreases to the forties and then increases.

These columns also show that the percentage of unemployed widowers is higher in each age group than the percentage of unemployed married men. The percentage of single men unemployed is higher than that for the married for ages 25 to 54, but is significantly lower for ages from 55 onwards, and still lower than the percentages for widowers in this age group.

The last line of the table shows that, taken on the whole, the percentage of single employees out of work is somewhat lower than the percentage of married and considerably lower than the percentage of widowed. These results appear to be mainly due to the numbers of unmarried employees being so large at the younger ages, when their risk of unemployment is comparatively small.

The following were the numbers of single female employees at work and the numbers out of work, classified by ages :—

SINGLE FEMALE EMPLOYEES.

Age	Numbers of employees at work (A)	Numbers out of work (B)	Total at work and out of work (C)	(B) as % of (C)
				%
12–17 years	21,706	1,069	22,775	4·7
18–19 „	20,149	1,598	21,747	7·3
20–24 „	43,909	3,794	47,703	8·0
25–34 „	39,237	2,504	41,741	6·0
35–44 „	15,266	806	16,072	5·0
45–54 „	9,668	455	10,123	4·5
55–64 „	5,248	304	5,552	5·5
65–69 „	1,702	105	1,807	5·8
70 or over	1,631	24	1,655	1·5

In the case of single males (as shown above) the percentage unemployed increased regularly as the age increased, but the last table shows that the percentage of single females unemployed increases to the age group 20 to 24, then decreases to 54, and again increases.

The next table shows the proportion of the unemployed males who were out of work for more than a year.

MALES IN EACH AGE GROUP WHO WERE "OUT OF WORK" FOR OVER A YEAR, CLASSIFIED BY CONJUGAL CONDITIONS AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THOSE "OUT OF WORK" FOR STATED PERIODS IN THAT AGE GROUP.

Conjugal Condition	Age Groups						
	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–69	70 or over	All ages
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Married	22·8	24·5	24·6	33·0	41·9	44·2	27·3
Widowed ...	24·2	22·7	30·9	35·3	41·9	43·3	34·7
Single	31·8	30·1	29·0	31·8	37·8	34·6	27·6
All classes ...	28·8	26·9	26·4	33·0	41·1	42·3	27·8

The table is read thus :—22·8% of the unemployed married men aged 25 to 34 were idle for more than a year. It will be seen that, taking the three classes of males together, the proportion idle for more than a year decreases from 25 to 54 years of age and then increases. The table also shows that the period of unemployment for married men is shorter than that for single men for each age up to 55, and the period for widowers is less than that for single men up to the age of 45, after which the position is reversed.

Information will be found in tables 33 and 34 of Volume VI, showing the number of dependents under 16 years of age of the married and widowed out of work. The average number of these dependents was 1·9 per married man, 0·7 per widower and 0·4 per widow. No attempt was made to classify families according to the numbers of members at work, out of work, and not following gainful occupations. If the family instead of the individual had thus been taken as the unit, a better measure of the distress caused by unemployment would have been obtained.

As the numbers actually "at work" at each age group in each occupation were not compiled, the percentages in the next table were based on the total number at each age group following each occupation ; thus including those in institutions, as well as those "at work" and "out of work."

PERCENTAGE "OUT OF WORK" IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation	Ages				
	12–19	20–34	35–54	55 and over	Total 12 years and over
	%	%	%	%	%
MALES :					
Agricultural labourers ...	7·3	10·6	11·5	15·8	11·3
Bakers	8·0	13·1	10·5	17·1	12·3
Carpenters	4·8	9·4	8·0	11·9	8·8
Metal workers	7·3	16·3	10·1	12·5	12·6
Builders' labourers ...	27·1	31·6	29·7	40·5	31·8
Contractors' labourers ...	38·8	38·0	35·7	38·3	37·2
Motor drivers	13·6	12·1	7·6	13·2	11·1
Dock labourers	28·7	24·8	21·0	30·0	24·1
Shop assistants	5·9	11·4	10·6	13·3	9·8
Clerks	5·1	8·5	8·7	8·6	8·1
Personal service	5·4	7·5	3·7	3·5	5·0
General labourers	26·8	35·2	28·2	30·8	31·1
All males, unemployed ...	5·3	8·4	6·7	5·8	6·9
FEMALES :					
Shop assistants	6·9	8·1	5·0	5·4	7·3
Domestic servants ...	4·4	5·5	4·8	5·4	5·0
All females unemployed ...	3·9	4·7	2·4	1·2	3·4

Contrary to the general trend, there was more unemployment amongst contractors' labourers, motor drivers and dock labourers under 20 than in the groups aged 20-34, and there was more unemployment amongst agricultural labourers and clerks aged 35-54 than amongst those aged 20-34.

Birthplaces.

Of the 78,071 persons "out of work," 2,597 were born outside Saorstát Eireann, 64,714 were born in the Saorstát county in which they resided at the time of the Census, and 10,760 were born in Saorstát counties other than those in which they resided. Taking the country as a whole, there was very little difference between the percentages unemployed in the immigrant, the migrant and the non-migrant classes. But there are significant differences when the figures for the County Boroughs alone are examined, as the following table indicates. (As the numbers at work classified by birthplace are not available, the numbers out of work are expressed as percentages of *all* males 12 years or over).

MALES "OUT OF WORK" AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MALES 12 YEARS AND OVER.

Birthplace	Dublin Co. Borough and 4 U.Ds.*	Cork, Limerick and Waterford Co. Boroughs	4 Co. Boroughs and 4 U.Ds. adjoining Dublin
	%	%	%
Saorstát Eireann—			
County of residence	13·2	14·7	13·6
Elsewhere in Saorstát	6·9	8·0	7·2
Outside Saorstát	5·9	5·8	5·8
Total	10·7	12·4	11·1

* Rathmines and Rathgar, Pembroke, Blackrock and Dun Laoghaire.

Persons born and living in the County Boroughs suffered much more from unemployment than persons who came from other counties or from outside the Saorstát.

MALES "OUT OF WORK" CLASSIFIED BY BIRTHPLACES AND AGE GROUPS.

Birthplace	Age Groups									
	12–17	18–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–69	70 or over	All ages
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Born in—										
(*a*) County of residence ...	89·2	89·0	87·0	84·9	82·0	80·8	78·2	77·6	72·2	83·1
(*b*) Elsewhere in Saorstát ...	7·3	8·5	9·8	12·1	14·8	15·5	18·0	19·3	23·6	13·6
(*c*) Outside Saorstát ...	3·5	2·5	3·2	3·0	3·2	3·7	3·8	3·1	4·2	3·3
Total ...	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

It will be observed that as age increased the migrants (*b*) form an increasing proportion of the unemployed. At age 20 to 24 they form or comprise only one-tenth of the total unemployed, whereas at 65 to 69 they represent one-fifth. This is all the more significant as the proportion of migrants, 12 years of age and over, decreases gradually from 17·3% of those aged 20 to 24 to 13·5% at age 65 to 69.

The percentages in the following table are based on all males in each age group :—

MALES " OUT OF WORK " AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MALES IN EACH AGE GROUP.

Age Groups	Birthplace			Total
	Saorstát		Outside Saorstát	
	County of residence	Elsewhere		
	%	%	%	%
12–19	2·6	2·1	2·2	2·6
20–24	9·8	5·0	6·2	8·8
25–34	8·4	5·5	5·3	7·8
35–44	6·5	5·9	4·8	6·4
45–54	6·3	6·4	5·9	6·3
55–59	6·1	7·5	6·5	6·3
60–64	6·0	8·1	6·5	6·3
65–69	5·6	8·6	6·7	6·1
70 or over	1·3	3·0	2·5	1·5
Total	5·8	5·4	4·9	5·7

The table shows that the degree of unemployment in the non-migrant class rises to a peak at age 20 to 24 and then diminishes, but in the migrant class the percentage unemployed increases from the earliest ages onwards.

Housing.

The following table shows the housing conditions of those " out of work " as measured by the size of dwellings in which they resided.

Size of Dwelling	Actual Numbers			Percentages		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
				%	%	%
Living in—						
1 room	8,049	1,402	9,451	12·7	12·6	12·7
2 rooms	15,144	2,509	17,653	23·9	22·5	23·7
3 or 4 rooms	33,086	5,115	38,201	52·2	45·9	51·3
5 or more rooms ...	7,063	2,114	9,177	11·2	19·0	12·3
				100·0	100·0	100·0
Unclassified	3,051	538	3,589			
Total	66,393	11,678	78,071			

The next table shows housing conditions of those " out of work " as indicated by the density of persons per room :—

Persons per Room	Actual Numbers			Percentages		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
				%	%	%
3 or more per room	12,667	2,351	15,018	20·0	21·1	20·2
2 to 3 per room	14,857	2,840	17,697	23·5	25·5	23·7
Less than 2 per room ...	35,818	5,949	41,767	56·5	53·4	56·1
				100·0	100·0	100·0
Unclassified	3,051	538	3,589			
Total	66,393	11,678	78,071			

The table is read thus :—12,667 males out of work lived in families having 3 or more persons per room.

CHAPTER IX.

IRISH LANGUAGE.

The number of persons who stated that they could speak Irish was 543,511 in 1926, or 18·3% of the total population. The following table shows the trend in the totals of Irish speakers and non-Irish speakers since 1881 :—

SAORSTÁT EIREANN (NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS).

	1881	1891	1901	1911	1926
Irish speakers	925	664	620	554	544
Non-Irish speakers	2,945	2,805	2,602	2,586	2,428
Total population	3,870	3,469	3,222	3,140	2,972
Irish speakers as % of total	23·9	19·2	19·2	17·6	18·3

Personal judgment must necessarily enter so largely into the replies to this question that the number of Irish speakers would appear to be far less susceptible of exact measurement than any of the other matters into which it is the purpose of the Census to enquire. To every other query, place of residence, age, birthplace, religion, occupation, etc., on the Census schedule it was possible to give an exact reply. It was obviously impossible to devise a method simple enough for Census purposes which would permit of a rigid distinction being made between those who "know Irish" and those who do not. The final decision in the matter had to be left with the person enumerated. At the same time the statistics have a considerable value for purposes of comparison as between one part of the country and another, as between the last and previous Censuses, as between one age group or occupation and another, and the subsequent analysis will show that there is a marked consistency in the replying.

While the number of Irish speakers has declined by 10,000 since 1911, the decline in the number of non-Irish speakers has been proportionately greater, with the result that the proportion of Irish speakers has increased from 17·6% in 1911 to 18·3% in 1926 of the total population. This is the first occasion on which an increase has been recorded since 1881, and probably since 1851, for the increase in the proportion between 1871 and 1881 from 19·8% to 23·9% has been stated to be largely fictitious (Census of Ireland, 1881, General Report) and due to the change in the form of inquiry. The proportions of Irish speakers in 1851, 1861 and 1871 were respectively 29·1%, 24·5% and 19·8%.

Over the whole period of 45 years from 1881 to 1926 the number of Irish speakers declined by 41%, while the number of non-Irish speakers declined by 18%.

The percentage of Irish speakers is low in the county boroughs. In fact, the percentage in 1926 was only 7·5% in Dublin Co. Borough, and this is lower than in any Leinster county. The percentages in Cork Co. Borough, Limerick Co. Borough, and Waterford Co. Borough are respectively 10·1, 8·9 and 8·8, and these are lower than the corresponding figures in any Munster county. These figures, however, show an increase over the percentages recorded in 1911, which were as follows :—Dublin Co. Borough, 3·9 ; Cork Co. Borough, 8·7 ; Limerick Co. Borough, 6·8 and Waterford Co. Borough, 7·7.

As one travels east Irish speakers become fewer. The counties with the highest percentages of Irish speakers are Galway (47·4%), Mayo (36·8%), Donegal (34·4%) Kerry (33·0%), Clare (30·3), Waterford* (30·1%), and Cork* (21·1%), all of which border the south or west coast. There is a marked break between Waterford, with 30·1% and the next lowest on the list, Cork, with 21·1%.

* Excluding the Co. Borough

With regard to the changes which have taken place since 1911, the most striking increases occurred where there was most room for improvement—in Dublin Co. Borough from 11,870 to 23,712; Dublin Co. from 5,873 to 15,906; Wicklow from 1,054 to 5,008; Kildare from 1,677 to 5,793. The greatest declines occurred in Galway from 98,523 to 80,238, Cork from 77,205 to 60,616, Mayo from 88,601 to 63,514, Kerry from 60,719 to 49,262.

The delimitation of areas by the Gaeltacht Commission for the Irish Speaking Districts (Fíor-Ghaeltacht) and the Partly Irish Speaking Districts (Breac-Ghaeltacht) which together constitute the Gaeltacht, has been adopted in this Report. The unit of delimitation was the District Electoral Division. Broadly speaking. the Irish-speaking Districts are defined to be those in which 80% or over of the population can speak Irish, and Partly Irish-speaking Districts are those in which 25-79% of the people can speak Irish.

The Gaeltacht Areas are predominantly rural. The Breac-Ghaeltacht contains one large town, Galway, with a population of over 14,000, Killarney and Dungarvan, with over 5,000, and seven towns with populations ranging between 1,500 and 5,000 inhabitants; the Fiór-Ghaeltacht contains only one town, Dingle, with more than 1,500 inhabitants.

The following table shows how the numbers of Irish Speakers in the Gaeltacht areas have changed since 1911:—

	1911	1926	Changes 1911 to 1926	
			Actual	Percentage
Gaeltacht Areas:—				
Fíor-Ghaeltacht	149,677	130,074	— 19,603	— 13·1
Breac-Ghaeltacht	163,831	116,737	— 47,094	— 28·7
Rest of Saorstát Eireann	240,209	296,700	+ 56,491	+ 23·5
Total	553,717	543,511	— 10,206	— 1·8

While the number of Irish speakers in the Gaeltacht has declined by 66,697, or by 21%, the number in the rest of the Saorstát has increased by 56,491, or by 24%. The qualitative changes are not measured by these statistics, for, as will presently be seen, the increase in the Irish speakers in the rest of Saorstát Eireann is practically confined to children at the school ages, many of whom must inevitably lose the language when they leave school. The gain of one Irish speaker in this group does not from this point of view compensate for the loss of one Irish speaker in the Gaeltacht.

It will be seen that rather less than one-half (45%) of the Irish speakers were in the Gaeltacht in 1926 as compared with 57% in 1911.

The following table shows the numbers of Irish speakers in these three types of areas related to the population thereof:—

IRISH SPEAKERS AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.

	1911	1926
Gaeltacht Areas:—		
Fíor-Ghaeltacht	79·0	77·3
Breac-Ghaeltacht	48·1	37·9
Rest of Saorstát Eireann	9·2	11·9
Total	17·6	18·3

Relatively to the population, there has been a marked loss of Irish in the Breac-Ghaeltacht, where now only 38% of the population speak Irish, compared with 48% in 1911. In the Fíor-Ghaeltacht the actual loss was probably due more to a loss of population that to a loss of the language amongst the people who remained.

The following table shows the numbers of Irish speakers in the Fíor- and Breac-Ghaeltacht areas in each county :—

GAELTACHT—IRISH SPEAKERS.

Gaeltacht in County	Irish speakers, 1926			Percentage Decline 1911-1926		
	Fíor-Ghaeltacht	Breac-Ghaeltacht	Total	Fíor-Ghaeltacht	Breac-Ghaeltacht	Total
Clare	2,463	16,715	19,178	16·9	26·7	25·6
Cork	5,780	16,526	22,306	11·3	32·2	27·8
Donegal ...	38,570	6,906	45,476	10·7	31·9	14·7
Galway	41,106	25,916	67,022	15·1	23·5	18·6
Kerry	19,024	17,433	36,457	12·9	24·9	19·1
Mayo	18,907	24,979	43,886	11·3	33·1	25·2
Waterford ...	4,224	8,262	12,486	22·1	31·5	28·6
Total ...	130,074	116,737	246,811	13·1	28·7	21·3

In each of the seven Gaeltacht counties the losses have been more severe in the Breac-Ghaeltacht areas. The proportionate losses since 1911 are greater in Clare, Cork, Mayo, and Waterford principally because these counties have higher proportions of their Gaeltachts in Breac-Ghaeltacht areas than have the other three counties.

Ages of the Irish-speaking Population.

The following table shows the distribution of Irish speakers in certain age groups in 1926 :—

Age Groups	Irish Speakers	Percentage of Population at each age	Percentage of total
0 — 4	8,170	2·8	1·5
5 — 9	56,273	19·8	10·3
10—14	115,579	39·1	21·2
15—19	79,004	27·6	14·6
20—44	131,409	13·4	24·2
45—64	85,149	15·1	15·7
65 and over	67,927	25·0	12·5
Total	543,511	18·3	100·0

The most striking feature of this table is the high proportion of children who can speak Irish at the school ages. One-fifth of these aged 5-9 and two-fifths of the 10-14 group can speak the language. That the proportion is lower at 15-19 than at 10-14 is no doubt partly due to the fact that children were, in 1926, learning more Irish than children of the same age five years earlier ; it must also be due in some measure to loss of the language after leaving school. Almost exactly one-third of the Irish speakers are aged less than fifteen years.

The next table shows in greater detail as to age the percentage of persons who can speak Irish in each province (see Diagram 18).

Province	0–2	3–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–	Total all Ages
Leinster ...	0·5	2·0	14·3	31·0	18·2	8·9	6·4	4·1	2·8	2·2	1·7	8·8
Munster ...	1·1	3·5	20·0	42·0	30·6	16·7	14·0	13·0	16·2	21·4	33·0	20·4
Connacht ...	3·3	8·5	26·3	47·5	39·3	28·3	25·8	25·9	30·5	36·8	46·3	31·7
Ulster (3 Cos.)	4·7	11·3	26·5	41·6	29·4	20·9	18·9	18·3	18·5	21·0	25·0	22·9
Saorstát Eireann ...	1·6	4·6	19·8	39·1	27·6	15·8	13·2	11·9	13·7	17·2	25·0	18·3

It will be seen that the proportion increases for Munster and Connacht with increasing age from the age group 35-44. In the three Ulster Counties the proportion remains about the same for ages 25 to 54 and then increases. In Leinster, where very few of the older generation can speak the language, the proportion of Irish speakers decreases regularly with age. In all provinces the proportion of Irish speakers is greatest at the age group 10-14, and it is only at this age group that the proportion for Leinster bears comparison with those for the other provinces.

The next table shows the number of Irish speakers at the ages 10-14 years as a percentage of the total population at these ages in each county.

County	% Irish speakers 10–14	County	% Irish speakers 10–14	County	% Irish speakers 10–14
Galway	56·4	Waterford Co. ...	41·1	Louth	35·3
Clare	53·8	Monaghan	40·5	Kildare	34·2
Kerry	50·7	Laoighis	40·0	Wicklow	33·8
Roscommon	47·8	Cavan	39·9	Wexford	29·9
Mayo	43·6	Tipperary S.R. ...	39·2	Dublin Co.* ...	26·8
Sligo	43·5	Offaly	39·0	Cork Co. Boro.' ...	25·5
Donegal	42·9	Leitrim	38·1	Waterford Co. Borough ...	23·3
Tipperary N.R. ...	42·8	Meath	38·0	Limerick Co. Borough ...	23·3
Limerick Co.	42·4	Kilkenny	36·9	Dublin Co. Boro.' ...	23·1
Longford	42·0	Westmeath ...	36·7		
Cork Co.	42·0	Carlow	35·4		

* Including 4 Urban Districts adjoining Dublin Co. Borough, but excluding Dublin Co. Borough.

The counties are arranged in descending order of magnitude of the percentages. The four County Boroughs and Dublin County are weakest in Irish at the ages 10-14, and the counties on the western seaboard, with the marked exception of Leitrim, are strongest.

As the following table shows, there is a far greater range of variation between the counties when the percentages of Irish speakers at ages 45 or over are compared:—

	%		%		%
Galway	62·4	Limerick Co. ...	6·3	Monaghan	2·6
Mayo	53·7	Waterford Co. Borough ...	6·1	Westmeath ...	2·1
Waterford Co. ...	47·5	Louth	3·8	Meath	2·0
Kerry	40·7	Limerick Co. Borough ...	3·7	Kildare	2·0
Donegal	40·2	Leitrim	3·6	Wicklow	2·0
Clare	37·5	Cavan	3·1	Tipperary N.R. ...	1·8
Cork Co.	25·8	Dublin Co.* ...	2·8	Carlow	1·7
Sligo	14·8	Dublin Co. Boro.' ...	2·7	Offaly	1·6
Roscommon	7·4	Kilkenny	2·7	Longford	1·6
Cork Co. Borough ...	7·3			Laoighis	1·3
Tipperary S.R. ...	6·9			Wexford	1·2

* Including 4 Urban Districts adjoining Dublin Co. Borough but excluding Dublin Co. Borough.

The percentages range from 62·4% in Galway down to 1·2% in Wexford. In six of the counties more than one-third of the persons aged 45 or over can speak the language. In Co. Cork the proportion is about one-quarter and in Sligo one-seventh. In none of the other counties is the percentage of Irish speakers aged 45 or over greater than 8%.

With regard to retrospective comparisons of the numbers of Irish speakers by ages, it is unfortunate that drastic changes were made from Census to Census in the age classification adopted which affect the direct comparability of the figures. From the data supplied, however, and from the known regular precession with age of the percentage of Irish speakers at each Census (see Diagram 18) it has been possible to adjust the numbers in each age group so as to establish comparability with, it is believed, only a small margin of error :—

PERCENTAGE OF IRISH SPEAKERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE GROUPS AT EACH CENSUS, 1881-1926.

Age Groups	1881	1891	1901	1911	1926
	%	%	%	%	%
0 — 9	6·4	4·2	5·0	5·5	11·3
10—19	17·9	13·0	14·2	20·0	33·4
20—39	24·3	18·2	18·0	14·4	13·6
40—59	38·0	30·8	28·9	21·0	13·8
60 and over	51·5	44·9	41·4	34·3	23·1
Total	23·9	19·2	19·2	17·6	18·3

The great increase in the percentage of Irish speakers at the age group 0-9 and at 10-19 during the last intercensal period will be noted. At the latter ages the percentage increased from 20% to 33%. It is also remarkable that the percentage of Irish speakers at the two youngest age groups have persistently increased since 1891, the relative increase in the percentage from 14% in 1901 to 20% in 1911 at the ages 10-19 being very marked. At the three later ages the decline in the proportion of Irish speakers from Census to Census is quite regular, except at the age group 20-39 between the years 1891 and 1901. The increase in the proportion of Irish speakers at the ages 10-19 and the slowing-up of the decline between 1891 and 1901 was due, no doubt, to the wave of enthusiasm for the learning of the language which followed the foundation of the Gaelic League (1893).

The following table shows the changes which have taken place in the numbers of Irish speakers in certain age groups between 1911 and 1926 :—

	0—2	3—9	10—14	15—19	20—39	40—59	60—	Total
1911 ...	1,922	31,994	63,043	58,387*	133,579*	117,742	147,050	553,717
1926 ...	2,709	61,734	115,579	79,004	110,809*	86,497*	87,179*	543,511
% change	+40·9	+93·0	+83·3	+35·3	—17·0	—26·5	—40·7	— 1·8

* Estimates.

While the total of Irish speakers has only decreased by 1·8% since 1911, there have been very striking changes in the age distribution of the Irish-speaking population. Irish speakers aged less than 20 have increased by 103,680, and Irish speakers aged 20 and over have decreased by 113,886 since 1911. There have been enormous increases in the number at the school ages and at the ages 10-14 the numbers have

nearly doubled. Even at the ages 15-19, when the great majority of the population have left school, a solid gain of 35% has been registered. At the later ages, on the other hand, substantial declines are recorded, and clearly the percentages increase considerably with age. The decline has been no less than 40% at ages 60 and over. The regularity of the changes from age 3 onwards will be particularly noted.

DIAGRAM 18.

NUMBER OF IRISH SPEAKERS AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION AT EACH AGE GROUP IN SAORSTÁT EIREANN AND PROVINCES 1881 *to* 1926 *AND IN THE FÍOR- AND BREAC-GHAELTÁCHT* 1911 *AND* 1926.

(The fine lines drawn on the diagrams for Munster, Connaught and the Gaeltacht indicate the fluctuations in the number of Irish Speakers in given groups of persons—see text).

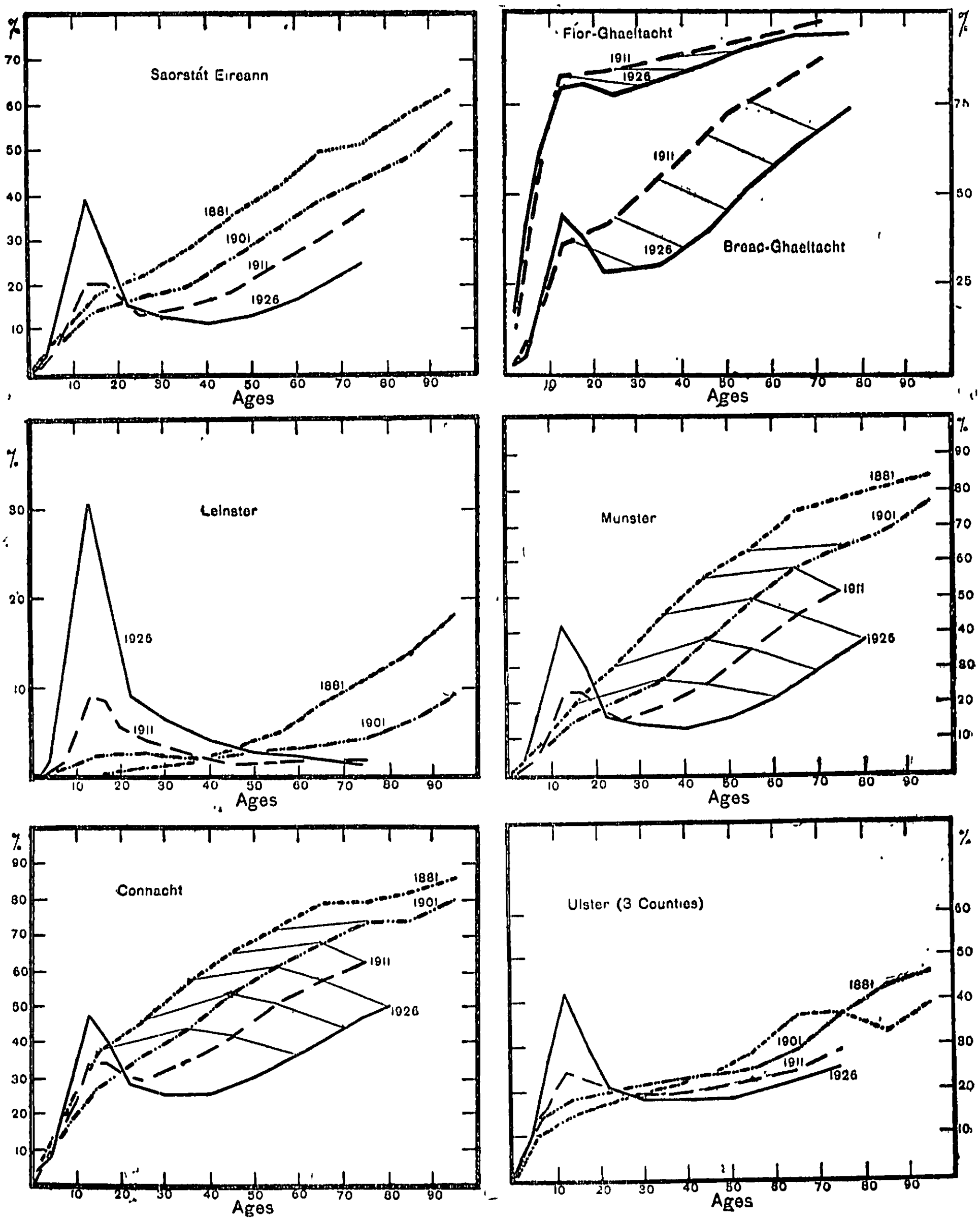


Diagram 18, which shows the trend in the proportion of Irish speakers at each age in the years 1881, 1901, 1911 and 1926 illustrates the very striking changes which have taken place in the age distribution of Irish speakers since 1881. The outstanding feature is, as already remarked, the very high proportion of Irish speakers at the

school ages. In each of the years the proportion of Irish speakers increased markedly with age at the later ages, but at each year of age after 20 the decline from Census to Census has been quite regular. For example, at age 60 the proportion of Irish speakers was 46% in 1881, 38% in 1891, 36% in 1901, 27% in 1911 and 17% in 1926. As the people who were aged 60 in 1881 were born in 1821, the history of the loss of the language by persons born during the period from 1821 to 1866 is written in these percentages. From the regularity of the decline of these percentages it could be deduced that, were it not for the efforts which were made to save the language very few persons attaining the age of 60 in 1951 would be able to speak it.

The statistics in Volume VIII may also be used to give a rough indication of the fluctuations in the number of Irish speakers in given groups of persons at each Census since 1881. The groups considered in the following table are those of 1,000 persons who were aged 15, 25 and 35 respectively in the year 1881 and who still resided in Saorstát Eireann in 1926 :—

FLUCTUATIONS IN NUMBER OF IRISH SPEAKERS IN EVERY 1,000 PERSONS WHO RESIDED IN SAORSTÁT EIREANN DURING THE 45 YEARS 1881-1926.

Province	Age in 1881	Number of Irish speakers per thousand in				
		1881	1891	1901	1911	1926
Leinster ...	15	4	7	20	18	22
	25	11	10	24	20	18
	35	17	14	30	19	15
Munster ...	15	204	211	269	250	214
	25	315	322	390	358	295
	35	444	435	498	448	376
Connacht ...	15	379	377	438	413	368
	25	469	484	546	512	434
	35	581	569	623	578	500
Ulster (3 Cos.) ...	15	155	173	221	205	210
	25	184	187	235	224	237
	35	206	202	249	243	266

This table is to be interpreted as follows :—There were 315 Irish speakers aged 20-29 amongst 1,000 persons of these ages in the province of Munster in 1881. Take this at the average age 25. In 1891 there were 322 Irish speakers per 1,000 at the average age 35, so that assuming the total of emigration and deaths affected Irish speaking and non-Irish speaking areas in Munster in approximately equal proportions, the number of people in this group of 1,000 people who learned the language between 1881 and 1891 exceeded those who lost it by 7—in other words, there was no significant change in this group. For Munster and Connacht and for the Fíor- and Breac-Ghaeltacht the trends in the number of Irish speakers in given groups are indicated by fine lines in Diagram 18.

The table above also shows that in Munster and Connacht the changes which occurred between 1881 and 1891 were unimportant. In all the provinces the increases were considerable between 1891 and 1901. At each of the two Censuses since there have been substantial declines in Munster and Connacht and at the oldest age group in Leinster. On the other hand, the language has been well maintained in the three Ulster counties. Over the whole period 1881 to 1926 there have actually been increases in the proportion of Irish speakers amongst those ages 15 in 1881 in Leinster and

the latter factor may be roughly estimated for the Saorstát and the four provinces as follows :—

Province	Irish speakers aged 12 in 1911 (1)	Estimated numbers of these who still lived in Saorstát Eireann in 1926 (2)	Irish speakers aged 27 in 1926 (3)	Percentage who have lost the language (4)
				%
Leinster	1,927	1,607	1,293	19·5
Munster	4,698	3,029	2,111	30·3
Connacht	4,425	2,350	1,869	20·5
Ulster (3 Cos.)	1,558	860	757	12·0
Saorstát Eireann ...	12,608	7,846	6,030	23·1

The numbers in column (2) were found by applying the ratio of the number of persons aged 27 in 1926 to the number aged 12 in 1911 to the number of Irish speakers aged 12 in 1911 in each urban and rural district. The number of Irish speakers aged 27 in 1926 will, of course, include some who started to learn to speak the language after their 12th year. The total of such persons is presumed to be relatively small.

It will be seen that under the conditions existing during the last intercensal period nearly one-quarter (23%) of those who could speak the language at age 12 have lost it 15 years later. As in the case of Irish speakers at the later ages the percentage loss was greatest in Munster, with 30%, and least in the three Ulster counties, with 12%. The corresponding percentages in the seven most important counties from the language point of view are shown in the second column of the following table :—

IRISH SPEAKERS AGED 12 IN 1911.

County	Percentage decline in 15 years, all causes	Percentage decline due to disuse
Clare	58·4	31·9
Cork*	53·5	28·7
Kerry	58·5	19·9
Waterford*	43·3	15·8
Galway	53·9	14·2
Mayo	58·7	17·1
Donegal	51·9	9·1

* Excluding County Borough.

As might be expected, the language was best maintained amongst given groups of persons in those parts of the country in which it is most spoken :—

Rural Districts in which percentage of Irish speakers in 1911 was—	Number of rural districts	Percentage decline in number of Irish speakers 1911-1926 amongst those whose age in 1911 was—	
		12 years	35 years
		%	%
80 or over per cent ...	2	4·2	+ 0·1*
70—79 ... „ ...	3	1·1	0·4
60—69 ... „ ...	8	9·8	4·5
50—59 ... „ ...	5	20·0	16·5
40—49 ... „ ...	12	26·0	19·9
30—39 ... „ ...	11	29·4	23·2
20—29 ... „ ...	10	37·4	26·2
10—19 ... „ ...	19	34·0	22·8
Under 10 „ ...	90	26·7	+ 8·8*
All rural districts ...	160	21·9	11·7

* Increase.

The first figure in the third column means that of 1,000 persons who lived in the two rural districts concerned in 1911 and 1926 and who were aged 12 in 1911 (and

27 in 1926) the number of Irish speakers in this given group decreased by 4·2%. The table shows that amongst the two groups of persons there has been little loss of Irish in rural districts in which 70% or more of the population spoke the language in 1911. Thereafter the percentage losses increase steeply in both groups, and they amounted to no less than 37% and 26% respectively in the ten 20-29% Irish-speaking rural districts. The increase in the small number of Irish speakers aged 35 in 1911 in the large number of rural districts in which the percentage of those who speak the language is less than 10% will be noted. The sequence in the third column of the table, which is given above, affords some measure of the extent that the problem of assisting the people to retain the language, once they have learnt it, will become less acute the more the country becomes Irish-speaking.

Age of Irish Speakers in the Gaeltacht.

The severe losses which the language has sustained in the Gaeltacht, and more particulary in the Breac-Ghaeltacht since 1911 have already been indicated. The following table shows the number of Irish speakers in these areas distributed by ages :—

Areas	Ages						
	0—2	3—9	10—14	15—29	30—39	40—	Total
Fior-Ghaeltacht ...							
1911 ...	1,472	16,561	17,471	38,323	18,608	57,242	149,677
1926 ...	1,634	13,963	15,516	32,014	13,467	53,480	130,074
% change ...	+11·0	—15·7	—11·2	—16·5	—27·6	—6·6	—13·1
Breac-Ghaeltacht							
1911 ...	248	6,138	13,336	34,423	22,290	87,396	163,831
1926 ...	273	7,325	14,900	24,261	10,368	59,610	116,737
% change ...	+10·1	+19·3	+11·7	—29·5	—53·5	—31·8	—28·7
Total Gaeltacht							
1911 ...	1,720	22,699	30,807	72,746	40,898	144,638	313,508
1926 ...	1,907	21,288	30,416	56,275	23,835	113,090	246,811
% change ...	+10·9	—6·2	— 1·3	—22·6	—41·7	—21·8	—21·3

The losses have been most severe at the age group 30-39 where in the Breac-Ghaeltacht the number of Irish speakers was in 1926 less than half the number in 1911. The losses at all ages over 15 in the Breac-Ghaeltacht have been considerable. The smallness of the number of Irish speakers in these areas at the young ages will be particularly noted. In 1926 the number of Irish speakers aged 3-9 was 7,325 or only 1,046 per year of age compared with 2,980 per year of age at the ages 10-14, when children were learning Irish at school. Even when due allowances have been made for the possibility of substantial under-statement in the number of Irish speakers at ages 3-9 in the Breac-Ghaeltacht, there can be little doubt that the majority of parents who can speak both Irish and English are speaking English to their children.

The following table shows the numbers of Irish speakers as percentages of the total persons in each age group in 1911 and 1926 :—

Areas	Ages						
	0—2	3—9	10—14	15—29	30—39	40—	Total
Fior-Ghaeltacht							
1911 ...	13·0	55·0	82·7	84·2	87·3	95·1	79·0
1926 ...	18·3	56·5	79·4	79·8	82·2	91·4	77·3
Breac-Ghaeltacht							
1911 ...	1·3	12·2	36·8	41·0	54·9	79·4	48·1
1926 ...	1·6	17·2	45·3	32·7	30·8	55·3	37·9
Total Gaeltacht							
1911 ...	5·6	28·2	53·7	56·2	66·0	85·0	59·1
1926 ...	7·4	31·6	58·0	49·2	47·7	68·0	51·8

It will be seen that in the Breac-Ghaeltacht only 17% of the children aged 3-9 are returned as able to speak Irish. Even in the Fíor-Ghaeltacht the percentage is only 57%. These percentages will be contrasted with the percentage of Irish speakers amongst their parents. For example, the proportion at ages 30-39 are 31% in the Breac-Ghaeltacht and 82% in the Fíor-Ghaeltacht.

Occupations of Irish Speakers.

The following table shows the numbers and percentages of Irish speakers in certain groups of occupations :—

Occupational Group	Total in Saorstát	Irish Speakers	Irish Speakers as percentage of total
			%
Agriculture	672,129	143,961	21·4
Fishing	5,753	1,801	31·3
Other Producers	189,216	15,844	8·4
Transport	64,952	4,313	6·6
Commerce	85,008	10,111	11·9
Public Administration and Defence ...	37,333	6,856	18·4
Professions	55,441	24,097	43·5
Personal Service	127,842	12,205	9·5
Others	69,988	6,510	9·3
Total gainfully occupied	1,307,662	225,698	17·3

It will be observed that the greatest percentage of Irish speakers is recorded in the professional group, with 43·5%.

Specific occupations of males in Saorstát Eireann in which the percentage of Irish speakers exceeds 20 are as follows :—teachers (not music teachers), 76·1 ; christian brothers and other monks, 66·3 ; theological students, 65·4 ; students over 18 (not elsewhere included), 50·7 ; at school, 41·8 ; professional students (not elsewhere specified) and articled clerks, 41·5 ; clergymen, 33·8 ; fishermen, 31·3 ; civil service officials and clerks, 27·6 ; civic guard, 27·5 ; journalists and authors, 26·9 ; local authority officials and clerks, 24·4 ; farmers, 24·3 ; weavers, 23·8 ; religious lay brothers, 23·7 ; medical doctors, 22·0

Specific occupations of females in Saorstát Eireann in which the percentage of Irish speakers exceeds 20 are as follows :—teachers (not music teachers), 75·4 ; professional students (not elsewhere specified) and articled clerks, 60·6 ; students over 18 (not elsewhere included), 55·8 ; at school, 47·8 ; knitters, 43·4 ; nuns and postulants, 38·2 ; medical doctors, 32·7 ; civil service officials and clerks, 31·6 ; hand lace workers, 30·1 ; embroiderers, 29·4 ; telegraph operators, 27·1 ; farmers (including relatives), 26·2 ; farm managers, 21·8, and local authority officials and clerks, 20·7.

Occupations in the Gaeltacht.

The following table shows in broad groups the occupational distribution of persons residing in the Gaeltacht :—

Occupational Group	Numbers		Percentages		
	Fíor-Ghaeltacht	Breac-Ghaeltacht	Fíor-Ghaeltacht	Breac-Ghaeltacht	Total Saorstát Rural Districts
Agriculture	63,080	94,734	84·0	70·2	72·6
Fishing	1,232	1,161	1·6	0·9	0·5
Other Producers	3,744	11,728	5·0	8·7	8·6
Transport	766	3,322	1·0	2·5	2·1
Commerce	1,251	5,522	1·7	4·1	3·1
Public Administration and Defence	649	2,111	0·9	1·6	1·6
Professions	1,543	4,533	2·0	3·3	2·9
Personal service	2,528	9,432	3·4	7·0	6·9
Others	334	2,342	0·4	1·7	1·7
Total gainfully occupied ...	75,127	134,885	100·0	100·0	100·0

The economic organisation of the Fíor-Ghaeltacht is extremely simple. 84% of the people are engaged in agriculture and only 10% are "non-producers," compared with 20% in the Breac-Ghaeltacht, 18% in the total of rural districts, and 34% in the whole Saorstát. The distribution in the Breac-Ghaeltacht is rather similar to that in the total of rural districts.

In the whole Gaeltacht there were 158,000 persons engaged in agriculture, or more than a quarter of the total in agriculture in the Saorstát (672,000), and 2,400 in fishing, or nearly 40% of the Saorstát total.

The following table shows, for persons residing in the Gaeltacht, the numbers of Irish speakers in each occupational group expressed as a percentage of the total number in the group.

Occupational Group	Fíor-Ghaeltacht	Breac-Ghaeltacht
	%	%
Agriculture	88·4	46·4
Fishing	86·8	49·0
Other Producers	74·6	30·4
Transport	62·5	23·2
Commerce	69·3	32·9
Public Administration, and Defence	54·7	41·4
Professions	85·3	60·1
Personal Service	69·6	29·0
Others	60·8	27·3
Total gainfully occupied	86·0	42·7

In the Fíor-Ghaeltacht the proportion of Irish speakers is highest for agricultural occupations and lowest for public administration and defence. The relatively high percentages for professions will be noted. The following are the percentages of Irish speakers in the Gaeltacht in certain specific occupations :—

Occupation	Fíor-Ghaeltacht	Breac-Ghaeltacht
	%	%
Smiths	79·1	31·4
Postmen	79·7	34·6
Shopkeepers, male	78·7	36·1
Shopkeepers, female	74·5	41·6
Shop Assistants, male	64·6	28·1
Shop Assistants, female	55·8	29·5
Civil Service Officials, male	76·3	47·0
Local Authority Officials, male	75·8	48·1
Gárda Síochána	51·9	31·1
Clergymen	78·7	53·7
Professed Nuns	66·7	48·4
Medical Doctors, male	54·8	41·8
Sick Nurses, female	48·2	28·7
Teachers, male	96·2	87·3
Teachers, female	92·1	86·7
Publicans, male	77·5	45·3
Publicans, female	74·0	45·7
Bar Attendants, male	61·0	28·1
Bar Attendants, female	57·0	30·9

In interpreting these figures it will be borne in mind that in the Fíor-Ghaeltach 77% of the population and in the Breac-Ghaeltacht 38% are Irish speakers.

The industrial status of persons gainfully occupied in the Gaeltacht is indicated in the following table :—

INDUSTRIAL STATUS OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS IN THE GAELTACHT.

Industrial Status	Numbers		Percentages		
	Fíor-Ghaeltacht	Breac-Ghaeltacht	Fíor-Ghaeltacht	Breac-Ghaeltacht	Total of Saorstát
Employers	1,995	7,239	2·7	5·4	6·0
Own Account	29,694	43,056	39·5	31·9	22·5
Relatives Assisting	32,267	43,803	43·0	32·5	20·6
Employees at Work	9,987	36,194	13·3	26·8	44·2
Out of Work	1,159	3,639	1·5	2·7	6·0
In Hospitals, Retired, etc. ...	25	954	0·0	0·7	0·7
Total gainfully occupied ...	75,127	134,885	100·0	100·0	100·0

In the Fíor-Ghaeltacht 82% of the working population are "on own account" or "assisting relatives," compared with 64% in the Breac-Ghaeltacht and 43% in the whole Saorstát. The population returned as out of work was far less in the Gaeltacht than in the country generally. The proportional distribution in agriculture alone is indicated in the following table :—

INDUSTRIAL STATUS OF PERSONS FOLLOWING AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS IN THE GAELTACHT.

Industrial Status	Fíor-Ghaeltacht	Breac-Ghaeltacht	Total Saorstát
Employers	2·2	5·0	7·7
Own Account	41·8	37·5	32·4
Relatives Assisting	50·9	45·8	39·3
Employees at Work	4·5	10·4	18·1
Out of Work	0·6	1·0	2·2
In Hospitals, Retired, etc.	0·0	0·3	0·3
Total in Agriculture	100·0	100·0	100·0

The following are the numbers of farmers in the Gaeltacht classified by size of farms :—

Area	Size of Farms in Acres					
	1—15	15—30	30—50	50—100	100 and over	Total*
	Numbers					
Fíor-Ghaeltacht	14,298	6,042	3,519	2,337	1,258	27,716
Breac-Ghaeltacht	11,716	12,116	7,692	5,509	2,813	40,240
	Percentages					
Fíor-Ghoaltacht	51·59	21·80	12·70	8·43	4·54	100·0
Breac-Ghaeltacht	29·12	30·11	19·12	13·69	6·99	100·0
Rest of Country	24·40	28·40	19·90	16·52	9·20	100·0

* Includes "Area undefined."

More than half the farms in the Fíor-Ghaeltacht are less than 15 acres in area and only 13% are over 50 acres. The distribution in the Breac-Ghaeltacht is somewhat similar to that in the Saorstát generally.

Housing in the Gaeltacht.

Statistics are given in Volume VIII showing the housing conditions of persons in each occupation in the Gaeltacht. The following table summarises these statistics for persons 12 years and over :—

Housing	Numbers		Percentages		
	Fíor-Ghaeltacht	Breac-Ghaeltacht	Fíor-Ghaeltacht	Breac-Ghaeltacht	Total Saorstát
Size of Dwelling :—					
1 or 2 rooms	43,138	41,340	34·0	17·6	18·4
3 or 4 rooms	65,283	127,319	51·5	54·1	46·4
5 or more rooms	15,591	51,860	12·3	22·0	26·9
Not classified	2,781	14,861	2·2	6·3	8·3
Persons per room :—					
4 or more	11,570	8,911	9·1	3·8	4·6
3 but less than 4	17,990	18,139	14·2	7·7	6·5
2 but less than 3	35,101	50,813	27·7	21·6	18·1
Less than 2	59,351	142,656	46·8	60·6	62·5
Not classified	2,781	14,861	2·2	6·3	8·3
Total	126,793	235,380	100·0	100·0	100·0

More than one-third of the people in the Fíor-Ghaeltacht live in one or two room dwellings, and nearly one-quarter live in families with three or more persons per room.

CHAPTER X.

DEPENDENCY.

Each married man, widower and widow was required to state in Col. (0) of the Census Schedule the number of living sons, daughters, step-sons and step-daughters under 16 years of age, whether residing as members of the household or elsewhere, and the statistics in Volume IX—Dependency—are based upon the analysis of information received. Accordingly, it will be noted that "dependency" is to be interpreted in its restricted sense of "dependent children"; no account is taken in this inquiry of adults who may be supported out of the household income. Furthermore, all children under 16 years of age were not classed as "dependents"; only those who were dependent on the married and widowed sections of the population were included. Children dependent on single persons, children both of whose parents are dead, nieces, nephews, grand-children, etc., supported by married men, widowers and widows, and even children whose fathers were not residing in Saorstát Eireann on Census night, were all excluded.

The number of children under 16 years of age returned as "dependents" according to the Census definition was 855,320, constituting 92% of the total children under 16 years of age in the Saorstát. From the dependency point of view the population in 1926 may be summarised as follows :—

	Number.	Percentage of Total.
Persons 16 years of age or over :—		
Gainfully occupied	1,276,733	43·0
Not gainfully occupied	768,397	25·8
Children under 16 years of age :—		
"Dependent" children	855,320	28·8
Other children	71,542	2·4
Total population ...	2,971,992	100·0

The numbers of dependent children of married men, widowers and widows are shown in the following table :—

	Married Men, Widowers and Widows	Dependent Children	Average No. of Dependent Children	Percentage Distribution of Dependent Children
				%
Married men	407,505	775,989	1·90	90·7
Widowers	59,082	31,150	0·53	3·7
Widows	134,741	48,181	0·36	5·6
Total	601,328	855,320	1·42	100·0

It will be seen that 48,181 children, 5·6% of the total dependents, were dependents of widows.

The number of dependent children per family is much the same in all the provinces :—

	Leinster	Munster	Connacht	Ulster (3 Cos.)	Saorstát Eireann
	Dependent children per family				
Married men	1·86	1·91	1·94	1·98	1·90
Widowers	0·51	0·54	0·52	0·54	0·53
Widows	0·37	0·36	0·32	0·37	0·36
Total	1·41	1·43	1·42	1·46	1·42

The average number of children per married man ranges from 1·86 in Leinster to 1·98 in the three Ulster Counties. It is remarkable that the relative differences between the provinces are much more pronounced in the ratios of children under 5 years of age per 1,000 married women aged 15-44 years.

Province	Children under 5 years per 1,000 married women aged 15–44 years
Leinster	1,224
Munster	1,316
Connacht	1,466
Ulster (3 Cos.)	1,450
Saorstát Eireann	1,312

The greater range of variation in the latter figures may be due in some measure to an accentuation in the provincial differences in fertility during the five years preceding the Census, compared with the averages for the fifteen year period preceding the Census.

The following are some remarkable features of the county averages of dependent children per family. The average for married men is by far the lowest, at 1·57, in the four Urban Districts adjoining Dublin City; the next lowest are Leitrim with 1·79, and Wicklow, with 1·80. The ratio for married men is highest in Kerry, with 2·10, and Kerry is also highest for widowers, with 0·64. The average numbers of children per widow are uniformly low, the Connacht counties ranging from 0·30 to 0·33, compared with 0·36 to 0·38 in the three Ulster Counties, 0·33 to 0·42 in Munster, and 0·32 to 0·43 in Leinster.

Dependency in relation to age of parent.

As this aspect of Dependency is of most importance from the actuarial as well as from other points of view the greater part of Volume IX is devoted to it. In interpreting the figures it will be borne in mind that the average age at marriage, particularly of males, is higher in this country than in most other countries, and the fertility is also higher—see Chapter VI, where this matter was dealt with. The effect of these two factors is evident in the following table, which shows the average number of dependent children per family for different ages of parents. Corresponding figures are available for England and Wales for 1921, and these have been inserted for the purposes of contrast.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN PER FAMILY IN SAORSTÁT EIREANN IN 1926 AND IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1921.

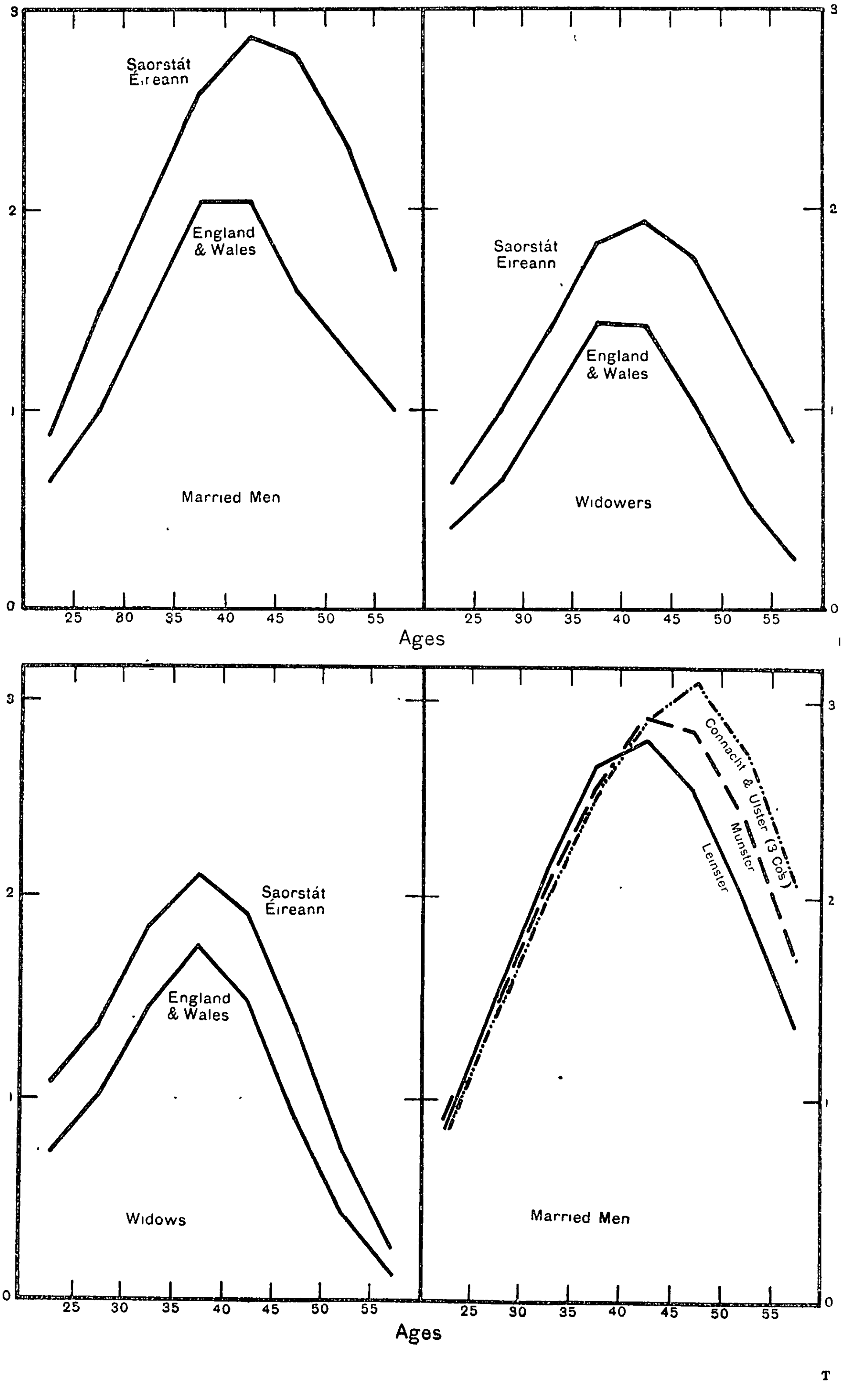
	Age of Parent										All Ages*
	20—	25—	30—	35—	40—	45—	50—	55—	60—	65—69	
Married Men :											
Saorstát	0·88	1·49	2·08	2·60	2·89	2·80	2·33	1·70	1·05	0·58	1·90
England and Wales ...	0·65	1·01	1·56	2·06	2·05	1·60	1·01	0·52	0·23	0·11	1·27
Married Women :											
Saorstát	1·18	1·91	2·66	3·26	3·23	2·45	1·38	0·56	0·14	0·04	1·90
England and Wales	0·78	1·27	1·87	2·27	2·01	1·35	0·68	0·21	0·03	0·01	1·27
Widowers :											
Saorstát	0·63	0·99	1·41	1·84	1·95	1·77	1·29	0·84	0·38	0·18	0·53
England and Wales ...	0·42	0·64	1·03	1·45	1·43	1·03	0·56	0·24	0·08	0·03	0·32
Widows :											
Saorstát	1·08	1·36	1·86	2·12	1·92	1·36	0·73	0·26	0·06	0·02	0·36
England and Wales ...	0·73	1·01	1·46	1·76	1·48	0·91	0·42	0·12	0·02	0·01	0·37

* Including those not given in table.

It will be seen that as a permanent feature the burden of dependency at each age of parent is heavier in this country than in England and Wales (see Diagram 19).

DIAGRAM 19.

Average Number of Dependent Children (under 16 Years of Age) per Family in Saorstát Eireann (1926), England and Wales (1921) and Saorstát Provinces.



For married men and women of all ages the average is 1·90 in the Saorstát in 1926, or 50% in excess of the English average of 1·27 in 1921. It will also be noted that with increasing age of parent, for all marital conditions, the contrast between the figures for the two countries becomes more marked. At age 40-44 the excess in the case of married men in the Saorstát is 41%, at age 50-54 131%, at age 60-64 357%, due principally to the larger families in the Saorstát and the later age at marriage. The English figures relate to the year 1921. If the English figures for 1926 were available to compare with the Saorstát figures, the contrast would most likely be stronger. Thus, while the Registrar-General's Reports show that in England and Wales males aged 20 and over increased by 7% between 1921 and 1926, children under 16 decreased by 4%, so that the ratio of children per family declined by perhaps 10%, and in 1926 the average number of children per family might have been 65% greater in Saorstát Eireann. The difference in the size of family in the two countries is also very evident from the following table, in which the numbers of married men are classified according to number of dependent children :—

Number of Dependent Children	Number of Families as Percentage of Total	
	Saorstát Eireann (1926)	England and Wales (1921)
0*	39·4	43·2
1	14·1	23·0
2	13·0	15·2
3	11·1	8·8
4	8·7	5·0
5	6·1	2·7
6 or over	7·6	2·1
Total ...	100·0	100·0

* Including "not stated."

The percentage of Saorstát families (of married men) with three or more children is 33·5, compared with a percentage of 18·6 in England and Wales.

In families of married men the average dependency is highest at the ages 40-49 in Saorstát Eireann, when the average married man has nearly three children to support. In England and Wales the maximum is reached at the ages 35-44, or on an average about five years earlier than in the Saorstát. As might be expected, this interval closely corresponds to the difference between the average age at marriage in the two countries :—

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIAGES AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN SAORSTÁT EIREANN* (1925-26) AND ENGLAND AND WALES (1926).

	Percentage Distribution by Age at Marriage								Average Age at Marriage
	15—	20—	25—	30—	35—	40—	45—	50 or over	
Males :									Years
Saorstát Eireann	0·3	10·6	23·4	23·1	17·9	11·5	6·6	6·6	34·9
England and Wales ...	1·6	35·7	34·7	12·4	5·6	3·1	2·2	4·7	29·1
Females :									
Saorstát Eireann	3·7	25·4	33·8	20·2	10·5	3·6	1·6	1·2	29·1
England and Wales ...	8·2	45·6	26·9	9·1	4·2	2·2	1·5	2·3	26·6

* Based on Census Statistics for marriages of under one year's duration.

This table shows that of the males married almost three-fourths are under 30 years of age in England and Wales, as compared with one-third in the Saorstát, and of the females married one-half are under 25 in England and Wales, as compared with less than one-third in the Saorstát.

The provincial averages for married men by age groups are :—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF MARRIED MEN BY PROVINCES.

Province	Age of Parent										All Ages*
	20—	25—	30—	35—	40—	45—	50—	55—	60—	65—69	
Leinster	0·88	1·50	2·13	2·67	2·82	2·55	1·96	1·37	0·83	0·46	1·86
Munster	0·90	1·48	2·05	2·55	2·93	2·87	2·39	1·69	0·97	0·50	1·91
Connacht	0·87	1·48	1·92	2·50	2·93	3·13	2·75	2·10	1·37	0·73	1·94
Ulster (3 Cos.) ...	0·82	1·45	2·06	2·64	2·97	3·04	2·75	2·01	1·39	0·76	1·98

* Including those not given in table.

These series are graphed on Diagram 19. It will be seen that in the case of married men under 40 years of age the Leinster averages are highest, but that after that age the averages are higher in the other Provinces. The County Borough averages at the later ages of parents are in strong contrast with those for the rest of the Saorstát. It will be sufficient to indicate certain of the Dublin City figures :—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF MARRIED MEN OF CERTAIN AGE GROUPS.

	20—24	40—44	60—64	All Ages
Saorstát Eireann	0·88	2·89	1·05	1·90
Dublin Co. Borough ...	0·89	2·74	0·44	1·84

To a large extent these contrasts are due to the widely different ages at marriage in different parts of the country, as might be deduced from the statistics of percentages of single males at the different ages (see Chapter VI).

Dependency in Relation to Occupation.

It is not possible to distribute on a dependency basis the whole population occupationally which takes dependent adults as well as children into account. As far as the Census data permit, this is done in the following table for main occupational groups :—

DEPENDENCY BY OCCUPATION OF PARENT.

Occupational Group	Total persons in Occupations (1)	Wives of Married Men (2)	Dependent Children under 16 years (3)	Total (4)	Percentages of Numbers in	
					Col. (4)	Col. (1)
Agriculture	672,129	203,709	398,606	1,274,444	52·0	51·4
Other Production	194,969	77,197	164,918	437,084	17·8	14·9
Transport	64,952	28,686	61,012	154,650	6·3	5·0
Commerce	85,008	25,243	45,546	155,797	6·4	6·5
Public Administration and Defence	37,333	10,190	17,442	64,965	2·7	2·9
Professions	55,441	8,616	15,455	79,512	3·2	4·2
Personal Service	127,842	8,361	14,560	150,763	6·2	9·8
Others	69,988	22,083	41,266	133,337	5·4	5·3
Total	1,307,662	384,085	758,805	2,450,552	100·0	100·0

As 23,895 married women and 30,929 children under 16 were returned as gainfully occupied, there is some relatively small duplication in columns (1), (2) and (3). It will be seen that when allowance has been made for this duplication the total of persons gainfully occupied, their wives and dependent children not gainfully occupied, account for about 2,400,000 persons or about 80% of the whole population. The remaining 600,000 includes single women and widows not gainfully occupied, single males not gainfully occupied, persons in hospitals, pensioners, etc., as well as the children under

16 years of age who are not accounted for in the dependency statistics. These include children dependent on relatives gainfully occupied other than parents or step-parents, children dependent on pensioners and others not gainfully occupied, children dependent on public charity, as well as a number of children about whom no statement of dependency was furnished.

The 399,019 married and widowed males *at work* are returned as having 735,383 dependent children under 16 years of age, or in the ratio of 1·84 children per family. The corresponding ratios for the main industrial groups are given in the following table :—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF MARRIED AND WIDOWED MALES.

Industrial Group	Actual	Corrected for ages of parents
Agriculture	1·80	1·99
Other Production	2·00	1·79
Transport	2·02	1·74
Commerce	1·79	1·60
Public Administration and Defence	1·97	1·71
Professions	1·42	1·34
Personal Service	1·66	1·54
Other Industries	1·55	1·45
Total	1·84	1·84

The figures in the first column show that the number of dependent children per family was highest in the groups transport, non-agricultural production and public administration, in which there were about two dependent children in every family. The ratio was lowest in the professions, with less than three children in two families. That these ratios are considerably influenced by the ages of the parents will be seen by comparing the figures in the first with those in the second column, which shows what the ratios would be if the married men and widowers were similarly distributed by ages in each of the industrial groups. The figures in the second column, therefore, compare the effective fertility in the different groups. It will be seen that by this standard the average is by far the highest in agriculture, with 1·99, and by far the lowest in the professions, with 1·34 children.

In agricultural occupations agricultural labourers (not living in) have the highest average number (2·18) of dependent children per family in this group, followed by farmers' sons, with 2·00, and farmers, with 1·93. The figures for farmers classified by size of holding are shown in the following table :—

MARRIED FARMERS (MALES) CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF HOLDING : AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

	Size of holding in Acres								All Married Male Farmers
	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—30	30—50	50—100	100—200	200—	
Average number of dependent children per family	1·59	1·72	1·81	1·92	2·03	2·05	2·09	2·04	1·93
Percentage farmers married at ages 35-44	62	66	68	69	72	72	70	75	69

The average number of dependents increases regularly with size of holding from 1·59 on holdings of 1 to 5 acres to 2·09 on holdings of 100 to 200 acres. The second line of figures indicates that this is probably due, in some part, to the later age at marriage on the smaller holdings.

The following table shows the average number of dependent children under 16 years per family of married men in those specific occupations in which these averages were highest and lowest respectively.

Average Number of Dependent Children per Family of Married Men.

Occupations with the Highest Averages		Occupations with the Lowest Averages	
Coalmining	2·75	Agricultural Labourers, living in	0·97
Postmen and P.O. Sorters	2·47	Farmers' Relatives (other than Sons and Daughters)	0·99
Foremen and Onlookers, Building Occupations	2·40	Clergymen	1·04
Skilled Workers in Bacon Curing	2·39	Civic Guard	1·22
Tinsmiths	2·38	Hotel, Restaurant and Boarding House Keepers	1·30
Contractors' Labourers, Navvies	2·38	Caretakers	1·30
Railway Signalmen	2·38	Church Officials	1·31
Railway Guards	2·37	Watchmen	1·38
Teachers	2·37	Solicitors	1·43
Platelayers	2·35	Shipowners, Harbour Officials	1·46
Van Salesmen and Canvassers	2·35	Bank Officials (not Clerks)	1·48
Makers of Fertilisers	2·34	Civil Engineers and Surveyors	1·52
Unskilled Makers of Food	2·33	Agents and Factors (for Coal, Drapery, etc.)	1·52
Quarrying Occupations	2·32	Clerks	1·55
Smiths	2·31	Medical Doctors	1·61
Railway Porters	2·27	Commercial Travellers	1·62
Foundry Workers	2·26	Drivers of Horse Vehicles (for Passengers)	1·65
Unskilled Makers of Drinks	2·26		
Sawyers and Wood Machinists	2·24		
Railway Ticket Collectors and Checkers	2·23		
Drivers of Horse Vehicles, Lorries, Carts and Vans	2·23		
Dock Labourers	2·21		
Racehorse Trainers, Jockeys	2·21		
Masons	2·21		
Plasterers	2·19		
Builders Labourers	2·18		
Agricultural Labourers, not living in	2·18		
Stationery Engine Drivers	2·18		

In each occupation in which more than 10,000 Males were recorded at the 1926 Census the average number of dependent children of each married man was as follows :—farmers, 1·93 ; farmers' sons, 2·00 ; farmers' other relatives, 0·99 ; agricultural labourers (not living in), 2·18 ; agricultural labourers (living in), 0·97 ; carpenters, 2·09 ; contractors' labourers (navvies), 2·38 ; drivers of motor vehicles, 2·14 ; drivers of horse vehicles, 2·15 ; shopkeepers, 1·83 ; shop assistants, 1·71 ; army, 1·70 ; clerks, 1·55 ; general (and undefined) labourers, 2·01.

Ages of Husbands and Wives.

In Table 5 of Volume IX there is an intersting analysis by ages of the 384,644 husbands and wives who were enumerated on the same Census schedules. The following is a digest of the table :—

Relative Ages of Husbands and Wives.

(A) Average age of Wife by Husbands' Age Groups.

Husbands' Age Group ...	15—	20—	25—	30—	35—	40—	45—	50—	55—	60—	All Ages
Average Age of Wife ...	22·9	24·3	27·5	30·8	34·2	38·3	42·3	46·7	51·0	61·0	45·3

(B) Average Age of Husband by Wives' Age Groups

Wives' Age Group ...	15—	20—	25—	30—	35—	40—	45—	50—	55—	60	All Ages
Average Age of Husband	27·6	30·5	34·4	38·9	43·6	48·4	52·7	57·4	61·5	69·8	50·5

The average age of husbands was 50·5 years and of wives 45·3 years, so that the average difference in age was 5·2 years, closely corresponding, as might be expected, with the difference in age at marriage (see table on page 84).

No deduction can safely be drawn as to differences in ages of husbands and wives *in each age group* because, as the foregoing table shows, apparently paradoxical results will appear according as to whether the classification is by ages of husbands or ages of wives. This is particularly evident in the extreme age groups. Thus, it is found that wives aged 80-84 (or, say, average age 82) are married to husbands aged 79·8 years on an average, or a difference of about 3 years, while husbands aged 80-84 (or, say, average age 82) are married to wives whose average age is 71·5 years, or a difference of about 11 years. This apparent contradiction is due, of course, to the effect of mortality at the later ages.

The figures in Table 5A of Volume IX indicate a remarkable homogeneity in the ages of husbands and wives : there are very few instances in the matter of disparate ages, having regard to the large numbers involved. Thus, of the 12,712 wives aged 20-24, only 28 (or 0·2%) were married to husbands aged 60 or over, and only 8·2% to husbands aged 40 or over. Of the 58,905 husbands whose wives were aged 60 or more only 44 (or 0·1%) were aged less than 40 and 8·8% aged less than 60.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

NOTE :—Special attention is directed to the reference to this Appendix in the last paragraph of page 39.

OCCUPATIONS OF **MALES** IN THE PRESENT AREA OF SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.

Occupation	1881	1891	1901	1911
All Males	**1,912,438**	**1,728,601**	**1,610,085**	**1,589,509**
Males of Specified Occupations and Conditions† ...	**1,181,767**	**1,115,949**	**1,033,564**	**1,006,694**
I.—PROFESSIONAL†	**113,778**	**113,695**	**78,274**	**83,227**
1. Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country	**22,981**	**22,286**	**24,245**	**25,456**
1. National Government	5,781	6,879	10,990	12,886
Peer of the Realm, Representative Peer, M.P.	1	61	—	—
Privy Councillor (not otherwise described), etc. ...	2	—	31	41
Civil Service (Officers and Clerks)	3,396	3,766	4,729	5,893
Civil Service (Messengers, etc.)	1,829	2,676	5,858	6,636
Prison Officer, etc.	553	376	372	316
2. Local Government	17,183	15,393	13,246	12,554
Police	14,567	11,848	9,987	9,341
Municipal, Parish, Union, District—Officer	1,313	1,504	1,803	1,735
Other Local or County Official	1,303	2,041	1,456	1,478
3. East India and Colonial Service	17	14	9	16
East India and Colonial Service	17	14	9	16
2. Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country ...	**35,138**	**31,994**	**27,567**	**29,424**
1. Army (at Home)	31,448	29.533	24,680	27,367
Army Officer (effective or retired)	1,530	1,630	1,197	1,937
Soldier and Non-Commissioned Officer	24,039	22,456	17,578	23,305
Militia and Yeomanry	798	1,349	3,084	—
Army Pensioner	5,081	4,098	2,821	2,125
2. Navy (ashore or in port)	3,690	2,461	2,887	2,057
Navy Officer (effective or retired)	242	240	166	194
Seaman (Royal Navy)	2,154	1,336	1,856	993
Royal Marines (Officers and Men)	477	84	71	48
Navy Pensioner	817	801	794	822
3. Persons engaged in Professional Occupations (with their immediate subordinates)†	**55,659**	**59,415**	**26,462**	**28,347**
1. Clerical Profession	6,686	7,076	7,682	7,637
Clergy—Roman Catholic	2,987	3,090	3,246	3,455
„ Protestant Episcopalian	1,368	1,295	1,171	1,106
„ Presbyterian	185	163	170	164
„ Methodist	139	129	130	113
„ All Other Persuasions	25	35	36	41
Missionary, Scripture Reader, Itinerant Preacher ...	107	123	146	95
Monk (including Lay Brother)	542	835	1,085	1,086
Theological Student	984	1,014	1,306	1,163
Church, Chapel, Cemetery—Officer, Servant	349	392	392	414
2. Legal Profession	3,997	3,530	3,502	3,514
Barrister, Solicitor	1,835	1,662	1,687	1,682
Law Student	193	242	271	172
Law Clerk and Others connected with Law	1,969	1,626	1,544	1,660
3. Medical Profession	3,524	3,158	2,823	3,315
Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner	1,934	1,717	1,591	1,628
Dentist, Assistant	112	148	214	491
Medical—Student, Assistant	1,432	1,271	995	1,135
Subordinate Medical Service	46	22	23	61
4. Teachers	6,243	5,831	5,448	5,843
Schoolmaster, Assistant	4,547	5,042	4,753	4,773
Teacher, Professor, Lecturer	1 672	755	675	1,001
School Service and others concerned in Teaching ...	24	34	20	69

† See note at foot of page 163.

OCCUPATIONS OF **MALES** IN THE PRESENT AREA OF SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.—Contd.

Occupation	1881	1891	1901	1911
I.—(Contd.)—PROFESSIONAL.				
3. Persons engaged in Professional Occupations (with their immediate subordinates)—Contd.				
5. Literary and Scientific Persons†	31,961	36,737	3,989	4,484
Author, Editor, Journalist	155	287	405	543
Reporter, Shorthand Writer	135	183	137	91
Student (undefined)†	31,604	36,168	3,332	3,671
Persons engaged in Scientific Pursuits	20	45	53	82
Literary, Scientific Institution—Service, etc.	47	54	62	97
6. Engineers and Surveyors	1,118	1,033	1,013	1,232
Civil Engineer, Apprentice	796	668	716	875
Mining Engineer, Assistant	18	14	21	51
Land, House, Ship—Surveyor	304	351	276	306
7. Artists	1,986	1,795	1,709	1,824
Painter (Artist)	167	145	139	125
Engraver (Artist)	121	64	16	67
Sculptor	67	73	93	105
Architect	211	184	226	232
Musician ; Music Master	1,073	925	809	681
Art Student	25	22	20	20
Photographer	183	250	291	385
Actor	66	79	48	86
Art, Music Theatre—Service, etc.	73	53	67	123
8. Persons engaged in Exhibitions, Shows, Games, etc.	144	255	296	498
Performer, Showman Exhibition Service	18	60	61	124
Billiard Cricket and other Games—Service	126	195	235	374
II.—DOMESTIC	**27,793**	**27,326**	**20,311**	**20,363**
4. Persons engaged in Domestic Offices or Services ...	**27,793**	**27,326**	**20,311**	**20,363**
1. Domestic Service	25,023	25,277	18,703	18,394
Domestic—Coachman, Groom	6,849	7,987	6,487	4,916
Domestic Gardener	2,642	5,192	3,416	3,581
Domestic Indoor Servant	14,381	10,780	7,204	7,970
Lodge, Gate, Park—Keeper (not Government) ...	237	215	200	219
Inn, Hotel—Servant	829	948	1,141	1,507
College, Club—Service	85	155	255	201
2. Other Service	2,770	2,049	1,608	1,969
Office Keeper (not Government)	7	12	7	16
Cook (not Domestic)	83	71	74	106
Washing and Bathing Service	24	45	86	125
Hospital and Institution Service	496	631	829	1,157
Others engaged in Service	2,160	1,290	612	565
III.—COMMERCIAL	**50,353**	**55,832**	**61,650**	**66,229**
5. Persons engaged in Commercial Occupations ...	**15,521**	**18,203**	**22,187**	**24,677**
1. Merchants and Agents	13,475	15,945	19,417	20,966
Merchant	1,823	1,070	1,569	1,634
Broker, Agent, Factor	1,070	1,429	1,532	1,841
Auctioneer, Appraiser, Valuer, House Agent	362	688	790	740
Accountant	1,232	1,135	1,488	1,419
Salesman, Buyer (not elsewhere described)	156	89	153	232
Commercial Traveller	966	1,421	1,984	2,606
Commercial Clerk	7,783	10,026	11,827	12,083
Officer of Commercial Company, Guild, Society, etc. ...	83	87	74	411

† See note at foot of page 163.

OCCUPATIONS OF **MALES** IN THE PRESENT AREA OF SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.—Contd.

Occupation	1881	1891	1901	1911
III.—(Contd.)—**COMMERCIAL.**				
5. Persons engaged in Commercial Occupations–Contd.				
2. Dealers in Money	1,773	1,745	1,940	2,230
Banker	98	130	138	58
Bank Service	1,635	1,594	1,786	2,146
Bill Discounter, Bill Broker, Finance Agent	40	21	16	26
3. Persons occupied in Insurance	273	513	830	1,481
Life, House, Ship, etc.—Insurance Service	273	513	830	1,481
6. Persons engaged in Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	**34,832**	**37,629**	**39,463**	**41,552**
1. On Railways	5,867	6,972	8,562	9,265
Railway Engine—Driver, Stoker	963	1,064	1,323	1,719
Railway Guard	273	382	412	358
Pointsman, Level-Crossing Man	54	187	151	208
Other Railway Officials and Servants	4,577	5,339	6,676	6,980
2. On Roads	10,180	10,106	12,281	13,686
Toll Collector, Turnpike Gatekeeper	12	36	16	15
Omnibus, Coach, Cab—Owner; Livery Stable Keeper ...	944	1,144	987	909
Cabman, Flyman; Coachman (not domestic) ...	1,967	4,168	1,897	1,624
Carman, Carrier, Carter, Drayman	6,965	4,310	8,324	9,052
Wheel Chair—Proprietor, Attendant, etc.	5	—	—	—
Tramway Company's Service	287	448	1,057	1,137
Motor-car Driver, Chauffeur, etc.	—	—	—	949
3. On Canals, Rivers and Seas	12,484	11,879	10,079	9,296
Inland Navigation Service	608	237	287	535
Barge, Lighter, Water—Man	684	844	723	341
Navigation Service (on shore)	159	59	89	52
Seaman (Merchant Service)	7,711	7,050	5,367	4,956
Pilot	435	334	232	201
Ship—Steward, Cook	149	273	195	251
Boatman on Seas	958	548	351	214
Harbour, Dock, Wharf, Lighthouse—Service	1,780	2,534	2,835	2,746
4. In Storage	620	171	219	332
Warehouseman	549	107	157	255
Meter, Weigher	71	64	62	77
5. In Conveying Messages, Porterages, etc. ...	5,681	8,501	8,322	8,973
Messenger, Porter, Watchman (neither Railway nor Government)	5,635	8,377	8,104	8,678
Telegraph, Telephone—Service (not Government) ...	46	124	218	295
IV.—AGRICULTURAL	**701,036**	**660,971**	**624,049**	**569,733**
7. Persons engaged in Agriculture	**684,206**	**643,196**	**606,612**	**554,059**
1. In Fields and Pastures	679,795	641,768	602,750	549,614
Farmer, Grazier	288,953	265,608	252,791	255,472
Farmer's, Grazier's—Son, Grandson, Brother, Nephew ...	150,349	172,025	176,330	139,925
Farm Bailiff	72	1,747	1,549	1,239
Agricultural Labourer, Cottager (a)	160,757	116,239	106,069	99,848
Shepherd	6,500	6,011	5,206	3,572
Farm Servant (Indoor)	69,644	78,863	59,320	48,426
Land Drainage Service (not in towns)	24	3	3	—
Tobacco Grower	—	—	—	2
Agricultural Machine—Proprietor, Attendant	12	20	31	36
Agricultural—Student, Pupil	4	49	63	119
Others engaged in, or connected with, Agriculture ...	3,480	1,203	1,388	975
2. In Woods	238	210	191	231
Woodman	238	210	191	231

(a) See "General Labourer" (Class V. page 162), the majority of whom may be assumed to be *Agricultural* Labourers, although not having returned themselves as such.

OCCUPATIONS OF **MALES** IN THE PRESENT AREA OF SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.—Contd.

Occupation	1881	1891	1901	1911
IV.—(Contd.)—**AGRICULTURE.**				
7. Persons engaged in Agriculture—Contd.				
3. In Gardens	4,173	1,218	3,671	4,214
Nurseryman, Seedsman, Florist	170	157	145	195
Gardener (not Domestic)	4,003	1,061	3,526	4,019
8. Persons engaged about Animals	**16,830**	**17,775**	**17,437**	**15,674**
1. About Animals	16,830	17,775	17,437	15,674
Horse—Proprietor, Breeder, Dealer	257	406	315	377
Groom, Horse Keeper, Horse Breaker	1,527	1,399	2,133	2,523
Veterinary—Surgeon, Student, Assistant	—	—	—	273
Cattle, Sheep, Pig-Dealer, Salesman	3,741	3,852	3,579	3,251
Farrier	387	543	602	509
Drover	424	533	422	392
Gamekeeper	841	940	1,088	987
Dog, Bird, Animal—Keeper, Dealer	61	72	107	125
Vermin Destroyer	1	—	—	5
Fisherman	9,582	10,026	9,186	7,227
Knacker, Cats' Meat Dealer, etc., etc.	9	4	5	5
V.—INDUSTRIAL	**288,807**	**258,125**	**249,280**	**267,142**
9. Persons Working and Dealing in Books, Prints and Maps	**3,864**	**4,087**	**4,152**	**4,125**
1. Books	3,674	3,854	3,993	3,967
Publisher, Bookseller, Librarian	319	261	263	279
Music—Publisher, Seller, Printer	45	14	9	20
Bookbinder	351	469	372	404
Printer (including Employees)	2,635	2,915	3,127	3,012
Newspaper Agent, News Room Keeper	170	190	215	199
Others	154	5	7	53
2. Prints and Maps	190	233	159	158
Lithographer, Lithographic Printer	158	224	153	154
Copper Plate and Steel Plate Printer	7	2	—	1
Map and Print—Colourer, Seller	6	7	6	3
Others engaged in Prints and Maps	19	—	—	—
10. Persons Working and Dealing in Machines and Implements	**3,652**	**3,620**	**4,901**	**6,134**
1. Machines	2,289	2,273	3,111	3,899
Engine and Machine Maker	728	493	996	1,234
Millwright	308	176	126	91
Fitter and Turner (Engine and Machine)	663	1,137	1,473	1,936
Boilermaker	282	343	409	483
Spinning and Weaving Machine Maker	17	27	27	12
Agricultural Machine and Implement Maker	102	92	72	96
Domestic Machinery—Maker, Dealer	9	3	4	9
Others	180	2	4	38
2. Tools and Implements	230	148	125	96
Tool—Maker, Dealer	43	12	29	20
Cutler, Scissors Maker	92	87	63	44
File Maker	7	5	2	4
Pin Maker	3	—	—	—
Saw Maker	21	24	21	22
Needle Maker	2	1	—	—
Steel Pen Maker	1	—	—	1
Domestic Implement Maker	33	19	10	5
Others Working and Dealing in Tools and Implements ...	28	—	—	—

OCCUPATIONS OF **MALES** IN THE PRESENT AREA OF SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.—Contd.

Occupation	1881	1891	1901	1911
V.—(contd.)—**INDUSTRIAL.**				
10. Persons Working and Dealing in Machines and Implements—Contd.				
3. Watches and Philosophical Instruments ...	773	876	1,387	1,867
Watch Maker, Clock Maker	711	712	698	685
Philosophical Instrument Maker, Optician	43	49	48	61
Electrical Apparatus Maker	—	98	616	1,109
Weighing and Measuring Apparatus Maker	7	17	25	12
Others Working and Dealing in Watches and Philosophical Instruments	12	—	—	—
4. Surgical Instruments	9	12	18	13
Surgical Instrument Maker	9	12	18	13
5. Arms and Ordnance	178	94	52	39
Gunsmith, Gun Manufacturer	155	90	51	37
Sword, Bayonet—Maker, Cutler	3	—	—	—
Others	20	4	1	2
6. Musical Instruments	86	152	159	160
Musical Instrument—Maker, Dealer	86	152	159	160
7. Type, Dies, Medals, Coins	35	20	18	17
Type—Cutter, Founder	24	12	9	5
Die, Seal, Coin, Medal—Maker	11	8	9	12
8. Tackle for Sports and Games	52	45	31	43
Toy—Maker, Dealer	11	8	2	7
Fishing Rod, Tackle—Maker, Dealer	37	33	21	18
Apparatus for Other Games—Maker, Dealer	4	4	8	18
11. Persons Working and Dealing in Houses, Furniture and Decorations	**37,824**	**34,494**	**37,899**	**37,302**
1. Houses	35,314	32,342	35,735	34,873
Builder	998	1,373	2,242	2,303
Carpenter, Joiner	17,937	16,150	17,290	16,609
Bricklayer	1,895	1,701	2,151	1,665
Mason	6,011	5,145	4,860	4,684
Slater, Tiler	1,368	1,165	851	693
Plasterer, Whitewasher	1,422	1,221	1,650	1,677
Paperhanger	43	27	18	13
Plumber	1,193	1,386	1,874	2,018
Painter, Glazier	4,197	4,172	4,767	5,186
Others	250	2	32	25
2. Furniture and Fittings	2,178	1,856	1,894	2,183
Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer	1,372	1,198	1,227	1,333
French Polisher	94	87	104	154
Furniture—Broker, Dealer	82	110	146	190
Locksmith, Bellhanger	162	134	69	71
Gas Fitter	332	207	237	257
House and Shop Fittings—Maker, Dealer	32	59	33	69
Funeral Furniture Maker, Undertaker	46	58	68	101
Others	58	3	10	8
3. House Decorations	332	296	270	246
Wood Carver	132	104	88	80
Carver, Gilder	145	131	124	101
Dealer in Works of Art	4	10	19	23
Figure, Images—Maker, Dealer	21	28	20	22
Animal, Bird, etc.—Preserver; Naturalist	6	20	15	8
Others	24	3	4	12

OCCUPATIONS OF **MALES** IN THE PRESENT AREA OF SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.—Contd.

Occupation	1881	1891	1901	1911
V.—(contd.)—**INDUSTRIAL.**				
12. Persons Working and Dealing in Carriages and Harness	**4,194**	**4,274**	**4,984**	**5,432**
1. Carriages	2,074	2,151	2,853	3,340
Coachmaker, Motor Car, Bodymaker	1,652	1,825	2,108	2,285
Railway Carriage, Railway Wagon—Maker	38	49	66	64
Wheelwright	218	155	141	153
Bicycle, Tricycle—Maker, Dealer	1	44	510	807
Others	165	78	28	31
2. Harness ... ..., ...	2,120	2,123	2,131	2,092
Saddler, Harness, Whip—Maker	2,120	2,123	2,131	2,092
13. Persons Working and Dealing in Ships and Boats	**1,219**	**834**	**779**	**778**
1. Hull	1,070	707	669	666
Ship, Boat, Barge—Builder	276	169	154	182
Shipwright, Ship Carpenter (ashore)	794	538	515	484
2. Masts, Rigging, etc.	149	127	110	112
Mast, Yard, Oar, Block—Maker	2	5	—	3
Ship—Rigger, Chandler, Fitter	16	11	19	32
Sail Maker	131	111	91	77
14. Persons Working and Dealing in Chemicals and Compounds	**812**	**1,017**	**1,340**	**1,635**
1. Colouring Matters	29	17	10	24
Dye, Paint—Manufacture	22	11	4	15
Ink, Blacking, Colouring Substance—Manufacture ...	7	6	6	9
2. Explosives	36	55	125	62
Gunpowder, Guncotton, Explosive Substance—Manufacture	31	37	117	45
Fusee, Fireworks, Explosive Articles—Manufacture ...	5	18	8	17
3. Drugs and Other Chemicals and Compounds	747	945	1,205	1,549
Chemist, Druggist, Assistant	616	865	1,120	1,386
Manufacturing Chemist	78	74	79	150
Alkali Manufacture	—	3	3	2
Drysalter	1	—	1	1
Others	52	3	2	10
15. Persons Working and Dealing in Tobacco and Pipes	**833**	**628**	**565**	**549**
1. Tobacco and Pipes	833	628	565	549
Tobacco Manufacture, Tobacconist	695	539	481	476
Tobacco Pipe, Snuff-box, etc.—Maker	138	89	84	73
16. Persons Working and Dealing in Food and Lodgings	**36,706**	**36,440**	**35,031**	**32,680**
1. Board and Lodging	4,160	4,860	4,929	4,676
Inn Keeper, Hotel Keeper, Publican	3,869	4,547	4,699	4,454
Lodging-house, Boarding-house—Keeper	258	244	164	134
Coffee House, Eating House—Keeper	33	69	66	88
2. Spirituous Drinks	3,052	3,416	3,537	2,775
Hop-Merchant, Dealer	7	—	2	5
Maltster, Distiller	677	823	767	539
Brewer	903	1,331	1,639	1,251
Beerseller, Ale, Porter, Cider—Dealer	48	20	11	7
Cellarman	57	268	185	162
Wine and Spirit—Merchant, Agent	1,360	974	933	811
3. Food	29,494	28,164	26,565	25,229
Creamery Worker (Butter and Cheese Making) ...	661	312	904	930
Milkseller, Dairyman	2,001	1,159	1,224	1,150

OCCUPATIONS OF **MALES** IN THE PRESENT AREA OF SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.—(Contd.).

Occupation	1881	1891	1901	1911
V.—(contd.)—**INDUSTRIAL.**				
16. Persons Working and Dealing in Food and Lodgings—(contd.)				
3. Food—(contd.)				
Butcher, Meat Salesman	4,575	4,794	4,478	4,549
Provision—Curer, Dealer	1,555	1,796	1,779	1,572
Poulterer, Game Dealer	564	634	722	615
Fishmonger	629	708	537	581
Corn, Flour, Seed—Merchant, Dealer	1,213	1,054	731	588
Corn Miller	2,741	1,939	1,376	1,235
Baker	6,712	6,432	5,531	5,099
Confectioner, Pastry Cook	295	292	319	356
Greengrocer, Fruiterer	615	586	423	414
Mustard, Vinegar, Spice, Pickle—Maker, Dealer ...	6	4	2	4
Sugar Refiner	54	35	33	27
Grocer, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate—Maker, Dealer ...	7,629	8,206	8,293	7,870
Ginger Beer, Soda Water, Mineral Water—Maker, Dealer	127	208	207	218
Others dealing in Food	117	5	6	21
17. Persons Working and Dealing in Textile Fabrics	**10,894**	**10,009**	**9,042**	**8,887**
1. Wool and Worsted	2,071	2,295	1,821	1,777
Woolstapler	63	73	32	88
Woollen Cloth Manufacturer	1,833	2,118	1,387	1,586
Wool, Woollen Goods—Dyer, Printer	31	52	354	42
Worsted Stuff—Manufacture	48	14	17	32
Flannel Manufacture	2	12	4	2
Fullar	4	2	—	—
Cloth, Worsted, Stuff, Flannel, Blanket—Dealer ...	20	24	22	20
Others	70	—	5	7
2. Silk	184	126	99	187
Silk, Silk Goods—Manufacture	149	110	87	180
Silk—Dyer, Printer	12	2	2	3
Ribbon Manufacture	6	—	—	1
Crape, Gauze—Manufacture	—	—	—	1
Silk—Merchant, Dealer	17	14	10	2
3. Cotton and Flax	1,782	1,070	603	515
Cotton, Cotton Goods—Manufacture	247	187	97	40
Cotton, Calico—Printer, Dyer, Bleacher	28	5	3	6
Cotton, Calico—Warehouseman, Dealer	7	4	4	2
Flax, Linen—Manufacture—(Spinning Processes) ...	1,430	859	248	212
Flax, Linen—Manufacture—(Weaving Processes) ..			131	143
Flax, Linen—Manufacture—(other Processes or Undefined)			82	80
Flax, Linen—Merchant, Dealer			31	21
Lace—Manufacturer, Dealer	32	14	7	11
Fustian—Manufacture, Dealer	1	—	—	—
Tape—Manufacturer, Dealer	—	—	—	—
Thread—Manufacturer, Dealer	—	1	—	—
Others	37	—	—	—
4. Hemp and Other Fibrous Materials ...	574	345	330	328
Hemp, Jute, Cocoa Fibre—Manufacture	59	37	141	210
Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker, Dealer	400	248	135	78
Mat—Maker, Seller	49	24	13	11
Net Maker	11	6	10	12
Canvas, Sailcloth—Manufacture	11	3	4	4
Sacking, Sack, Bag—Maker, Dealer	38	25	25	9
Others	6	2	2	4
5. Mixed or Unspecified Materials	6,283	6,173	6,189	6,080
Weaver (Undefined)	744	338	136	86
Dyer, Printer, Scourer, Bleacher, Calenderer (Undefined) ...	62	114	81	85
Factory Hand (Textile) Undefined	35	35	14	39
Felt Manufacture	1	2	1	2
Carpet and Rug Manufacture	33	46	27	51

OCCUPATIONS OF **MALES** IN THE PRESENT AREA OF SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.—Contd.

Occupation	1881	1891	1901	1911
V.—(contd.)—**INDUSTRIAL.**				
17. Persons Working and Dealing in Textile Fabrics—(contd.)				
5. Mixed or Unspecified Materials—(contd.)				
Manchester Warehouseman	—	—	—	1
Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer	5,353	5,574	5,892	5,757
Fancy Goods (Textile)—Manufacturer, Worker, Dealer ...	26	17	11	16
Trimming—Maker, Dealer	5	31	—	3
Embroiderer	—	5	3	—
Others	24	11	24	40
18. Persons Working and Dealing in Dress ...	**31,642**	**26,468**	**21,279**	**19,784**
1. Dress	31,642	26,468	21,279	19,784
Hatter, Hat Manufacture (not straw)	220	127	61	64
Straw, Hat, Bonnet, Plait—Manufacture	15	2	—	3
Tailor	11,836	10,733	9,371	9,244
Stay Maker	15	—	—	—
Milliner, Dressmaker	—	18	16	66
Shirtmaker	24	50	40	64
Hosiery Manufacture	97	120	97	154
Hosier Haberdasher	56	81	35	21
Glover, Glove Maker	13	9	5	9
Button—Maker, Dealer	14	5	3	1
Shoe, Boot—Maker, Dealer	18,588	14,374	10,590	8,755
Patten, Clog—Maker	98	54	44	53
Wig Maker, Hair Dresser	481	783	948	1,304
Umbrella, Parasol, Stick—Maker, Dealer	69	67	48	31
Accoutrement Maker	12	4	2	1
Others	104	41	19	14
19. Persons Working and Dealing in Various Animal Substances	**1,896**	**1,517**	**1,005**	**855**
1. In Grease, Gut, Bone, Horn, Ivory and Whalebone	483	314	268	202
Tallow Chandler; Candle, Grease—Manufacture ...	379	191	104	79
Soap—Boiler Maker	28	39	54	39
Glue, Size, Gelatine, Isinglass—Maker, Dealer .	6	12	8	4
Manure Manufacture	19	45	85	62
Bone, Horn, Ivory, Tortoiseshell—Worker, Dealer ...	10	4	2	2
Comb Maker	23	17	11	12
Others	18	6	4	4
2. In Skins	897	801	439	346
Furrier, Skinner	120	110	48	62
Tanner, Fellmonger	246	207	131	97
Currier	346	314	153	80
Leather Goods, Portmanteau, Bag, Strap—Maker, Dealer ..	172	162	105	106
Parchment, Vellum—Maker, Dealer	13	8	2	1
3. In Hair and Feathers	516	402	298	307
Hair, Bristle—Worker, Dealer	14	8	11	8
Brush Broom—Maker	370	303	211	237
Quill, Feather—Dresser, Dealer	132	91	76	62
20. Persons Working and Dealing in Various Vegetable Substances	**7,690**	**6,755**	**5,318**	**4,478**
1. In Oils, Gums and Resins	83	88	78	87
Oil Miller; Oil Cake—Maker, Dealer	23	22	26	31
Oil and Colourman	20	32	35	24
Floor Cloth, Oil Cloth—Manufacturer	—	1	1	1
Japanner	15	14	5	6
India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Worker, Dealer ...	14	12	8	14
Waterproof Goods—Maker, Dealer...	1	4	2	6
Others	10	3	1	5

OCCUPATIONS OF **MALES** IN THE PRESENT AREA OF SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.—Contd.

Occupation	1881	1891	1901	1911
V.—(contd.)—**INDUSTRIAL.**				
20. Persons Working and Dealing in Various Vegetable Substances—contd.				
2. In Cane, Rush and Straw	862	705	452	384
Willow, Cane, Rush—Worker, Dealer Basket Maker ...	588	533	343	307
Hay, Straw (not Plait), Chaff—Cutter, Dealer ...	69	29	16	17
Thatcher	205	143	93	60
3. In Wood and Bark	6,055	5,341	4,242	3,421
Timber, Wood—Merchant, Dealer	290	295	331	296
Sawyer	989	907	849	887
Lath, Wooden Fence, Hurdle—Maker	57	47	20	16
Wood Turner, Box Maker	220	234	308	275
Cooper; Hoop—Maker, Bender	4,161	3,602	2,506	1,807
Cork, Bark—Cutter, Worker, Dealer	307	255	225	117
Others	31	1	3	23
4. In Paper	690	621	546	586
Paper Manufacture	152	183	122	131
Envelope Maker	7	4	7	9
Stationer, Law Stationer	334	310	238	240
Card, Pattern—Card—Maker	11	4	6	1
Paper Stainer	8	9	2	1
Paper Box, Paper Bag—Maker	23	7	19	38
Ticket, Label—Writer	4	4	7	9
Others	151	100	145	157
21. Persons Working and Dealing in various Mineral Substances	**27,209**	**25,791**	**24,821**	**23,448**
1. Miners	1,343	852	894	861
Coal Miner	726	677	740	620
Ironstone Miner	5	7	1	—
Copper Miner	274	22	39	61
Tin Miner	—	3	—	2
Lead Miner	164	18	5	5
Miner in other, or undefined Minerals	34	102	99	147
Mine Service	140	23	10	26
2. Coal, Coal Gas, etc.	2,258	2,462	2,725	2,609
Coal—Merchant, Dealer	425	364	303	295
Coalheaver	1,203	1,205	1,385	1,440
Coke, Charcoal, Peat, Cutter, Burner, Dealer ...	51	30	92	11
Gas Works Service	579	863	945	863
3. Stone, Clay and Roadmaking	6,167	6,661	7,098	6,564
Stone Quarrier	654	366	531	450
Stone—Cutter, Dresser, Dealer	2,328	1,595	1,516	1,304
Slate Quarrier	91	92	71	73
Slate—Worker, Dealer	82	61	52	39
Limeburner	96	97	55	39
Clay, Sand, Gravel, Chalk—Labourer, Dealer ...	43	46	52	49
Well—Sinker, Borer	53	53	36	56
Plaster, Cement—Manufacture	19	28	40	11
Brick, Tile—Maker, Burner, Dealer	169	190	191	111
Paviour	73	102	77	67
Road—Contractor, Surveyor, Inspector	479	515	638	489
Road Labourer	320	449	790	890
Railway Contractor	15	54	16	67
Platelayer	132	689	758	734
Railway Labourer, Navvy	1,513	2,318	2,266	2,180
Others	100	6	9	5
4. Earthenware and Glass	552	535	453	567
Earthenware, China, Porcelain—Manufacturer ...	80	74	47	80
Glass Manufacture	319	319	305	430
Earthenware, China, Glass—Dealer	153	142	101	57

OCCUPATIONS OF **MALES** IN THE PRESENT AREA OF SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.—Contd.

Occupation	1881	1891	1901	1911
V.—(contd.)—**INDUSTRIAL.**				
21. Persons Working and Dealing in Various Mineral Substances—(contd.)				
5. Salt	38	31	20	12
Salt—Maker, Dealer	38	31	20	12
6. Water	61	67	81	51
Waterworks Service	50	65	75	47
Others	11	2	6	4
7. Precious Metals and Jewellery	383	354	463	497
Goldsmith, Silversmith, Jeweller	357	340	458	491
Gold, Silver—Beater	14	12	4	5
Lapidary	1	—	—	—
Others	11	2	1	1
8. Iron and Steel	14,220	12,836	11,403	10,901
Iron, Iron Goods—Manufacture	776	901	832	940
Steel, Steel Goods—Manufacture	8	6	6	14
Blacksmith	10,672	9,853	8,878	8,332
Whitesmith	239	150	151	262
Nail Manufacture	1,559	799	345	156
Anchor, Chain—Manufacture	14	15	6	6
Ironmonger, Hardware—Dealer, Merchant	864	1,108	1,174	1,186
Others	88	4	11	5
9. Copper	69	84	112	80
Copper, Copper Goods—Manufacturer, Worker, Dealer ...	69	84	112	80
10. Tin Zinc	1,485	1,385	1,086	777
Tin, Tin Plate—Manufacturer, Worker, Dealer ...	1,485	1,383	1,085	777
Zinc, Zinc Goods—Manufacturer, Worker, Dealer ...	—	2	1	—
11. Lead	23	15	9	23
Lead, Leaden Goods—Manufacturer, Worker, Dealer ...	23	15	9	23
12. In Other Mixed or Unspecified Metals ...	610	509	477	506
Metal—Refiner, Worker, Turner, Dealer	107	49	53	71
Brass, Bronze—Manufacture; Brazier	368	344	333	322
Metal Burnisher, Lacquerer	13	5	2	—
White Metal, Plated Ware—Manufacture; Pewterer ...	14	24	20	24
Wire—Maker, Worker, Weaver, Drawer	70	75	61	75
Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw, Staple—Maker	5	3	3	2
Lamp, Lantern, Candlestick—Maker	4	6	2	2
Fancy Chain, Ring, Gilt, Toy—Maker	2	—	—	—
Others	27	3	3	10
22. Persons Working and Dealing in General or Unspecified Commodities	**119,494**	**101,576**	**97,755**	**120,653**
1. Makers and Dealers (general or undefined) ...	12,300	12,002	12,105	11,078
General Shopkeeper, Dealer	10,257	9,952	10,010	9150
Pawnbroker	636	540	485	420
Costermonger, Huckster, Street Seller	695	927	921	718
Manufacturer, Manager, Superintendent (undefined) ...	621	493	529	578
Contractor (undefined)	91	90	160	212
2. Mechanics and Labourers (general or undefined)	107,194	89,574	85,650	109,575
General Labourer (a)	104,218	86,334	81,386	104,734
Artizan, Mechanic (undefined)	357	616	779	742
Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman (not Railway, Marine nor Agricultural)	870	1,242	1,579	1,716
Apprentice, Assistant (undefined)	1,121	351	514	442
Factory, Labourer (undefined)	509	847	1,109	1,636
Machinist, Machine Worker (undefined)	119	184	283	305

(a) See note on foot of page 155.

OCCUPATIONS OF **MALES** IN THE PRESENT AREA OF SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.—Contd.

Occupation	1881	1891	1901	1911
V.—(contd.)—**INDUSTRIAL.**				
23. Persons Working and Dealing in Refuse Matters	**878**	**615**	**409**	**402**
1. Refuse Matters	878	615	409	402
Town Drainage Service	23	—	3	8
Chimney Sweep, Soot Merchant	432	364	280	285
Scavanger, Crossing Sweeper	78	44	56	56
Rag—Gatherer, Dealer	345	207	70	53
VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE ...	**730,671**	**612,652**	**576,521**	**582,815**
24. Persons not Producing	**730,671**	**612,652**	**576,521**	**582,815**

NOTE :—In the 1901 Census alterations were made in methods of classification of occupations as compared with previous Censuses and accordingly the figures shown for some of the orders and sub-orders are not comparable, e.g. in the Professional Group the very marked decrease in the numbers of Literary and Scientific Persons is due to the inclusion in the Indefinite and Non-Productive Group of large numbers of young persons aged 15 years and upwards who in previous Censuses were included under the heading "Student."

OCCUPATIONS OF **FEMALES** IN THE PRESENT AREA OF SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.

Occupation	1881	1891	1901	1911
All Females	**1,957,852**	**1,740,093**	**1,611,738**	**1,550,179**
Females of Specified Occupations and Conditions† ...	**560,494**	**425,810**	**356,076**	**267,156**
I.—PROFESSIONAL†	**50,350**	**61,811**	**25,416**	**28,919**
1. Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country	**1,031**	**1,946**	**3,000**	**2,548**
1. National Government	860	1,395	2,066	2,275
Civil Service (Officers and Clerks)	659	1,265	1,948	2,148
Civil Service (Messengers, etc.)	86	48	43	52
Prison Officer, etc.	115	82	75	75
2. Local Government	171	551	934	273
Municipal, Parish, Union, District—Officer	156	523	905	241
Other Local or County Official	15	28	29	32
3. Persons engaged in Professional Occupations (with their immediate Subordinates)†	**49,319**	**59,865**	**22,416**	**26,371**
1. Persons connected with the Clerical Profession	5,189	6,515	7,750	8,392
Missionary, Scripture Reader, Itinerant Preacher ...	8	18	47	31
Nun (including Lay Sister)	4,977	6,274	7,508	8,250
Church, Chapel, Cemetery—Officer, Servant	204	223	195	111
2. Persons connected with the Legal Profession	6	21	30	41
Law Clerk and Others	6	21	30	41
3. Medical Profession	610	1,427	1,601	4,949
Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner	—	—	14	23
Dentist, Assistant	—	1	3	9
Medical—Student, Assistant	—	12	32	52
Midwife	583	930	575	870
Subordinate Medical Service	27	484	977	3,208
*Hospital Certificated Nurse	—	—	—	787
4. Teachers	9,577	9,462	9,033	9,714
Schoolmistress, Assistant	5,451	6,873	6,771	7,921
Teacher, Lecturer, Governess	4,036	2,514	2,201	1,688
School Service and Others concerned in Teaching ...	90	75	61	105
5. Literary and Scientific Persons†	33,242	41,373	2,774	2,144
Author, Editor, Journalist	20	35	56	57
Reporter, Shorthand Writer	—	4	56	133
Student (undefined)†	33,221	41,324	2,650	1,892
Persons engaged in Scientific Pursuits	1	1	2	11
Literary, Scientific Institution—Service, etc.	—	9	10	51
7. Artists	690	1,050	1,213	1,098
Painter (Artist)	75	157	132	97
Engraver (Artist)	18	3	—	8
Sculptor	—	1	2	2
Architect, Assistant	—	—	1	—
Musican; Music Mistress	432	640	811	680
Art Student	15	31	38	37
Photographer	54	134	164	189
Actress	70	69	42	40
Art, Music, Theatre—Service, etc.	26	15	23	45
8. Persons engaged in Exhibitions, Shows, Games, etc.	5	17	15	31
Performer, Exhibition Service	5	17	14	27
Billiard, Cricket and other Games—Service	—	—	1	6

* This occupation is separately shown for 1911.

† See note at foot of page 163.

OCCUPATIONS OF **FEMALES** IN THE PRESENT AREA OF SAORSTAT ÉIREANN IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.—Contd.

Occupation	1881	1891	1901	1911
II.—DOMESTIC	**305,815**	**174,006**	**151,531**	**111,607**
4. Persons engaged in Domestic Offices or Services ...				
1. Domestic Service	186,144	158,659	134,902	100,830
Domestic Gardener	28	26	4	6
Domestic Indoor Servant	185,090	157,181	132,456	98,774
Lodge, Gate, Park—Keeper (not Government) ...	266	279	247	120
Inn, Hotel—Servant	708	1,157	2,152	1,902
College, Club—Service	52	16	43	28
2. Other Service	119,671	15,347	16,629	10,777
Office Keeper (not Government)	31	16	25	29
Cook (not Domestic)	—	94	254	220
Charwoman	3,399	3,953	5,063	3,128
Washing and Bathing Service	10,051	8,926	8,515	5,579
Hospital and Institution Service (excluding Nurses) ...	1,545	1,452	2,223	1,344
Others engaged in Service	104,645	906	549	477
III.—COMMERCIAL	**951**	**1,308**	**2,806**	**5,218**
5. Persons engaged in Commercial Occupations ...	**599**	**898**	**2,474**	**4,777**
1. Merchants and Agents	599	886	2,466	4,738
Merchant	96	65	175	160
Broker, Agent, Factor	62	58	63	54
Auctioneer, Appaiser, Valuer, House Agent	2	4	13	4
Accountant	15	59	129	117
Saleswoman, Buyer (not otherwise described)	152	149	185	203
Commercial Clerk	268	551	1,901	4,157
Officer of Commercial Company, Guild, Society, etc. ...	4	—	—	43
2. Dealers in Money	—	2	—	5
Bank Service	—	—	—	4
Bill Discounted, Bill Broker, Finance Agent	—	2	—	1
3. Persons Occupied in Insurance	—	10	8	34
Life, House, Ship etc.—Insurance Service	—	10	8	34
6. Persons engaged in Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	**352**	**410**	**332**	**441**
1. On Railways	15	63	71	107
Level Crossing Keeper	1	23	25	27
Other Railway Officials and Servants	14	40	46	80
2. On Roads	91	112	74	49
Toll Collector, Turnpike Gate Keeper	1	4	6	3
Omnibus, Coach, Cab—Owner; Livery Stable Keeper ...	64	82	57	36
Carrier	25	23	11	10
Tramway Company's Service	1	3	—	—
3. On Canals, Rivers and Seas	44	34	38	52
Inland Navigation Service	13	5	10	10
Navigation Service (on shore)	—	2	2	2
Ship Stewardess	20	23	15	38
Harbour, Dock, Wharf, Lighthouse—Service	6	4	11	2
Barge, Lighter, Water—Woman	5	—	—	—
4. In Storage	47	5	9	16
Warehousewoman (not Manchester)	47	3	4	12
Meter, Weigher	—	2	5	4
5. In Conveying Messages, Porterage, etc. ...	155	196	140	217
Messenger, Porter (neither Railway nor Government) ...	155	167	88	82
Telegraph, Telephone—Service (not Government) ...	—	29	52	135

OCCUPATIONS OF **FEMALES** IN THE PRESENT AREA OF SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.—Contd.

Occupation	1881	1891	1901	1911
IV.—AGRICULTURAL	**74,184**	**71,457**	**67,707**	**47,046**
7. Persons engaged in Agriculture	**74,064**	**71,339**	**67,588**	**46,984**
1. In Fields and Pastures	73,992	71,224	67,469	46,884
Farmer, Grazier	44,603	53,254	55,481	43,522
Agricultural Labourer, Cottager (a)...	13,499	7,375	3,982	1,343
Shepherdess	92	147	157	50
Farm Servant (indoor)	15,757	10,300	7,454	1,782
Others engaged in or connected with Agriculture ...	41	148	395	187
2. In Woods	2	—	—	—
Woodranger	2	—	—	—
3. In Gardens	70	115	119	100
Nurserywoman, Florist	23	45	55	67
Gardener (not domestic)	47	70	64	33
8. Persons engaged about Animals	**120**	**118**	**119**	**62**
1. About Animals	120	118	119	62
Horse—Proprietor, Breeder, Dealer	—	1	1	2
Cattle, Sheep, Pig—Dealer	22	8	11	11
Dog, Bird, Animal—Keeper, Dealer	19	33	36	17
Fisherwoman	79	76	71	31
Cats' Meat Dealer, etc., etc.	—	—	—	1
V.—INDUSTRIAL	**129,194**	**117,228**	**108,616**	**74,366**
9. Persons Working and Dealing in Books, Prints and Maps	**1,085**	**1,203**	**1,258**	**1,147**
1. Books	1,050	1,199	1,250	1,137
Publisher, Bookseller, Librarian	74	60	83	59
Music—Publisher, Seller, Printer	8	8	3	5
Bookbinder	731	960	921	769
Printer (including Employees)	40	50	97	158
Newspaper Agent, News Room Keeper	53	120	145	135
Others	144	1	1	11
2. Prints and Maps	35	4	8	10
Copper Plate and Steel Plate Printer	1	—	—	—
Lithographer, Lithographic Printer	—	3	8	10
Picture Dealer	1	—	—	—
Map and Print—Colourer, Seller	1	1	—	—
Others	32	—	—	—
10. Persons Working and Dealing in Machines and Implements	**56**	**62**	**23**	**48**
1. Machines	3	4	1	—
Spinning and Weaving Machine Maker	—	—	—	—
Domestic Machinery—Maker, Dealer	—	1	—	—
Agricultural Machine and Implement Maker	3	3	—	—
Others	—	—	1	—
2. Tools and Implements	11	8	1	—
Cutler, Scissors Maker	1	2	1	—
File Maker	1	—	—	—
Pin Maker	6	4	—	—
Domestic Implement	1	2	—	—
Others	2	—	—	—
3. Watches and Philosophical Instruments ...	6	9	6	10
Watch Maker, Clock Maker	5	7	5	8
Electrical Apparatus Maker	—	—	—	1
Weighing and Measuring Apparatus Maker	—	—	—	1
Philosophical Instrument Maker, Optician	1	2	1	—

(a) See "General Labourer" (Class V. page 172), the majority of whom may be assumed to be *Agricultural* Labourers, although not having returned themselves as such.

OCCUPATIONS OF **FEMALES** IN THE PRESENT AREA OF SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.—Contd.

Occupation	1881	1891	1901	1911
V.—(contd.)—INDUSTRIAL:				
10. Persons Working and Dealing in Machines and Implements—(contd.)				
4. Surgical Instruments	—	1	—	2
Surgical Instrument Maker	—	1	—	2
6. Musical Instruments	1	6	3	3
Musical Instrument—Maker, Dealer	1	6	3	3
7. Type, Dies, Medals, Coins	14	—	—	15
Type—Cutter, Founder	7	—	—	—
Die, Seal, Coin, Medal—Maker	7	—	—	15
8. Tackle for Sports and Games	21	34	12	18
Toy—Maker, Dealer	17	26	7	10
Fishing Rod, Tackle—Maker, Dealer	4	5	5	6
Apparatus for other Games—Maker, Dealer ...	—	3	—	2
11. Persons Working and Dealing in Houses, Furniture and Decorations	**774**	**746**	**783**	**636**
1. Houses	5	7	13	11
Builder	—	—	1	2
Carpenter, Joiner	—	—	2	2
Plasterer, Whitewasher	—	4	—	1
Plumber	—	—	2	3
Painter, Glazier	5	3	7	2
Others	—	—	1	1
2. Furniture and Fittings	733	695	740	597
Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer	257	202	196	197
French Polisher	392	406	443	355
Furniture—Broker, Dealer	58	80	81	41
House and Shop Fittings—Maker, Dealer	3	1	2	—
Funeral Furniture Maker—Undertaker	9	6	12	4
Others Working and Dealing in Furniture and Fittings	14	—	6	—
3. House Decorations	36	44	30	28
Wood Carver	9	17	6	6
Carver, Gilder	12	5	8	3
Dealer in Works of Art	1	6	3	8
Figure, Image—Maker, Dealer	2	—	3	7
Animal, Bird, etc.—Preserver; Naturalist	—	2	1	1
Artificial Flower Maker	8	13	8	3
Others	4	1	1	—
12. Persons Working and Dealing in Carriages and Harness	**38**	**36**	**43**	**24**
1. Carriages	5	9	17	8
Coachmaker	5	3	8	2
Bicycle, Tricycle—Maker, Dealer	—	6	8	6
Others	—	—	1	—
2. Harness	33	27	26	16
Saddler: Harness, Whip—Maker	33	27	26	16
13. Persons Working and Dealing in Ships and Boats	**1**	**1**	**—**	**2**
1. Hull	—	1	—	—
Ship, Boat, Barge—Builder	—	1	—	—
2. Masts, Rigging, etc.	1	—	—	2
Ship Chandler	—	—	—	2
Sail Maker	1	—	—	—

OCCUPATIONS OF **FEMALES** IN THE PRESENT AREA OF SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.—Contd.

Occupation	1881	1891	1901	1911
V:—(contd.)—INDUSTRIAL:				
14. Persons Working and Dealing in Chemicals and Compounds	**67**	**99**	**90**	**159**
1. Colouring Matters	6	9	12	3
Dye, Paint—Manufacture	2	7	4	1
Ink, Blacking, Colouring Substance—Manufacture ...	4	2	8	2
2. Explosives	--	27	12	80
Gunpowder, Guncotton, Explosive Substance—Manufacture	—	—	5	25
Fusee, Fireworks, Explosive Articles—Manufacture ...	—	27	7	55
3. Drugs and other Chemicals and Compounds ...	61	63	66	76
Chemist, Druggist	20	35	47	68
Manufacturing Chemist	—	—	19	7
Others	41	28	—	1
15. Persons Working and Dealing in Tobacco and Pipes	**291**	**314**	**448**	**470**
1. Tobacco and Pipes	291	314	448	470
Tobacco Manufacturer, Tobacconist	218	254	417	426
Tobacco Pipe, Snuff-box, etc.—Maker	73	60	31	44
16. Persons Working and Dealing in Food and Lodgings	**13,716**	**13,870**	**12,601**	**9,867**
1. Board and Lodging	3,520	4,530	4,434	3,794
Inn Keeper, Hotel Keeper, Publican	2,112	2,828	2,956	2,776
Lodging-house, Boarding House—Keeper	1,356	1,636	1,359	915
Coffee House, Eating House—Keeper	52	66	119	103
2. Spirituous Drinks	166	205	229	181
Hop, Merchant, Dealer	3	—	—	1
Maltster, Distiller	4	1	2	2
Brewer	1	5	—	3
Beerseller; Ale, Porter, Cider—Dealer	6	19	10	4
Cellarwoman	1	—	18	8
Wine and Spirit—Merchant, Agent	151	180	199	163
3. Food	10,030	9,135	7,938	5,892
Cheesemonger, Butter Dealer	—	72	—	—
Creamery Worker (Butter and Cheese Making) ...	788	—	424	141
Milkseller, Dairykeeper	1,309	641	493	255
Butcher	298	278	204	115
Provision—Curer, Dealer	1,009	1,329	852	535
Poulterer, Game Dealer	273	279	280	143
Fishmonger	1,148	1,281	819	726
Corn, Flour, Seed—Merchant, Dealer	116	97	53	30
Corn Miller	39	28	16	23
Baker	179	228	325	510
Confectioner, Pastry Cook	992	1,087	1,289	1,132
Greengrocer, Fruiterer	1,833	1,517	1,196	682
Mustard, Vinegar, Spice, Pickle—Maker, Dealer ...	—	—	5	2
Sugar Refiner	11	8	4	5
Grocer; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate—Maker, Dealer ...	1,966	2,281	1,970	1,576
Ginger Beer, Soda Water, Mineral Water—Maker, Dealer	6	9	7	8
Others dealing in Food	63	—	1	9
17. Persons Working and Dealing in Textile Fabrics	**17,979**	**14,508**	**13,866**	**13,016**
1. Wool and Worsted	3,347	2,779	2,130	1,669
Woolstapler	3	13	2	2
Woollen Cloth Manufacture	3,158	2,730	2,097	1,626
Wool, Woollen Goods—Dyer, Printer	9	6	4	1
Worsted, Stuff—Manufacture	21	12	14	31
Flannel Manufacture	3	6	—	—

OCCUPATIONS OF **FEMALES** IN THE PRESENT AREA OF SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.—Contd.

Occupation	1881	1891	1901	1911
V.—(contd.)—**INDUSTRIAL.**				
17. Persons Working and Dealing in Textile Fabrics—(contd.)				
1. Wool and Worsted—(contd.)				
Cloth, Worsted, Stuff, Flannel, Blanket—Dealer ...	18	11	7	3
Blanket Manufacture	—	1	—	—
Others	135	—	6	6
2. Silk	209	103	84	106
Silk, Silk Goods—Manufacture	183	99	82	104
Silk—Merchant, Dealer	10	4	2	—
Silk—Dyer, Printer	16	—	—	1
Ribbon Manufacture	—	—	—	1
Crape, Gauze—Manufacture	—	—	—	—
3. Cotton and Flax	3,248	2,388	3,126	4,245
Cotton, Cotton Goods—Manufacture	922	741	555	298
Cotton, Calico—Printer, Dyer, Bleacher	8	—	—	11
Cotton, Calico—Warehousewoman, Dealer	8	1	1	2
Flax, Linen—Manufacture (Spinning Processes) ...	1,593	1,209	380	552
Flax, Linen—Manufacture (Weaving Processes) ...			826	835
Flax, Linen—Manufacture (other Processes or undefined) ...			97	108
Flax Linen—Merchant, Dealer			1	3
Lace—Manufacturer, Dealer	583	435	1,256	2,434
Fustian—Manufacturer, Dealer	6	—	—	1
Tape—Manufacturer, Dealer	2	—	1	—
Thread—Manufacturer, Dealer	1	2	9	1
Others	125	—	—	—
4. Hemp and Other Fibrous Materials ...	562	473	579	373
Hemp, Jute, Cocoa Fibre—Manufacture	216	112	346	274
Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker, Dealer	6	8	11	2
Mat—Maker, Seller	28	27	13	7
Net Maker	115	54	63	25
Canvas, Sailcloth—Manufacture	11	10	5	9
Sacking, Sack, Bag—Maker, Dealer	162	258	135	52
Others	24	4	6	4
5. Mixed or Unspecified Materials	10,613	8,765	7,947	6,623
Weaver (undefined)	2,289	184	166	109
Dyer, Printer, Scourer, Bleacher, Calenderer (undefined)	25	48	29	47
Factory Hand (Textile) undefined	43	127	52	170
Felt Manufacture	—	—	—	—
Carpet and Rug, Manufacture	15	25	105	216
Manchester Warehousewoman	—	—	—	3
Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer	1,989	2,533	3,197	3,452
Fancy Goods (Textile)—Manufacturer, Worker, Dealer ...	5,388	3,202	2,417	1,237
Trimming—Maker, Dealer	31	39	26	36
Embroiderer	560	1,315	1,065	1,241
Others	273	1,292	890	112
18. Persons Working and Dealing in Dress ...	**67,521**	**63,937**	**57,211**	**31,998**
1. Dress	67,521	63,937	57,211	31,998
Hatter, Hat Manufacture (not Straw)	136	88	40	77
Straw, Hat, Bonnet, Plait—Manufacture	95	30	9	9
Tailoress	1,459	2,407	2,582	2,122
Milliner, Dressmaker, Staymaker	29,891	32,252	29,804	20,293
Shawl Manufacture	1	—	1	1
Shirtmaker, Seamstress	33,853	27,497	23,730	8,408
Hosiery Manufacture	150	376	215	377
Hosier, Haberdasher	55	41	30	71
Glover, Glove Maker	70	67	11	52
Button—Maker, Dealer	12	1	6	1
Shoe, Boot—Maker, Dealer	1,327	947	683	446
Patten, Clog—Maker	1	—	—	4
Wig Maker, Hair Dresser	15	29	26	42
Umbrella, Parasol, Stick—Maker, Dealer	50	36	22	25
Accoutrement Maker	—	2	—	—
Others	406	164	52	70

OCCUPATIONS OF **FEMALES** IN THE PRESENT AREA OF SAORSTAT ÉIREANN IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.—Contd.

Occupation	1881	1891	1901	1911
V.—(contd.)—INDUSTRIAL:				
19. Persons Working and Dealing in Various Animal Substances	**664**	**543**	**325**	**223**
1. In Grease, Gut, Bone, Horn, Ivory and Whalebone	67	66	36	36
Tallow Chandler; Candle, Grease—Manufacture ...	49	34	32	17
Soap—Boiler, Maker	3	1	2	6
Glue, Size, Gelatine, Isinglass—Maker, Dealer ...	4	2	2	3
Manure Manufacturer	—	1	—	—
Bone, Horn, Ivory, Tortoiseshell—Worker, Dealer ...	1	—	—	—
Comb Maker	7	5	—	6
Gut Worker and Others	—	23	—	—
Others	3	—	—	4
2. In Skins	84	99	55	48
Furrier, Skinner	34	36	23	27
Tanner, Fellmonger	3	6	4	1
Currier	7	16	3	7
Leather Goods, Portmanteau, Bag, Strap—Maker, Dealer	37	39	24	13
Parchment, Vellum—Manufacture, Dealer	3	2	1	—
3. In Hair and Feathers	513	378	234	139
Hair, Bristle—Worker, Dealer	5	9	6	7
Brush, Broom—Maker	397	211	169	88
Quill, Feather—Dresser, Dealer	111	158	59	44
20. Persons Working and Dealing in Various Vegetable Substances	**1,055**	**1,176**	**1,216**	**1,207**
1. In Oils, Gums and Resins	18	34	8	20
Oil Miller, Oil Cake—Maker, Dealer	—	5	—	1
Oil and Colour Merchant	2	8	4	—
Japanner	9	3	2	1
India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Worker, Dealer ...	—	2	1	2
Waterproof Goods—Maker, Dealer	6	16	1	31
Floor Cloth, Oil Cloth—Manufacture	1	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	3
2. In Cane, Rush, Straw	117	65	43	13
Willow, Cane, Rush—Worker, Dealer; Basket—Maker ...	109	59	40	11
Hay, Straw (not Plait), Chaff—Cutter, Dealer ...	8	6	3	2
3. In Wood and Bark	85	125	80	72
Timber, Wood—Merchant, Dealer	8	11	8	2
Sawyer, Saw Mill Worker	—	9	—	7
Wood Turner, Box Maker	48	76	48	24
Cooper, Hoop—Maker, Bender	12	10	2	3
Cork, Bark—Cutter, Worker, Dealer	16	18	21	30
Others	1	1	1	6
4. In Paper	835	952	1,085	1,102
Paper Manufacture	191	102	108	134
Envelope Maker	115	118	123	59
Stationer, Law Stationer	285	435	536	486
Card, Pattern-card—Maker	4	4	2	4
Paper Stainer	3	—	—	—
Paper Box, Paper Bag—Maker	180	286	310	393
Ticket, Label—Writer	23	6	6	7
Paper Ornament Maker and Others	—	1	—	—
Others	34	—	—	19
21. Persons Working and Dealing in Various Mineral Substances	**547**	**509**	**439**	**359**
1. Miners	13	—	—	1
Mine Service	12	—	—	1
Copper Miner	1	—	—	—

OCCUPATIONS OF **FEMALES** IN THE PRESENT AREA OF SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.—Contd.

Occupation	1881	1891	1901	1911
V.—(contd.)—**INDUSTRIAL.**				
21. Persons Working and Dealing in Various Mineral Substances—(contd.)				
2. Coal, Coal Gas, etc.	72	74	33	14
Coal—Merchant, Dealer	42	42	20	13
Coal Labourer	2	2	—	—
Coke, Charcoal, Peat—Cutter, Burner, Dealer ...	27	29	13	1
Gas Works Service	1	1	—	—
3. Stone, Clay and Roadmaking	19	27	26	6
Brick, Tile—Maker, Burner, Dealer	3	13	26	6
Stone Dealer	—	5	—	—
Slate—Worker, Dealer	—	1	—	—
Lime Burner	—	3	—	—
Road—Contractor, Surveyor, Inspector (not Local) ...	3	5	—	—
Road Labourer	2	—	—	—
Railway Labourer	8	—	—	—
Clay, Sand, Gravel, Chalk—Labourer, Dealer ..	2	—	—	—
Others Working and Dealing in Stone, Clay, etc. ...	1	—	—	—
4. Earthenware and Glass	167	155	128	86
Earthenware, China, Porcelain—Manufacture ...	21	63	10	26
Glass Manufacture	9	—	3	21
Earthenware, China, Glass—Dealer	137	92	115	39
5. Salt	9	7	3	3
Salt—Maker, Dealer	9	7	3	3
6. Water	10	—	1	2
Waterworks Service	—	—	—	1
Water Carrier	10	—	—	—
Others	—	—	1	1
7. Precious Metals and Jewellery	27	21	36	46
Goldsmith, Silversmith, Jeweller	26	21	25	45
Lapidary	—	—	8	—
Others	1	—	3	1
8. Iron and Steel	148	151	151	151
Iron, Iron Goods—Manufacture	—	1	—	2
Blacksmith, Forgekeeper	1	7	2	2
Nail Manufacture	1	1	2	2
Anchor, Chain—Manufacture	—	—	—	—
Ironmonger; Hardware—Dealer, Merchant	144	142	147	145
Others Working and Dealing in Iron and Steel ...	2	—	—	—
10. Tin and Zinc	65	62	39	26
Tin, Tin Plate—Manufacturer, Worker, Dealer ...	65	62	39	26
Zinc, Zinc Goods—Manufacturer, Worker, Dealer ...	—	—	—	—
12. In Other Mixed or Unspecified Metals ...	17	12	22	24
Metal—Refiner, Worker, Turner, Dealer	1	—	2	1
Brass, Bronze—Manufacture; Brazier	—	3	2	7
Metal Burnisher, Lacquerer	2	5	7	4
White Metal, Plated Ware—Manufacture, Pewterer ...	1	1	1	—
Wire—Maker, Worker, Weaver, Drawer	11	2	8	11
Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw, Staple—Maker	—	—	—	—
Fancy, Chain, Ring, Gilt, Toy—Maker	2	—	—	—
Clasp, Buckle and Hinge Maker	1	1	—	—
Others	—	—	2	1

OCCUPATIONS OF **FEMALES** IN THE PRESENT AREA OF SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.—Contd.

Occupation	1881	1891	1901	1911
V.—(contd.)—INDUSTRIAL.				
22. Persons Working and Dealing in General or Unspecified Commodities	**25,198**	**20,140**	**20,259**	**15,162**
1. Makers and Dealers (general or undefined) ...	14,242	13,873	15,477	10,964
General Shopkeeper, Dealer	13,029	13,030	14,731	10,469
Pawnbroker	101	97	70	28
Costermonger, Huckster, Street Seller	1,069	698	604	350
Manufacturer, Manageress, Superintendent (undefined) ...	43	46	69	114
Contractor (undefined)	—	2	3	3
2. Mechanics and Labourers (general or undefined)	10,956	6,267	4,782	4,198
General Labourer (a)	8,259	4,328	2,020	1,048
Artizan, Mechanic (undefined)	69	12	46	34
Apprentice, Assistant (undefined)	822	223	336	226
Factory Labourer (undefined)	642	787	1,338	2,332
Machinist, Machine Worker (undefined)	1,164	917	1,042	558
23. Persons Working and Dealing in Refuse Matters	**202**	**84**	**54**	**48**
1. Refuse Matters	202	84	54	48
Chimney Sweep, Soot Merchant	—	—	1	1
Rag—Gatherer, Dealer	202	84	53	47
VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE ...	**1,397,358**	**1,314,283**	**1,255,662**	**1,283,023**
24. Persons not Producing	**1,397,358**	**1,314,283**	**1,255,662**	**1,283,023**

(a) See note at foot of page 166.

APPENDIX B.

SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN.
STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.
1926. No. 76.

THE STATISTICS (CENSUS OF POPULATION) ORDER, 1926, MADE BY THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE UNDER SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 16 OF THE STATISTICS ACT, 1926.

WHEREAS it is provided by sub-section (1) of Section 16 of the Statistics Act, 1926, that the Minister for Industry and Commerce may by Order do all or any of the following things, that is to say :—

(*a*) Prescribe the subject matter, nature, character and periodicity of the statistics to be collected under this Act, and the time at or the occasion on which the same are to be collected.
(*b*) Prescribe, subject to the provisions of this Section, the persons or classes of persons by whom returns are to be made or information is to be given for the purpose of any statistics collected under this Act.
(*c*) Make regulations for the collection, compilation, abstraction, or publication of statistics generally, or any particular class or classes of statistics under this Act.
(*d*) Prescribe the schedules, forms, instructions and other documents to be used in the collection, compilation, abstraction, or publication of statistics generally, or of any particular class or classes of statistics under this Act.
(*e*) Prescribe any matter or thing which is referred to in this Act as prescribed or to be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

NOW I, Patrick McGilligan, the Minister for Industry and Commerce, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by sub-section (1) of Section 16 of the Statistics Act, 1926, and all other powers enabling me in that behalf, do hereby order :

1. Statistics shall be collected of the following subject matter, nature and character, that is to say :—
(*a*) Population.
(*b*) Names, sex and age.
(*c*) Occupation, profession, trade or employment.
(*d*) Nationality, birthplace, race, language.
(*e*) Religious beliefs.
(*f*) Conditions as to marriage, relation to head of family, issue born in marriage.
(*g*) Houses and buildings inhabited or uninhabited, or in course of erection.
as of Sunday, the 18th day of April, 1926.

2. The following are the persons, or classes of persons, by whom returns are to be made, or information is to be given, for the purpose of the said Statistics, that is to say :—
(*a*) The head or other person acting as head of a private household, or
(*b*) The person in charge of an institution, such as a boarding-house, common or other lodging-house, club, hotel, boarding school, boarding college, convent, monastery, barrack, county home, hospital, lunatic asylum, prison, etc., or
(*c*) The Master or other person in charge of a steamer, sailing vessel, yacht, fishing boat, etc., in any bay, creek, harbour, port, lake, river, canal, etc., and, generally in waters within the jurisdiction of Saorstát Éireann ; or
(*d*) Individuals.

3. (*a*) Returns shall be made, information shall be given, and the statistics shall be collected in the manner provided by the forms, schedules and other documents set out in the Schedule hereto.
(*b*) The collection of the statistics shall be carried out through members of the Gárda Siochána, under arrangements to be made with the Minister for Justice.

4. The forms, schedules, and other documents set out in the Schedule hereto shall be used for the collection of the said statistics..

5. This Order may be cited for all purposes as the Statistics (Census of Population) Order, 1926.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1926.
(Signed), P. McGILLIGAN.
Department of Industry and Commerce.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ORDER.

I. Form A.—Census of the Irish Free State, 1926.
II. Statistics relating to Population of Irish Free State, 1926.
III. Saorstát Éireann Census, 1926.
Form B.—House and Building Returns.

NOTE.—It has been found impossible to set out clearly, in the space available, matter contained in the headings of Forms A and B, and accordingly a skeleton form is shown in each case, together with letterpress details of the headings, etc

FORM A.—CENSUS OF THE IRISH FREE STATE, 1926

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Please read the Instructions and Examples shown on the accompanying Memorandum A, and then fill up the Schedule carefully, and in ink.

NAME AND SURNAME	Relationship to head of Household	Age		Sex	Marriage or Orphanhood	Birthplace	Irish Language	Religion	OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT		Information regarding present Marriages required from Married Women		Information regarding present and previous Marriages required from Married Men, Widowers, and Widows
									Personal Occupation	Employment	State for each Married Woman		
(a)	(b)	(c)		(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)
		yrs.	mths.								yrs. mths.		
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE ENUMERATOR

Question (p):—

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Head of Household, etc......

I hereby certify that the foregoing Return (consisting of..... pages) is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Enumerator..... .....

FORM A.—CENSUS OF THE IRISH FREE STATE, 1926.

Please read the instructions and Examples shown on the accompanying Memorandum A., and then fill up the Schedule *carefully*, and in ink.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. This return may be made in IRISH or ENGLISH. The Form in Irish is on the other side.

(*a*) NAME AND SURNAME: Of every person who is alive at midnight on the night of Sunday, 18th April, 1926, and who, whether as member of the family or as visitor, boarder or servant in the household or establishment,

(1) Passes that night in the dwelling of the household or establishment, or

(2) Arrives and is received into the household or establishment on the morning of Monday, 19th April, 1926, not having already been enumerated elsewhere.

No one else must be included.

(*For order of entering names see Examples on accompanying Memorandum A.*)

(*b*) RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD: State whether "Head" or "Wife," "Mother," "Son," "Daughter," "Step-son," or other relative, "Visitor," "Boarder" or "Servant." Daughter or other relative on a visit to her father's house should be entered as "Visitor." (*See Examples.*)

(*c*) Age in years and months. (*See Examples*).

(*d*) SEX. If Male write "M." If Female write "F."

(*e*) MARRIAGE OR ORPHANHOOD. For persons aged 15 years and over, write "Single," "Married," "Widower," or "Widow." For children aged under 15, state in respect of parents whether "Both parents alive," "Father is dead," "Mother is dead," or "Both parents dead." (*See Examples*).

(*f*) BIRTHPLACE. (1) If born in Ireland, write the name of the County and of the Townland or Town. (2) If born outside Ireland, write the name of the Country, and of the County or State, Province, or District; or if born at sea, write "At sea." (*See Examples*).

(*g*) IRISH LANGUAGE. (1) Write "Irish only" opposite name of person who can speak only Irish. (2) Write "Irish and English" opposite person who is a Native Irish Speaker, but who can speak English. (3) Write "English and Irish" opposite person who can speak both languages, but who is not a Native Irish Speaker. (4) For persons who can read but cannot speak Irish, write "Read but cannot speak Irish." (5) Do not write anything opposite persons who can neither speak nor read Irish. (*See Examples*).

(*h*) RELIGION. State here the particular Religion or Religious Denomination to which each person belongs. (Members of Protestant Denominations should state the name of particular Church, Denomination or body to which they belong).

(*k*) OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT. Personal Occupation: State here the precise branch of Profession, Trade, Manufacture, Service, etc. For persons working in connection with Agriculture, such descriptions as "Assisting on Father's Farm," "Farm Labourer," "Farmer," "Assisting on Neighbour's Farm," "Land Steward," etc., will be sufficient. Where the occupation is connected with Trade or Manufacture, the reply should be sufficient to show the particular kind of work done, the Material worked in, and the Article made or dealt in, if any. The reply should be sufficient to distinguish Dealers from Makers. If at present Out of Work, add "Out of Work for . . ." stating period of Unemployment. (*See instructions* 1 *to* 9, *and Examples in Memorandum A*).

(*l*) EMPLOYMENT. (1) If working for an employer, state name and business of employer (person, public body, etc.). If employed in connection with employer's farm, state also the area of farm in statute acres.*

(2) If at present Out of Work, give same particulars as above for last employer.

(3) If employing paid persons for purposes of the principal business, write "Employer."

(4) If working on own account and not employing paid persons for purposes of business, write "Own Account."

NOTE.—For Domestic Servants and others in private personal service, write "Private." (*See instructions* 1 *to* 9 *and Examples*).

(*m*) INFORMATION REGARDING PRESENT MARRIAGES REQUIRED FROM MARRIED WOMEN. State for each Married Woman:

The number of completed years and months the present marriage has lasted.

(*n*) The number of children born alive to the present marriage. If none, write "None."

(*o*) INFORMATION REGARDING PRESENT AND PREVIOUS MARRIAGES REQUIRED FROM MARRIED MEN, WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS. State for each Married Man, Widower and Widow the number of living sons, daughters, step-sons and step-daughters under 16 years of age, whether residing as members of this household or elsewhere. If none, write "None."

QUESTION (*p*) to be filled in by Head of Household after having filled in Cols. (*a*) to (*o*) above.

	In Statute Acres.*
State here the total area in statute acres of all agricultural holdings (if any) situated in the Irish Free State of which persons usually resident in this household are the rated occupiers. Include land held by rated occupiers temporarily absent on Census night, and whose names therefore are not shown above. Holdings of persons temporarily, but not usually resident in this household should not be included. Land held under the eleven months' system or in conacre or in commonage should not be included.	

* 5 Statute Acres = 4 Cunningham acres = 3 Irish acres.

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Head of Household, etc.....

(Head of Household, Manager of Establishment, or other person responsible for making this Return).

I hereby certify that the foregoing Return (consisting of..... pages) is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Enumerator.....

TO BE FILLED UP BY THE ENUMERATOR.

Person ..... Males ..... Females ..... Rooms	County or Co. Borough }	D.E.D. or Ward ..... Townland	Urban Dist. Town or Village } ..... Street, &c. with No. of House }	No. of Schedule

In the case of Special Inmates of Public Institutions and of the Military, Air Force and Civic Guards in Barracks, state name of Institution or Barracks.

.....

STATISTICS RELATING TO POPULATION OF IRISH FREE STATE, 1926.

MEMORANDUM A.

I. Notice.

The head or other person acting as head of a private household is required by the Statistics Act, 1926, and Orders made thereunder, to make a return either in Irish or in English on the accompanying Form A, stating the particulars asked for in respect of all persons forming part of the household for Census purposes. See heading of Column (*a*) on the Form A.

N.B.—If a house be let or sub-let to separate families or to lodgers (not boarders), each head of the family or lodger must make a return for his portion of the house upon a *separate Form A*.

The person in charge of an institution such as a boarding-house, common or other lodging-house, club, hotel, boarding-school, boarding college, convent, monastery, barrack, county home, hospital, lunatic asylum, prison, etc., is required by the Statistics Act, 1926, and Orders made thereunder, to make a return on the Form A in respect of all persons who are to be included as inmates of the establishment for Census purposes. See the heading of column (*a*) on the Form A.

The Master or other person in charge of a steamer, sailing vessel, yacht, fishing boat, etc., in any bay, creek, harbour, port, lake, river, canal, etc., and generally in waters within the jurisdiction of Saorstát Éireann, is required by the Statistics Act, 1926, and Orders made thereunder to make a return on the Form A in respect of persons who slept on board the vessel on Census night, or who arrived on board on the morning of Monday, 19th April, not having been enumerated elsewhere.

The Form A will be called for on Monday, April 19th, or as soon afterwards as possible by the appointed enumerator; in order that he may not be delayed it must be ready with the answers written in the proper columns early on the morning of that day. If the answers are incomplete or inaccurate, the enumerator must ask any questions necessary to enable him to correct the form. The enumerator will assist such persons as may not be able to fill the form themselves.

If any person whose duty it is to make a return or to give information refuses to so do, or wilfully gives false information, or uses otherwise than for the purpose of making the return any information given to him for that purpose, he will be liable to the penalties laid down under the Statistics Act, 1926.

GORDON CAMPBELL, *Secretary*.

Department of Industry and Commerce.

	Name and Surname (*a*)	Relationship to head of Household (*b*)	Age (*c*)	Sex (*d*)	Marriage or Orphanhood (*e*)	Birthplace (*f*)	Irish Language (*g*)	Religion (*h*)	Occupation (*k*)	Employment (*l*)	Present Marriage: Duration (*m*)	Present Marriage: Total children born (*n*)	All Marriages: Living children and step-children under 16 (*o*)
FIRST EXAMPLE	1. Michael O'Neill ...	Head ...	51 3	M.	Married ...	Co. Donegal, Mufford.	Irish and English.	State the particular Religion to which each person belongs. In the case of Protestant Denominations the vague term "Protestant" is not to be used.	Farm Labourer ...	Thomas Scanlan, Farmer, 156 St. Acres.	—	—	None
	2. Brigid O'Neill ...	Wife ...	47 7	F.	Married ...	Scotland, Fifeshire.	English and Irish.		Home Duties ...	——	26 5	7	——
	3. Mary O'Neill ...	Daughter	23 3	F.	Single ...	Co. Donegrl, Mufford.	Irish and English.		Dressmaker ...	Own Account ...	—	—	——
	4. Michael O'Neill ...	Son ...	21 7	M.	Single ...	Co. Donegal, Mufford.	Irish and English.		Blacksmith's He per, Out of work 14 wks	Blacksmith ...	—	—	——
	5. Jane O'Neill ...	Daughter	19 5	F.	Single ...	Co. Donegal, Mufford.	Irish and English.		Assisting on Father's Farm.	Michael O'Neill, Farmer, 5 St. Acres	—	—	——
	6 Ellen Crosbie ...	Nicce ...	14 9	F.	Both dead	Co. Donegal, Mufford.	Irish and English.		——	——	—	—	——
	7. Kate O'Hagan ...	Boarder...	35 2	F.	Widow ...	Co. Derry, Portlay.	—		Milliner (Hat Trimmer)	J. Dawson and Co., Drapers, Mil'ry Dept.	—	—	3
SECOND EXAMPLE	1. Donagh O'Sullivan	Head ...	57 2	M.	Widower ...	U.S.A., Ohio	——	State the particular Religion to which each person belongs. In the case of Protestant Denominations the vague term "Protestant" is not to be used.	Auctioneer ...	Employer ...	—	—	1
	2. Eileen O'Sullivan	Daughter	14 3	F.	Mother dead	Co. Cork, Drimfer.	English and Irish.		At School ...	——	—	—	——
	3 Sarah McCarthy	Daughter	23 7	F.	Married ...	Co. Cork, Drimfer.	English and Irish.		Home Duties ...	——	3 4	2	——
	4. Patrick McCarthy	Son-in-Law	27 5	M.	Married ...	Co. Kerry; Rathknock.	Irish and English.		Assisting on Father-in-Law's Farm.	D. O'Sullivan, Farmer, 38 St. Acres.	—	—	1
	5. Henry McCarthy	Grandson	under 1 mth.	M.	Both alive	Co. Cork, Drimfer.	——		——	——	—	—	——
	6. Ellen Metcalf ...	Employee	24 6	F.	Single ...	Co. Tipperary, Clonmel.	——		Barmaid ...	D. O'Sullivan, Publican.	—	—	——
	7. Hannah Donovan	Servant	35 4	F.	Widow ...	Limerick City.	English and Irish.		General Domestic Servant.	Private	—	—	3
THIRD EXAMPLE	1. Sheila O'Regan ...	Head ...	30 1	F.	Widow ...	Dublin City	——	State the particular Religion to which each person belongs. In the case of Protestant Denominations the vague term "Protestant" is not to be used.	Boarding-house keeper	Employer ...	—	—	2
	2. Patrick O'Regan	Son ...	1 6	M.	Father dead	Dublin City	——		——	——	—	—	——
	3. Joseph O'Regan	Stepson	5 2	M.	Both dead	Dublin City	——		——	——	—	—	——
	4. James Miller ...	Boarder...	31 7	M.	Single ...	Co. Waterford, Shandrum.	English and Irish.		Shop Assistant ...	Mercer and Co., Boot Dept., Drapers.	—	—	——
	5. George Wright ...	Boarder...	40 3	M.	Widower ...	U.S.A., Pennsylvania.	——		Tailor ...	Mercer & Co., Drapers	—	—	None
	6. Joseph Stewart ...	Boarder...	27 5	M.	Single ...	Co. Clare, Powran.	Irish and English.		Out of work 10 wks	(Bespoke Tailg Dept.)	—	—	——
	7 Mary Smith ...	Servant	18 2	F.	Single ...	Co. Antrim, Whitebrook.	English and Irish.		Cabinet Maker ...	Mercer & Co., Drapers, (F'ture M'kg. Dept.)	—	—	——
									General Domestic Servant.	Sheila O'Regan, Boardinghouse keeper	—	—	——
FOURTH EXAMPLE	1. Michael Hoskins	Head ...	63 1	M.	Married ...	Limerick City.	——	State the particular Religion to which each person belongs. In the case of Protestant Denominations the vague term "Protestant" is not to be used.	Surgeon ...	Own Account ...	—	—	None
	2. May Hoskins ...	Wife ...	58 7	F.	Married ...	England, Cheshire.	——		Home Duties ...	——	30 3	4	——
	3. Michael Hoskins	Son ...	25 5	M.	Single ...	Dublin City	English and Irish.		Solicitor ...	Employer ...	—	—	——
	4. John Hoskins ...	Son ...	25 3	M.	Single ...	Dublin City	——		Civil Engineer ...	Own Account ...	—	—	——
	5. Joan Hoskins ...	Daughter	20 4	F.	Single ...	Dublin City	English and Irish.		Medical Student ...	——	—	—	——
	6. Margaret Dempsey	Servant	23 1	F.	Single ...	Dublin City	——		General Domestic Servant.	Private ...	—	—	——

(*p*) Area of Holding 5 St. Acres

(*p*) Area of Holding 38 St. Acres

(*p*) Area of Holding Nil St. Acres

(*p*) Area of Holdings 270 St. Acres

MEMORANDUM A. (*contd.*).

III. INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP COLUMNS (*b*) AND (*l*).

Persons not principally occupied in working for payment or profit.

(1) If studying or preparing for any particular profession or occupation write in column (*b*) "Agricultural Student," "Medical Student," "Law Student," "Wireless Student," etc., as the case may be. But apprentices or persons training under similar terms should be entered as actually filling the occupations to which they are apprenticed. Youths who have left school, and who are seeking employment, but who have not yet found it, should be entered in column (*b*) as "not yet at work." For children under 12, columns (*b*) and (*l*) should be left blank.

(2) For a member of a private household (such as a householder's wife) who is mainly occupied in unpaid domestic duties at home, write "home duties."

(3) For a member of a household who is chiefly occupied in giving unpaid help in a business carried on by the head of the household or other relative, for instance, sons or daughters of farmers assisting on their father's farm, state the occupation in column (*b*) as though it were a paid occupation, adding after it "assisting father," "assisting brother," etc., as the case may be. The name of the head of the business should be stated in column (*l*) as if he were an ordinary employer, together with the nature of the business. The head of such a household should (if he does not employ any paid hands on his farm or in his business) write with regard to himself, "on own account" in column (*l*).

(4) For a clergyman, nun or other member of a religious body who is engaged in teaching or in other service or industry, state in column (*b*) clergyman, teacher; nun, in charge of laundry; Christian Brother, teacher; etc.

(5) If retired from an occupation or service and not following any other regular occupation, state former occupation or service in column (*b*), adding "retired." In column (*l*) should be filled up the business of former employer (if any).

(6) For other persons not included above who are mainly dependent on others' earnings or upon their own or others' private means, write "none" or "not occupied for a living" in column (*b*) and leave column (*l*) blank.

Persons principally occupied in working for payment or profit.

(7) For a person named in column (*a*) who follows more than one paid occupation, state only that by which the living is mainly earned. For instance, a person who is a "farmer," a "cattle dealer," and a "publican," should be described in column (*b*) by only one of these three occupations—the principal one.

(8) The *precise* character of the occupation should be stated, whether the worker is at work or not. Persons should not be described merely by such vague terms as "Assistant," "Collector," "Factory Hand," "Inspector," "Mill-hand," "Operative," "Machinist," "Manufacturer," "Contractor," "Merchant," etc.

(*a*) *Dealers and Makers.*—Such shopkeepers and retail dealers as "Tailors," "Bootmakers," "Jewellers," "Silversmiths," "Bakers," etc., and their assistants are in many cases engaged partly in making and partly in selling. If they are mainly engaged in selling, the word "Shopkeeper" or "Shop Assistant," as the case may be, should be added in column (*b*) after the above description, but if mainly engaged in making or producing, the word "Maker" should be added.

The descriptions of traders and of makers should be sufficient to show the article or group of articles dealt in or made, as in the above or in the following descriptions:—"Cattle Dealer," "Pig Dealer," "Coal Merchant," "Green Grocer," "Cycle Agent," "Hardware Shopkeeper," "Sweet Shopkeeper," "Flour Miller," "Creamery Manager," etc.

(*b*) Labourers usually employed on some one kind of work, should *always* be described *fully*, by the kind of work done, for instance, "Farm Labourer," "Bricklayer's Labourer," "Carpenter's Labourer," etc. Special care must be taken in filling in column (*l*).

(*c*) Civil Service, Municipal Service, Defence Force, etc. State the post or rank as "Post Office Sorter," "Relieving Officer," "Sergeant in Civic Guard," "Private in National Army," etc.

(*d*) Nurses.—State whether "Nurse (domestic)," "General Hospital Nurse," "Mental Nurse," "Maternity Nurse," etc.

(*e*) Foremen and Overlookers should state the department or branch of work in which they are employed.

(*f*) The following descriptions of occupations (in which the words in italics are in alphabetical order), are sufficient. The words in italics should not be used alone; a more detailed description, such as the following, should be given:—

Chartered *Accountant*; Cycle *Agent*; *Apprentice*; Draper's *Assistant*; Music Hall *Artiste*; Shop *Assistant*; Fitters' *Assistant*; Paper *Bag Maker*; Book *Binder*; Cardboard *Box Maker*; Iron *Caster*; *Chemical Worker* (Processman); Stationery Engine *Cleaner*; Bank *Clerk*; Law *Clerk*; Booking *Clerk*; Accountant's Articled *Clerk*; Road *Contractor*; Building *Contractor*; *Electrician* (Motor Attendant); *Electrician* (Wireman); Heating Electrical *Engineer*; Civil *Engineer*; *Coal Factor*; Boiler *Foreman*; Saw Mill *Foreman*; Railway Ticket *Inspector*; Hosiery *Joiner*; Coach *Joiner*; Farm *Labourer*; Road *Labourer*; Dock *Labourer*; Bricklayer's *Labourer*; Warehouse *Labourer*; Woodworking *Machinist*; Advertising *Manager*; Sales *Manager*; Machine *Manager*; General *Manager*; Flour *Mill Owner*; Domestic *Nurse*; Hospital *Nurse*; Mental *Nurse*; Loom *Overlooker*; Roller *Painter*; Boiler *Plater*; Electro *Plater*; instead of the word *Printer* use Compositor, Machine Minder, etc.; Potato *Salesman*; instead of *Shopkeeper* state Sweet Shopkeeper, Green-Grocer, Tobacconist, etc.; Letter *Sorter*; Boiler *Stoker*; Glass Furnace *Stoker*; Iron *Turner*.

N.B.—*Other workers should describe their job by the special name (if any) by which it is known in the industry or manufacture.*

(9) Name and Business of Employer.

(*a*) This information is required in column (*l*) for the statistical purpose of classifying persons employed according to industry or service, with which their work is connected and will not be published. A bricklayer employed in a brewery should state " Bricklayer " in column (*k*) and "Messrs..... Brewers," in column (*l*); a carpenter engaged by a firm of Flourmillers should state " Carpenter" in column (*k*) and " Messrs.....Flourmillers," in column (*l*).

(*b*) When the Person's employer is engaged in two or more businesses, whether in the one establishment or in distinct establishments, state in column (*l*) the precise branch of business in which the person is employed—see Second example in Section II. above.

(*c*) Opposite the names of every Person in column (*a*) who is employed in connection with a farm (as farmer or otherwise) there must be entered in column (*l*) the area of that farm in statute acres after the word 'Employer," " Own Account," or " Farmer," as the case may be.—See First and Second Examples in Section II. above.

(*d*) In the case of domestic servants or other persons in Private Personal Service, the word " Private " should be entered in column (*l*) and the name and business of the employer must *not* be stated. But for cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, etc., employed in Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding-houses, etc., the name and business of the employer should be stated.

SAORSTAT EIREANN, CENSUS, 1926.

FORM B—HOUSE AND BUILDING RETURN

Return of Houses and Buildings Inhabited or Uninhabited (including those in course of erection, etc.).

County or County Borough..... .....District Electoral Division or Ward.....Townland or Street.....

Urban District, Town or Village.....Enumeration District.....Sub-District.....

NOTE.—Where a Townland or Street is partly within or partly without an Urban District, Town or Village, a separate Form B should be filled for each portion.

HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.								FAMILIES, ETC.						
(Column 1)	(Col. 2)	(Col. 3)	(Col. 4)	(Column 5)	(Col. 6)	(Col. 7)	(Col. 8)	(Col. 9)	(Column 10)	(Col. 11)	(Col. 12)	(Col. 13)	(Col. 14)	(Col. 15)	(Col. 16)
TOTALS ...															

180

Approved:

GORDON CAMPBELL. *Secretary.*
Department of Industry and Commerce,

February, 1926.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Return is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

..... *Enumerator*

.....*day of*.....192.....

SAORSTAT EIREANN CENSUS, 1926.

FORM B.—HOUSE AND BUILDING RETURN.

RETURN OF HOUSES AND BUILDINGS INHABITED OR UNINHABITED (INCLUDING THOSE IN COURSE OF ERECTION, ETC.).

County or County Borough.....
Urban District, Town or Village.....
District Electoral Division or Ward.....
Enumeration District.....
Townland or Street.....
Sub-District.....

NOTE.—Where a Townland or Street is partly within and partly without an Urban District, Town, or Village, a separate Form B. should be filled for each portion.

HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

Col. 1. Postal Number, Name, etc., of House (if any).

If a private dwelling-house, write 1 in the correct column below to indicate whether it is being built of if built, whether inhabited or uninhabited.

Col. 2. Building. BUILT.
Col. 3. Inhabited.
Col. 4. Uninhabited.

If not a private dwelling-house—

Col. 5. State Description—Whether a boarding-school, day-school, hospital, factory, warehouse, barracks, mental hospital, etc.

Place 1 in correct column below to indicate whether building or whether if built, it is inhabited or uninhabited.

Col. 6. Building. BUILT.
Col. 7. Inhabited.
Col. 8. Uninhabited.

FAMILIES, ETC.

Col. 9. Number of distinct families living in the house or building.
Col. 10. Name of the Head of each distinct Family.
Col. 11. Date on which Form A collected.
Col. 12. Number of Schedule as given on Form A.
Number of Persons in each Family (to be filled up at the barracks).
Col. 13. Males.
Col. 14. Females.
Col. 15. Total.
Col. 16. Number of rooms occupied by each Family.*

Approved :

GORDON CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

Department of Industry and Commerce.
February, 1926.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Return is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

.....*Enumerator.*

.....day of.....192.....

* If one room is occupied by more than one Family, the names of the Heads of Families so occupying it should be bracketed together in Col. 10 thus—John Jones } and the figure 1 entered in Col. 16 opposite the middle of a similar bracket in Col. 16.
Peter Murray }

FORM C.
Townlands, etc., in Enumeration District.

SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN.

CENSUS, 1926.

County.....*Gárda Síochána District*.....*Sub-District*.....
RETURN showing the names of the Townlands or Streets which have been allotted to.....
for the purposes of the Census.

NOTE :—Columns (1), (2) and (3) of this Return are to be filled up at the Superintendent's headquarters, the Townlands and District Electoral Divisions being entered in the same order as in Table VII of the Census County Book for 1911, from which the figures for 1911 are to be extracted.

The return is to be made in duplicate, one copy with information for columns (1), (2) and (3) inserted, being sent, as soo as possible, to the Census Office, Charlemont House, Dublin ; the other copy should be sent to the Enumerator, who, afte filling in columns (4), (5), (6) and (7), shall send it, without delay, through the Superintendent, to the Census Office.

The Enumerator shall enter in column (7) explanations of any material differences between the totals for 1911 and 1926, and between the numbers of males and females in 1926.

In cases where a part only of a town or ward is included in the Enumerator's district the figure for 1911 need not, of course, be entered as it is not printed in the Census County Book.

District Electoral Division or Ward	Townland or Street	Population in 1911 [To be taken from Table VII, Census Co. Book]	Population in 1926			Explanation of Material Discrepancy (if any)
Cols. (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Total	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Population of Enumerator's District						

Signature of Enumerator.....

(In respect of information required for Cols. 4, 5, 6 and 7).

To

THE CENSUS OFFICE,
CHARLEMONT HOUSE,
DUBLIN.

Signature of Superintendent.....

Date.....1926.

SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

1928. No. 20.

The Statistics (Census of Population Publication) Order, 1928, made by the Minister for Industry and Commerce under sub-section (1) of Section 16 of the Statistics Act, 1926.

WHEREAS it is provided by sub-section (1) of Section 16 of the Statistics Act, 1926, that the Minister for Industry and Commerce may by Order do all or any of the following things, that is to say :—

(*a*) Prescribe the subject matter, nature, character, and periodicity of the statistics to be collected under this Act, and the time at or the occasion on which the same are to be collected ;

(*b*) Prescribe, subject to the provisions of the Section, the persons or classes of persons by whom returns are to be made or information is to be given for the purpose of any statistics collected under this Act ;

(*c*) Make regulations for the collection, compilation, abstraction, or publication of statistics generally, or any particular class or classes of statistics under this Act ;

(*d*) Prescribe the schedules, forms, instructions and other documents to be used in the collection, compilation, abstraction, or publication of statistics generally, or of any particular class or classes of statistics under this Act ;

(*e*) Prescribe any matter or thing which is referred to in this Act as prescribed or to be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

Now I, Patrick McGilligan, the Minister for Industry and Commerce, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by sub-section (1) of Section 16 of the Statistics Act, 1926, and all other powers enabling me in that behalf, do hereby order :

1. The Statistics collected pursuant to the Statistics (Census of Population) Order, 1926, shall be compiled, abstracted, and published in such volumes or other form as may from time to time be directed by the Minister for Industry and Commerce.

2. This Order may be cited for all purposes as the Statistics (Census of Population Publication) Order, 1928.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1928.

(Signed) PATRICK McGILLIGAN.

APPENDIX C.

CENSUS OFFICE,
CHARLEMONT HOUSE, DUBLIN,
March, 1926.

SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN.

CENSUS, 1926.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS AND SERGEANTS OF THE GÁRDA SÍOCHÁNA.

1. The Enumerators' duties fall roughly into four parts :—

I. Preparation.

II. Distribution of Forms A and Memoranda A and collection of information on Form B.

III. Collection of Forms A.

IV. Duties after enumeration.

I. PREPARATION.

2. STUDY OF INSTRUCTIONS, FORM A, MEMORANDUM A AND FORM B. The Enumerator must immediately make himself thoroughly acquainted with the whole of the instructions in this book, with Form A and Memorandum A and with Form B. If there is anything not quite clear to him he must consult his Sergeant, who in turn must, if necessary, consult the Superintendent.

As the Enumerator will be responsible for giving any explanations asked about the Form A, and will be responsible for checking the entries made in the Forms collected, he must carefully study the Form A itself and get thoroughly acquainted with the manner in which each column should be filled up ; he must pay special attention to the instructions on Memorandum A and study the Examples on it.

3. BOUNDARIES AND CONTENTS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICT. Upon receiving the lists of townlands or streets in his Enumeration District the Enumerator should, at once, ascertain precisely, with the aid of the Ordnance Maps, the boundaries and contents, not only of his Enumeration District as a whole, but also of each townland and of each street for which he is responsible. If his Enumeration District is in a town the Enumerator should go over the ground at least once before he begins to deliver Forms A and Memoranda A.

4. PREPARATION OF FORMS A. Before commencing the delivery of Forms A and Memoranda A the Enumerator must enter on each Form A in the frame at the right-hand side the names of the County or County Borough, District Electoral Division or Ward, Townland, Urban District, Town or Village, Street, etc., striking out the names of the areas that do not apply.

Before handing a Form (or Forms) A to a Householder, he should pin to it (or them) a Memorandum A, at the same time pointing out the importance to the recipient of preserving it for careful perusal with a view to the successful filling up of Form A. In the case of Institutions, a sufficient supply of Memoranda A should be left with the principal resident officer. (See also Instruction 10).

5. DEFINITION OF "TOWN." When a village or cluster of houses contains 20 OR MORE HOUSES it is to be regarded for Census purposes as a "town" and its name (or if it has no name, the name of the townland on which it stands) inserted after the words "Urban District, Town or Village" in the frame on the right-hand side of Form A.

II. DISTRIBUTION OF FORMS A AND MEMORANDA A.

6. Before beginning the actual delivery of Forms and Memoranda the Enumerator must be familiar with the whole of the procedure to be followed, must be thoroughly acquainted with the boundaries and contents of each townland or each street in his Enumeration District, and must be ready to give any explanations asked for about the Form A and as to the manner in which it should be filled up.

7. ROUTE TO BE TAKEN. The Enumerator must take particular care to arrange a convenient route by which he can visit every house and enumerate every person within his Enumeration District. He must be on his guard that no separately occupied back premises are omitted. While the method of selecting the most convenient route must be left to the local knowledge of the Gárda Síochána it is suggested that in towns it might be better to proceed by blocks of houses through which there is no public passage rather than by complete streets, for instance, beginning each block at one corner, keeping to the right and going in or out of any court, alley or passage way that may be included in the block until the starting point is again reached, making sure to go round and through the entire block before leaving it. The Enumerator must be praticularly careful to include streets or rows of houses built since 1911, and they should be entered on Form C, if not already done.

The planning of the most convenient route could be best done during the period of preparation when the Enumerator is making himself acquainted with his Enumeration District by examining the Ordnance Maps and by going over the ground himself.

8. ARTICLES TO BE CARRIED. The Enumerator must carry with him when delivering Forms and Memoranda :—

(1) A sufficient supply of Forms A and Memoranda A.

(2) Forms B for noting information to be obtained.

(3) A fountain pen or an indelible pencil.

(4) A portfolio in which he is to carry the Forms A and Memoranda A.

(5) A copy of this book of instructions.

(6) A sufficient supply of pins.

9. If the supply of Forms and Memoranda in the Barracks runs short before delivery is completed the Sergeant may, in order TO SAVE TIME, at once obtain a further supply by applying DIRECT BY POST to the Census Office, the postage to be left unpaid.

10. PERIOD FOR DISTRIBUTING FORMS A AND MEMORANDA A. On Monday, the 5th April, unless otherwise authorised by his Superintendent, the Enumerator is to commence leaving—and before the night of Saturday, the 17th April, he must have finished the delivery of—Forms A and Memoranda A, for EVERY DISTINCT " FAMILY " in each dwelling in his Enumeration District.

In this respect Institutions (if any) should be visited first by the Enumerator, and the principal resident officer of each supplied with a sufficient quantity of these Forms and Memoranda.

11. PERSONS WHO ARE TO RECEIVE AND FILL UP FORM A. Each of the following classes are to be regarded as DISTINCT " families " :

(*a*) A man and his wife—or a man and his wife and children living together, and having no other persons residing with them—or a family such as either of the foregoing with their relatives, servants, *boarders* and visitors residing with them.

(*b*) All persons occupying the same house in common and *boarding* at the same table, and their servants.

(*c*) A person living alone, whether occupying the whole or a part of a house, with servants, if any

(*d*) A *separate lodger* occupying a room or rooms in a house or flat and *not boarding* with the other members of the household must be treated for Census purposes as a distinct " family " ; so also must two or more *lodgers* boarding together but not with other members of the household.

(*e*) A Form A and Memorandum A must be left for a *resident caretaker* of a house to let, of an office, shop or other business premises or of a public building.

(*f*) In general, all persons, with the exception of those mentioned in the next paragraph, dwelling on Census night in each such establishment or institution as the following are to be treated in each Institution as a *distinct* " family " for Census purposes and the Form A in respect of them is to be filled in by the person in charge of the Establishment or Institution, such as a hotel, club, boarding-house, common or other lodging-house, hostel, establishment with employees living-in, boarding schools and all residential educational establishments, county homes, public or private hospitals, convalescent or nursing homes, mental hospitals, institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb and other residential charitable institutions, prisons, industrial and reformatory schools, lock-up or other place of detention, military or Gardaí barracks, etc.

But a resident or traveller staying in a hotel, etc., who is accompanied by any member of his family or by a servant is, with such persons, to be regarded as a *distinct* " family " and is to receive and fill in a distinct Form A. Also if the proprietor, manager, head, etc., of a hotel, nursing home, residential school or college, etc., or if the Governor of a prison or, in general, if an official employed in an Establishment or Institution such as mentioned above resides with his family in such Establishment or Institution each such person with his family is to be treated as a *distinct* " family " for Census purposes, and is to fill in a separate Form A in respect of his family. The Forms for all persons living in each such Establishment or Institution are to be fastened together by the resident head of that Institution before they are returned by him to the Enumerator, the forms for the *distinct* " families " mentioned in the preceding paragraph being placed in front.

(*g*) A person or a group of persons residing on Census night in a Ship, Vessel, or Boat in a Seaport or on a River, Lake or Canal must be enumerated according to the same rules as those relating to persons residing in houses.

12. At the time of delivery and most particularly in the case of hotels, lodging-houses, etc., attention should be directed to the fact that the Form A must include every person who arrives on the morning of Monday, 19th April, NOT HAVING BEEN ENUMERATED ELSEWHERE.

13. COURTESY. In delivering Forms A and Memoranda A the Enumerator must be courteous and conciliatory. He must make any enquiries which may be necessary to enable him to ascertain to what persons Forms A and Memoranda A should be delivered. He should give any

explanation which may be asked for. He should request that the Form A may be ready with the answers filled in and completed, for collection by him on the morning of Monday, 19th April.

14. Before delivering any Form A the Enumerator must write in pencil on it the name of the head of the "family" who is to fill it in. Each Family, Establishment, Institution, etc., consisting of more than ten persons should receive two or more Forms A and a suitable number of Memoranda A.

In the case of Inmates of every public or charitable institution, only the initial letters of the Christian names and Surnames of such Inmates are required to be entered in column (*a*) Form A, and the Enumerator, when delivering the Forms, should instruct the principal resident officer accordingly.

[The Enumerator need not enter the names of the County, etc., in the frame on each Form A for an Institution; it will be sufficient to enter these names on the first form and on the last form. The Enumerator must, however, enter the name of the Institution itself on each Form A referring to that Institution.]

15. NUMBER OF LIVING ROOMS. The Enumerator must before delivering the Form A enter in the space provided at the bottom of the frame on the right-hand side (and also in column 16 of Form B) the number of LIVING ROOMS occupied by persons to be enumerated on the Form, and must ask any questions necessary to enable him to ascertain that number. The kitchen should be counted as a room; but the Enumerator must not count as a room any scullery, landing, lobby, bathroom, or any warehouse, office or shop. If one or more of the living rooms are shared by two or more families this fact should be indicated on Forms A and B. (See, for instance, footnote on Form B.) On Form A the word "shared" should be inserted, if necessary, after the number of rooms.

[In case two or more Forms A are required for the one family, the number of living rooms is to be entered only on the last Form A. See also Instructions 37 and 40.]

16. ENTRIES ON FORM B. (Read these instructions in conjunction with the examples on page 9 of this book.) As the delivery of Forms A and Memoranda A is proceeded with corresponding entries must be made on Form B with the object of enumerating all buildings or premises of any kind in the Enumeration District, and with the object of recording against every house or building, the name and address of the head of each family or other person living there for whom a Form A and Memorandum A are left. While the description of every house or building must appear on Form B, no entries, of course, will be made in columns 9 to 16 of Form B in respect of uninhabited premises.

17. In the proper space at the head of each Form B must be inserted the name of the County or County Borough, District Electoral Division or Ward, Townland, Urban District, Town or Village, Street, etc. Such headings as are inapplicable must be struck out. Particulars for only one townland or for only one town or for only one street are to appear on the one Form B. If a street extends into more than one ward, etc., the part in each ward, etc., must be given a separate Form B. A cluster of 20 houses or more is to be treated as a "town." (See Instruction 5.)

18. HOUSES AND BUILDINGS. As each house or building is visited on the route the particulars required in respect of it on Form B must be entered. If the building has a special postal number in a street or a special name for postal purposes this should be entered in Column 1. If the building is a private dwellinghouse a "1" is to be entered in either column 2, 3 or 4 as indicated by the headings to those columns. If the building is not a private dwellinghouse, its full description should be precisely stated in column 5, and on the same lines a "1" should be placed in either column 6, 7 or 8 as indicated by the headings.

19. DISTINCT FAMILIES IN EACH HOUSE. The next step for the Enumerator is to ascertain how many DISTINCT FAMILIES (as defined above in Instruction 11) there are for whom Forms A and Memoranda A are to be left. Where two or more families live in one room or one set of rooms or premises each family should have a separate Form A and Memorandum A. But boarders or lodgers having their meals with the family are regarded as part of the family with which they board, and should be included in the Form A for that family.

20. Care should be taken to see that the entries on the left of Form B for houses and building and the entries on the right for families, etc., are made on the right lines of the Form. (See examples, page 9).

FORM B.—HOUSE AND BUILDING RETURN.

RETURN OF HOUSES AND BUILDINGS INHABITED OR UNINHABITED (INCLUDING THOSE IN COURSE OF ERECTION, ETC.).

County or County Borough.....Dublin..... District Electoral Division or Ward.....*Dock*..... Townland or Street.....*Grime's Quay*.....

Urban District, Town, or Village..... Enumeration District.....*M*..... Sub-District.....*Mitchell Street*.....

NOTE.—Where a Townland or Street is partly within and partly without an Urban District, Town, or Village, a *separate* Form B should be filled for each portion.

HOUSES AND BUILDINGS								FAMILIES, ETC.								
Postal Number, Name, etc., of House (if any)	If a private dwelling house, write 1 in the correct column below to indicate whether it is being built, or, if built, whether inhabited or uninhabited			If not a private dwelling-house— State Description—Whether a boarding-school, day-school, hospital, factory, warehouse, barracks, mental hospital, etc.	Place 1 in correct column below to indicate whether building or whether, if built, it is inhabited or uninhabited			Number of distinct families living in the house or building	Name of the Head of each distinct family	Date on which Form A collected	Number of Schedule on Form A	Number of persons in each family [to be filled up at the barracks]			Number of rooms occupied by each Family *
	Building	Built			Building	Built						Males	Females	Total	
		Inhabited	Uninhabited			Inhabited	Uninhabited								
(Column 1)	(Col. 2)	(Col. 3)	(Col. 4)	(Column 5)	(Col. 6)	(Col. 7)	(Col. 8)	(Col. 9)	(Column 10)	(Col. 11)	(Col. 12)	(Col. 13)	(Col. 14)	(Col. 15)	(Col. 16)
No. 1	—	1	—	——	—	—	—	3	James Murphy ..	1926 April 19	1	2	2	4	2
									John Jones }	Do.	2	1	—	1	1
									Peter Murray }	Do.	3	1	—	1	
Grantham Cinema ..	—	—	—	Cinema	—	—	1	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nos. 5–9	—	—	—	Brush Factory	—	1	—	1	Joseph Lynch ..	April 19	4	3	2	5	5
Nos. 10–12 ..	—	—	—	National School	—	—	1	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 13 ..	1	—	—	——	—	—	—	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 14	—	—	1	——	—	—	—	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson's Distillery ..	—	—	—	Distillery	—	—	1	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 20	—	—	—	Laundry	—	1	—	1	Thomas Neary ..	April 20	5	1	—	1	2
The Knock Mills ..	—	—	—	Rope Factory	1	—	—	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 26	—	1	—	——	—	—	—	4	Stephen W. Manning	April 20	6	1	1	2	2
									William Wall ..	Do.	7	1	—	1	1
									Horace Townsend ..	Do.	8	1	—	1	1
									Theodore Wilson ..	Do.	9	1	—	1	1
Day's Boot Factory	—	—	—	Boot Factory	—	1	—	1	Henry Tobin ..	Do.	10	2	1	3	2
No. 29	—	—	—	Furniture Warehouse	—	—	1	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cappamore ..	—	1	—	——	—	—	—	1	James F. March ..	April 20	11	5	3	8	9
No. 31	—	1	—	——	—	—	—	5	Margaret O'Neill ..	Do.	12	3	1	4	1
									Joseph Harty ..	Do.	13	1	—	1	1
									Mary J. Murphy ..	Do.	14	1	1	2	1
									Catherine Duff ..	Do.	15	3	1	4	1
									Michael F. Lynch ..	Do.	16	2	2	4	1
The Home ..	—	—	—	Charitable Institution for the Aged	—	1	—	1	Rev. Mother St. Agnes	Do.	17–100	—	835	835	60
Do. ..	—	—	—	——	—	—	—	—	Do. ..	Do.	101–3	—	25	25	25
The Home Gate Lodge	—	1	—	——	—	—	—	—	Thomas H. Lyons ..	Do.	104	6	1	7	5
SS. "Olympia" ..	—	1	—	——	—	—	—	1	George Watson ..	Do.	105–114	20	—	20	8
TOTALS ..	1	6	1		1	4	4	18				55	875	930	129

* If one room is occupied by more than one Family, the names of the Heads of Families so occupying it should be bracketed together in Col 10 thus— John Jones } and the figure 1 entered in Col. 16 opposite the middle of a similar bracket in Col. 16. Peter Murray }

III. COLLECTION OF FORMS A.

21. The Enumerator must carry with him when collecting Forms A :—

(1) The Forms B filled up for his district.

(2) A supply of Forms A which might be required.

(3) A fountain pen or indelible pencil.

(4) A portfolio in which he is to place Forms A as collected.

(5) Copy of this Book of Instructions.

22. The Enumerator is reminded that the whole of the information contained on the Forms collected by him and the whole of any information received by him in response to any enquiries which he may find it necessary to make is STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Any breach of the law on this point will render him liable to the penalties prescribed in the Statistics Act, 1926.

23. FORMS A TO BE COLLECTED EARLY ON MONDAY, 19TH APRIL. The Enumerator must begin to collect Forms A early on Monday, 19th April, and finish the collection as quickly as possible. (Memoranda A are not to be collected.)

Forms for hotels, boarding-houses, ships, etc., should, in particular, be collected early on Monday, 19th April, as otherwise travellers, crew, etc., may have left the District, and it may be impossible to get accurate particulars regarding them.

24. ENTRIES ON FORM B AT TIME OF COLLECTION. The Enumerator must collect a Form A for every head of a family whose name he has entered in column 10 of Form B, and on receiving each Form he must enter the date of collection in column 11 of Form B.

25. Should the Enumerator be unable to collect a Form A in respect of a person whose name has been entered on Form B he should state the reason and, if necessary, alter Form B accordingly. If an occupier to whom a Form A was delivered is found to have since removed from the premises, the Enumerator must strike out the occupier's name from column 10 of Form B and change other columns where necessary.

26. The Enumerator should visit any habitable premises which he noted previously as vacant, in case they may have become occupied since his previous visit. If in any such case he received from the new resident a return upon a Form A, delivered by an Enumerator in some other district he must, of course, accept it, but he must be careful to correct the entries made in the frame at the right-hand side of Form A, not forgetting to change, if necessary, the number of rooms. If the new resident did not receive a Form A at all, proceed in accordance with the next paragraph.

27. FORMS A LOST OR OMITTED TO HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED. Should it prove that an occupier has not received a Form A or that the Form A delivered has been lost or mislaid, he must be supplied with one by the Enumerator and requested to fill it up at once. If necessary the Enumerator must himself fill up the Form, obtaining the information requisite for the purpose by enquiry.

In the case of the head of a family who cannot write the Enumerator should witness his mark, which should be placed in the space intended for his name.

28. PERSONS IN CARAVANS, TENTS, ETC. The Enumerator must endeavour to enumerate any persons who have been sleeping in caravans or tents in his Enumeration District during Census night. He must also endeavour to enumerate persons who pass Census night in barns, sheds, or in the open air in his District, who have not been enumerated elsewhere. He must account for the persons referred to in this paragraph in Form B.

29. SHIPPING POPULATION. The Enumerator must be careful to enumerate persons on board every ship, vessel, or boat in a seaport or on a river, lake or canal, that may be within his Enumeration District, on the morning of Monday, 19th April, even though it was not within the District when he delivered the Forms A. A vessel, if occupied on Census night, must be counted as inhabited premises, and entries duly made in the appropriate columns on Form B.

30. EXAMINATION OF FORM A. When collecting a Form A the Enumerator must be particularly careful to thoroughly examine it for correctness and completeness so that the number of third visits to houses may be as few as possible. The avoidance of third visits will be particularly necessary in country districts. The proper examination of Form A at the time of collection is of the greatest importance as on it the accuracy of the Census largely depends.

It will be well for the Enumerator to bear in mind that each Form A signed by him and furnished to the Census Office will be carefully and deliberately examined there more than once and from several different points of view by different Census clerks. The Enumerator is accordingly advised to make certain to correct any errors on his Forms A as in the event of their being detected in the Census Office they would have to be reported.

As instructions for the guidance of Enumerators with regard to the examination of Form A are lengthy they are placed in the APPENDIX on page 15. THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO when the Enumerator is collecting Form A at the dwelling.

31. INCOMPLETE OR INACCURATE RETURNS. If an entry in the Form A received is obviously incomplete, inconsistent, inaccurate, ambiguous or illegible, the Enumerator must ask courteously any question necessary to enable him to complete or correct it.

32. When making corrections in Form A a line should be drawn through the wrong entry, and the correction should be written legibly. No erasures should be made.

33. The person responsible for making the return (or the person acting on his behalf) is bound to give any information asked for by an Enumerator which is necessary for the purpose of his completing or correcting any entry. The Enumerator should ordinarily, therefore, have no difficulty in completing or correcting an entry, but HE MUST ALWAYS ACT WITH COURTESY. In no circumstances must any person be omitted from Form A on account of any such difficulties.

34. REFUSAL TO FILL UP FORM A OR TO ANSWER ENQUIRIES. Should anyone refuse to fill up Form A or to answer questions which the Enumerator may find it necessary to put for the purpose of carrying out the Census and these instructions, the Enumerator must courteously inform such person that he is acting illegally and is rendering himself liable to the penalties prescribed by the Statistics Act, 1926.

35. Should the person still refuse to make the return or to give the information, the Enumerator should not engage in any dispute, but should courteously intimate that he must report the matter. He must then take a note of the circumstances and report them through the Superintendent to the Census Office.

IV. DUTIES AFTER COLLECTION OF FORMS A.

36. The Enumerator must be exceedingly careful of the forms he has collected and on each occasion on his return to the barracks after collection, he is to lace the forms collected into the special filing cover provided for the purpose.

37. In the evening after collection he must again very carefully and deliberately examine each Form A, bearing in mind the remarks in paragraph 30 and the Instructions in the Appendix. If after this second examination he thinks the Form A is defective he should make further inquiries, but if he is satisfied that the Form A is correct and complete he should sign it immediately. Where two or more Forms A refer to a "family" he is to sign only the last such Form A. (See also Instructions 15 and 40.)

38. If any Form A is very dirty, torn or illegible the Enumerator should carefully copy the contents on to a blank Form A and substitute the copy.

39. ORDER OF FORMS A AND FORMS B. When all Forms A have been collected, examined and signed by the Enumerator the latter shall place Forms B in the order in which the townlands (or streets) are mentioned in Form C. The Enumerator shall then arrange Forms A in the same order as the corresponding heads of households are mentioned on the file of Forms B. The Forms A in this order should now be numbered consecutively in the space provided at the top of the frame on the right-hand side of Form A. Thus the Forms A for the first townland (or street) will be numbered 1 to (say) 11, the second 12 to (say) 27 and so on. The Forms A for the townlands or streets in the first District Electoral Division or Ward would be numbered 1 to (say) 157, the numbers on the Forms A for those contained in the second District Electoral Division or Ward would run from 158 to (say) 294, and so on. If there are two or more Forms A for the one "family" each such Form A is to get a different number, the numbers running consecutively.

40. The Enumerator must now count the number of males and females on each Form A (or in all Forms A where there is more than one referring to a "family") and enter the totals in the spaces provided at the foot of the frame on the right-hand side of the Form A. (For the one "family" he is to enter the figures only on one Form A—on the last form referring to the family —see also Instructions 15 and 37.) He must then count the number of persons entered on the Form A, irrespective of sex, and enter it in the frame and see that the result agrees with the sum of the males and females.

41. COMPLETION OF FORM B AND FORM C. The Enumerator must then complete Form B by transferring from frame in Form A:—

Number	allotted	to	Form A:	Enter	in	column	12 of Form B
,,	of Males	,,		,,	,,	,,	13 ,,
,,	,, Females	,,		,,	,,	,,	14 ,,
,,	,, Persons	,,		,,	,,	,,	15 ,,
,,	,, Rooms	,,		,,	,,	,,	16 ,,

The Enumerator shall then find the total for each of the columns 13 to 16 inclusive—that is the totals for each townland, small town (see Instruction 5), or street, being careful to include particulars in respect of residential institutions (if any).

He must then transfer these totals (with the exception of the number of rooms) to Form C and make the corresponding three grand totals for 1926 and the one total for 1911 for the whole of his Enumeration District. He must then examine the figures on each line of Form C and in the Remarks column account for any large differences between the totals for 1911 and 1926, or any large differences between the number of males and females in 1926.

42. The Enumerator shall now insert and lace into the file cover the Forms B for each townland (or small town or street) immediately over the Forms A for that townland (or small town or street) and, in addition, he must insert and lace in a blank Form A on top of the whole bundle of Forms A and B referring to each District Electoral Division or Ward. The bundle of Forms A

for each townland shall then be separated from the bundle for the next townland, and the group of bundles for each District Electoral Division separated from the group for the next District Electoral Division.

43. After having completed all the duties set forth above the Enumerator will hand over his file cover containing all his Forms A and Forms B which have been filled in and also his separate Return on Form C to his Sergeant. The Sergeant shall immediately deliver the Form C and the file covers with Forms A and Forms B to his Superintendent. The latter shall send them immediately to the Census Office.

44. When the above duties for the Sub-District have been completed the Sergeant shall return all portfolios, unused forms, etc., to the Census Office and shall return to the Superintendent the Ordnance Maps for his Sub-District.

APPENDIX.

EXAMINATION OF FORM A AT THE HOUSE (INSTRUCTION 30) AND AT THE BARRACKS (INSTRUCTION 37).

The proper examination of Form A at the second visit to the house and later at the barracks is of the utmost importance as on it the accuracy of the Census largely depends. The Forms when received in the Census Office will be examined there many times from different points of view, and it is hoped that forms will not have to be returned to the Enumerators. The Enumerator is advised to watch carefully such matters as the following :—

(*i*) The size of the farm or farms must be entered and in statute acres in answer to question (*p*) at the foot of Form A. The size in statute acres of the employer's farm (see examples on Memorandum A) must be entered in column (*l*) for a person employed in connection with a farm. In large towns question (*p*) need not be watched unless the Enumerator happens to know that an area should be entered in answer to it. Column (*l*) will have to be carefully watched in town and country.

(*ii*) There must be a figure in column (*m*) and either a figure or the word "none" in column (*n*) for every married woman. There must be a figure or the word "none" in column (*o*) for every married man, widower or widow.

(*iii*) There must be no entry in column (*m*) or in column (*n*) except for married women and no entry in column (*o*) except for married men, widowers and widows.

(*iv*) The sex as mentioned for each person in column (*d*) must be consistent with "relationship to head of household" in column (*b*) and generally with Christian name in column (*a*) and with personal occupation in column (*k*).

(*v*) The age in column (*c*) must be consistent with "relationship to head of household" (*b*) and the age of head of household column (*c*), and the age must be consistent with answers *re* marriage, with columns (*n*) and (*o*), and personal occupation (*k*).

(*vi*) No person should be described "out of work," and at the same time described as "employer," or "on own account."

(*vii*) In general there must be no blank on the form where there should be an entry and no entry where there should be a blank.

(*viii*) Column (*c*)—AGES. The age of every person one year old and upwards should be entered in years and months and those for children less than one year old in months only.

(*ix*) Column (*e*)—MARRIAGE, ORPHANHOOD.—An entry is required in this column in respect of all persons. In the case of persons 15 years of age or over the entry should describe their condition as to marriage; but if less than 15 years of age the entry should state whether the parents are alive or dead. The insertion of the word "both" by itself would often leave it quite uncertain whether both parents were alive or whether both were dead. Even where both parents are named on the form the words "both alive" should be inserted.

(*x*) Column (*g*)—IRISH LANGUAGE.—In case the Enumerator is asked what is meant by "person who can speak Irish" he should state that only a person who possesses an ordinary conversational knowledge of Irish should be entered as being able to speak Irish. No entry should be made in column (*g*) for persons who can neither speak nor read Irish.

(*xi*) Columns (*k*) and (*l*).—PERSONAL OCCUPATION, EMPLOYMENT.—Columns (*k*) and (*l*) are the most difficult to fill in. The filling in of these columns correctly is of such importance that all the instructions on Memorandum A are devoted to them. The Enumerator must, therefore, be particularly careful to throughly study the instructions and examples printed in Memorandum A.

(*xii*) Columns (*m*) and (*n*).—DURATION OF AND NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO PRESENT MARRIAGE.—The Enumerator should be careful to note that if a married woman has been married twice or oftener it is the duration of the *present* marriage only and the children born to the present marriage that should be entered in columns (*m*) and (*n*) respectively. He should also note that *all* children born to the *present* marriage

no matter how old they are, are to be included, whether these children have since died or whether, if alive, they are living away from their mother. If no children were born to the *present* marriage the word "none" should be inserted. No step-children should, of course, be included in column (*n*). No particulars are to be given in column (*m*) or in column (*n*) in respect of widows.

(*xiii*) Column (*o*)—DEPENDANTS.—The Enumerator should note that the particulars in this column should be entered for each married man, widower or widow, but not for married women, and that in this column step-children under 16 years of age are to be included with children under the same age, and also that all such children and step-children are to be included whether they reside or not with their father or mother, step-father or step-mother, in the household to which the form relates, that is, whether they are named in column (*a*) or not. If a married man, widower or widow has no children or step-children under 16 years of age the word "none" must be entered in column (*o*).

(*xiv*) As regards correction of errors, see Instruction 32.

APPENDIX D.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS, 1926.

Note :—Under the designation "Town" in this Table is included every "cluster of 20 houses or more."

Town	County in which situated	Population in 1926
Abbey	Tipperary ...	105
Abbeydorney ...	Kerry	144
Abbeyfeale ...	Limerick ...	1,056
Abbeyleix	Laoighis	760
Achill Sound ...	Mayo	134
Aclare	Sligo	110
Adare	Limerick ...	470
Aghada Lower ...	Cork	109
Aghada Upper ...	Cork	126
Aglish	Waterford ...	73
Ahascragh ...	Galway	290
Ahenny	Tipperary ...	68
Anascaul	Kerry	238
Annagassan ...	Louth	225
Ardagh	Limerick ...	91
Ardara	Donegal ...	411
Ardee	Louth	1,729
Ardfert	Kerry	131
Ardfinnan	Tipperary ...	302
Ardgroom ...	Cork	84
Ardmore	Waterford ...	179
Arklow	Wicklow ...	4,535
Artane	Dublin	160
Arthurstown ...	Wexford	107
Arvagh	Cavan	608
Ashbourne ...	Meath	118
Askeaton	Limerick ...	547
Athboy	Meath	510
Athea	Limerick ...	263
Athenry	Galway	993
Athleague	Roscommon ...	146
Athlone	Westmeath ...	7,540
Athy	Kildare	3,460
Aughrim	Galway	149
Aughrim	Wicklow ...	255
Bagenalstown ...	Carlow	1,821
Bailieborough ...	Cavan	812
Balbriggan ...	Dublin	2,281
Baldoyle	Dublin	604
Balla	Mayo	259
Ballaghaderreen ...	Roscommon ...	1,150
Ballina	Mayo	4,873
Ballina	Tipperary ...	180
Ballinacurra ...	Limerick ...	714
Ballinakill	Laoighis	332
Ballinalack ...	Westmeath ...	83
Ballinalee	Longford ...	111
Ballinamore ...	Leitrim	712
Ballinasloe	Galway	5,245
Ballincollig ...	Cork	220
Ballindine	Mayo	203
Ballingarry ...	Limerick ...	412
Ballingarry ...	Tipperary ...	131
Ballinlough... ...	Roscommon ...	275
Ballinrobe	Mayo	1,337
Ballinrobe Demesne	Mayo	83
Ballinspittle ...	Cork	69
Ballintemple ...	Cork	1,040
Ballintogher ...	Sligo	85
Ballintra	Donegal ...	287
Ballitore	Kildare	181
Ballivor	Meath	105
Ballon	Carlow	94
Ballyagran ...	Limerick ...	55
Ballybay	Monaghan ...	1,079
Ballybodon ...	Dublin	164
Ballybofey	Donegal ...	802
Ballybrittas ...	Laoighis	71
Ballybunion ...	Kerry	378
Ballycanew... ...	Wexford ...	169
Ballycastle ...	Mayo	265
Ballyclerahan ...	Tipperary ...	65
Ballyclogh	Cork	110
Ballycolla	Laoighis	109
Ballyconnell ...	Cavan	314
Ballycottin ...	Cork	358
Ballycumber ...	Offaly	116
Ballydavid ...	Kerry	118
Ballydehob ...	Cork	354
Ballyduff	Kerry	137
Ballyduff	Waterford ...	125
Ballyfarnan ...	Roscommon ...	194
Ballygar	Galway ...	344
Ballygeary	Wexford ...	247
Ballygorey ...	Kilkenny ...	82
Ballyhack	Wexford ...	123
Ballyhaise	Cavan	99
Ballyhale	Kilkenny ...	96
Ballyhaunis ...	Mayo	1,103
Ballyheige ...	Kerry	176
Ballyhooly	Cork	143
Ballyjamesduff ...	Cavan	481
Ballyknockan ...	Carlow	91
Ballyknockan ...	Wicklow ...	184
Ballylanders ...	Limerick ...	271
Ballyleague (see Lanesborough)		
Ballylongford ...	Kerry	452
Ballylynan ...	Laoighis	139
Ballymahon ...	Longford... ...	645
Ballymakeery ...	Cork	134
Ballymoe	Galway	106
Ballymore	Westmeath ...	159
Ballymore Eustace ...	Kildare	349
Ballymote	Sligo	750
Ballynacarrigy ...	Westmeath ...	225
Ballynacorra ...	Cork	421
Ballynagaul (see Ringville).		
Ballynagore ...	Westmeath ...	86
Ballyneen	Cork	300
Ballynoe	Cork	104
Ballyorgan ...	Limerick ...	104
Ballyporeen ...	Tipperary ...	322
Ballyragget ...	Kilkenny ...	472
Ballyroan ...	Laoighis	142
Ballysadare ...	Sligo	253
Ballyshannon ...	Donegal ...	2,112
Ballyvaghan ...	Clare	115
Baltimore	Cork	311
Baltinglass ...	Wicklow ...	760
Baltray	Louth	156
Banagher	Offaly	788
Bandon	Cork	2,830
Bangor	Mayo	109
Bansha	Tipperary ...	258
Bantoer	Cork	103
Bantry	Cork	2,685
Barna	Galway	124
Bellahy	Sligo	193
Bellanagare ...	Roscommon ...	76
Bellananagh ...	Cavan	337

APPENDIX D—(continued).

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS, 1926

Note.—Under the designation "Town" in this Table is included every "cluster of 20 houses or more."

Town	County in which situated	Population in 1926	Town	County in which situated	Population in 1926
Bellanode ...	Monaghan ...	86	Carrowkeel ...	Donegal ...	96
Belmullet	Mayo	566	Cashel	Tipperary ...	2,953
Belturbet	Cavan	1,307	Castlebank ...	Clare	799
Bennettsbridge ...	Kilkenny ...	146	Castlebar	Mayo	4,266
Birr	Offaly	3,402	Castlebellingham ...	Louth	311
Bishopstown ...	Cork	115	Castleblayney ...	Monaghan ...	1,550
Blackboy	Limerick ...	893	Castlebridge ...	Wexford ...	167
Blackhorsetown ...	Dublin	300	Castlecomer ...	Kilkenny ...	829
Black Lion... ...	Cavan	116	Castleconnell ...	Limerick ...	230
Blackrock	Cork	1,464	Castledermot ...	Kildare	247
			Castlefinn	Donegal ...	262
Blackrock	Dublin	9,934			
Blackrock	Louth	588	Castlegregory ...	Kerry	336
Blackwater ...	Wexford ...	161	Castleisland ...	Kerry	1,269
Blanchardstown ...	Dublin	317	Castleknock ...	Dublin	142
Blarney	Cork	699	Castlelyons ...	Cork	98
Blessington ...	Wicklow ...	301	Castlemahon (see Mahoonagh).		
Bluebell	Dublin	227	Castlemaine ...	Kerry	105
Boherboy	Cork	293	Castlemartyr ...	Cork	317
Borris	Carlow	452	Castlepollard ...	Westmeath ...	492
Borris-in-Ossory ...	Laoighis	222	Castlereagh... ...	Roscommon ...	1,207
			Castletown ...	Laoighis	231
Borrisokane ...	Tipperary ...	553	Castletown ...	Westmeath ...	120
Borrisoleigh ...	Tipperary ...	515			
Boyle	Roscommon ...	2,323			
Brandon	Kerry	160	Castletown Bearhaven	Cork	721
Bray	Wicklow ...	8,637	Castletownroche ...	Cork	420
Bridgetown ...	Wexford ...	78	Castletownsend ...	Cork	193
Broadford	Clare	94	Causeway	Kerry	158
Broadford	Limerick ...	173	Cavan	Cavan	3,060
Broadway	Wexford ...	85	Cecilstown	Cork	97
Brosna	Kerry	357	Celbridge	Kildare	643
			Chapelizod	Dublin	524
Bruff	Limerick ...	409	Charlestown ...	Mayo	605
Bruree	Limerick ...	297	Charleville ...	Cork	1,684
Buncrana	Donegal ...	2,309	Churchtown ...	Cork	157
Bundoran	Donegal ...	1,339	Clane	Kildare	145
Bundotha	Limerick ...	126			
Bunmahon ...	Waterford ...	76	Clara	Offaly	1,726
Bunninadden ...	Sligo	78	Clare	Clare	580
Butlers Bridge ...	Cavan	87	Claremorris... ...	Mayo	1,107
Buttevant	Cork	834	Clarinbridge ...	Galway	133
			Clashavodig ...	Cork	109
			Clashmore	Waterford ...	75
			Clermont	Cork	121
Cabinteely ...	Dublin	151	Clifden	Galway	964
Caher	Tipperary ...	1,709	Cliffony	Sligo	86
Caherconlish ...	Limerick ...	295	Cloanmines ...	Cork	134
Cahersiveen ...	Kerry	1,773	Clogh	Kilkenny ...	193
Callan	Kilkenny ...	1,500	Cloghan	Offaly	209
Camolin	Wexford ...	281			
Canpile	Wexford ...	90	Cloghane	Kerry	98
Cappagh White ...	Tipperary ...	449	Clogheen	Tipperary ...	641
Cappamore ...	Limerick ...	514	Clogher	Louth	487
Cappoquin	Waterford ...	1,012	Cloghjordan ...	Tipperary ...	404
Carlingford ...	Louth	547	Cloghmacsimon ...	Cork	200
Carlow	Carlow	7,163	Clohamon ...	Wexford ...	147
			Clonakilty	Cork	2,770
Carndonagh ...	Donegal	719	Clonaslee	Laoighis	218
Carnew	Wicklow ...	560	Clonbulloge ...	Offaly	85
Carrick	Donegal	102	Clondalkin	Dublin	345
Carrickart	Donegal	124			
Carrickduff ...	Carlow	94	Clonee	Meath	99
Carrickmacross ...	Monaghan ...	1,995	Clonegall	Carlow	149
Carrick-on-Shannon ...	Leitrim and Roscommon	1,026	Clones	Monaghan ...	2,365
			Clonmany	Donegal ...	153
Carrick-on-Suir ...	Tipperary ...	4,657	Clonmel	Tipperary ...	9,056
Carrigaholt ...	Clare	166	Clonmellon ...	Westmeath ...	272
Carrigaline	Cork	379	Clonroche	Wexford ...	212
Carrigallen ...	Leitrim	214	Clonygowan ...	Offaly	120
Carrigans	Donegal ...	187	Cloonalour	Kerry	186
Carrigtohill ...	Cork	364	Cloonbur	Galway	95

APPENDIX D—(continued).

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS, 1926.

Note :—Under the designation "Town" in this Table is included every "cluster of 20 houses or more."

Town	County in which situated	Population in 1926
Cloone	Leitrim	99
Cloyne	Cork	712
Coachford	Cork	124
Cobh	Cork	7,077
Coffey Hill ...	Dublin	162
College Road ...	Cork	988
Collinstown ...	Westmeath ...	109
Collon	Louth	233
Collooney	Sligo	319
Commons	Tipperary ...	111
Concrete (see Milltown)		
Cong	Mayo	165
Conna	Cork	77
Convoy	Donegal ...	400
Coolaney	Sligo	174
Coolboy	Wicklow ...	78
Coole	Westmeath ...	93
Coolgreany ...	Wexford ...	127
Coolock	Dublin	197
Cooraclare ...	Clare	80
Coosheen	Clare	113
Cootehill	Cavan	1,532
Cork	Cork	78,490
Cornelscourt ...	Dublin	91
Corrofin	Clare	372
Courtmacsherry ...	Cork	242
Courtown Harbour ...	Wexford ...	197
Cove	Cork	122
Craughwell ...	Galway	127
Creeslough	Donegal ...	156
Creggs	Galway	84
Crinkill	Offaly	443
Crocketstown ...	Mayo	167
Croghtamore ...	Cork	171
Croom	Limerick ...	458
Crossakeel	Meath	76
Crosshaven ...	Cork	737
Crossmolina ...	Mayo	610
Cross Roads ...	Donegal ...	155
Crumlin	Dublin	235
Culdaff	Donegal ...	68
Cullen	Cork	70
Cullen	Tipperary ...	68
Dalkey	Dublin	4,129
Danescastle ...	Wexford ...	87
Dangan	Kilkenny ...	114
Deansgrange ...	Dublin	634
Delgany	Wicklow ...	223
Delvin	Westmeath ...	153
Dingle	Kerry	1,998
Donabate	Dublin	260
Donaghmore ...	Laoighsi	81
Donard	Wicklow ...	154
Donegal	Donegal	1,272
Doneraile	Cork	809
Donnybrook ...	Cork	281
Doon	Limerick ...	485
Doonbeg	Clare	114
Douglas	Cork	806
Drangan	Tipperary ...	85
Drogheda	Louth	12,716
Dromcolliher ...	Limerick ...	442
Dromdaleague ...	Cork	299
Dromina	Cork	112
Dromiskin	Louth	85
Drommahane ...	Cork	87
Drum	Monaghan ...	75
Drumahairo ...	Leitrim	265
Drumcondra ...	Meath	154
Drumgold	Wexford ...	210
Drumkeeran ...	Leitrim	250
Drumlish	Longford... ...	260
Drumshanbo ...	Leitrim ...	440
Drumsna	Leitrim	119
Duagh	Kerry	145
Dublin	Dublin	316,693
Dublin Hill ...	Cork	242
Duleek	Meath	240
Dunboyne	Meath	300
Duncannon... ...	Wexford ...	190
Dundalk	Louth	13,996
Dundrum	Dublin	805
Dunfanaghy ...	Donegal ...	380
Dungarvan ...	Waterford ...	5,207
Dunglow	Donegal ...	577
Dunkineely... ...	Donegal ...	260
Dunkitt	Kilkenny ...	102
Dun Laoghaire ...	Dublin	18,987
Dunlavin	Wicklow ...	383
Dunleer	Louth	381
Dunmanway ...	Cork	1,565
Dunmore	Galway	530
Dunmore	Waterford ...	410
Dunshaughlin ...	Meath	221
Durrow	Laoighis	490
Durrus	Cork	121
Easky	Sligo	204
Edenderry ...	Offaly	2,092
Edgeworthstown ...	Longford... ...	526
Elphin	Roscommon ...	562
Emly	Tipperary ...	102
Emyvale	Monaghan ...	237
Ennis	Clare	5,518
Enniscorthy ...	Wexford ...	5,543
Enniskeen	Cork	170
Enniskerry ...	Wicklow ...	214
Ennistimon ...	Clare	1,202
Errill	Laoighis	99
Eyeries	Cork	126
Eyrecourt	Galway ...	283
Fahamore	Kerry	194
Farsid	Cork	154
Feakle	Clare	194
Fenit	Kerry	161
Forbane	Offaly	307
Fermoy	Cork	4,510
Ferns	Wexford ...	507
Fethard	Tipperary ...	1,180
Fethard	Wexford ...	145
Fiddown	Kilkenny ...	117
Finglas	Dublin	726
Finglas Bridge ...	Dublin	332
Finnea	Westmeath ...	96
Fisherstreet Town ...	Clare	97
Ford	Wexford ...	126
Foxford	Mayo	790
Foynes	Limerick ...	358

APPENDIX D—(continued).

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS, 1926

Note :—Under the designation "Town" in this Table is included every "cluster of 20 houses or more."

Town	County in which situated	Population in 1926
Frankford	Offaly	429
Freemount ...	Cork	114
Frenchpark ...	Roscommon ...	200
Freshford	Kilkenny ...	413
Galbally	Limerick ...	184
Galloping Green ...	Dublin	78
Galway	Galway	14,227
Garristown ...	Dublin	111
Geashill	Offaly	103
Glandore	Cork	170
Glanmire	Cork	195
Glanworth ...	Cork	278
Glaslough ...	Monaghan ...	108
Glennamaddy ...	Galway	195
Glenties	Donegal ...	311
Glenville	Cork	108
Glin	Limerick ...	508
Gneevgullia ...	Kerry	132
Goatstown	Dublin	134
Golden	Tipperary ...	167
Goresbridge ...	Kilkenny ...	305
Gorey	Wexford ...	2,296
Gort	Galway	1,083
Gowran	Kilkenny ...	364
Graiguenamanagh ...	Kilkenny ...	799
Granard	Longford... ...	1,269
Grange	Sligo	79
Greenore	Louth	337
Greystones ...	Wicklow ...	1,594
Gully	Cork	501
Gurteenaspig ...	Cork	1,404
Gurtnagapple ...	Galway	83
Gyleen	Cork	147
Hacketstown ...	Carlow	340
Harrison's Place ...	Cork	311
Headford	Galway	396
Herbertstown ...	Limerick ...	88
Hollymount ...	Mayo	171
Hospital	Limerick ...	554
Howth	Dublin	4,029
Howth Junction ...	Dublin	125
Hugginstown ...	Kilkenny ...	64
Inchigeelagh ...	Cork	133
Inishannon ...	Cork	179
Inishcrone ...	Sligo	341
Inistioge	Kilkenny ...	304
Innfield	Meath	133
Johnstown	Kilkenny ...	244
Kanturk	Cork	1,630
Keadew	Roscommon ...	85
Keenagh	Longford... ...	153
Kells	Kilkenny ...	116
Kells	Meath	2,196
Kenmare	Kerry	883
Kilbarry	Cork	125
Kilbeggan	Westmeath ...	619
Kilbrittain	Cork	77
Kilcar	Donegal ...	130
Kilcock	Kildare ...	562
Kilconnell	Galway	118
Kilcoole	Wicklow ...	289
Kilcullen	Kildare	514
Kildimo	Limerick ...	70
Kildare	Kildare ...	2,116
Kildorrery	Cork	256
Kilfenora	Clare	205
Kilfinnane	Limerick ...	814
Kilgarvan	Kerry	191
Kilkee	Clare	1,682
Kilkelly	Mayo	191
Kilkenny	Kilkenny ...	10,046
Kilkishen	Clare	139
Kill	Kildare	101
Kill	Waterford ...	101
Killadysert ...	Clare	416
Killala	Mayo	472
Killaloe	Clare	904
Killarney	Kerry	5,328
Killashandra ...	Cavan	448
Killadreenan ...	Wicklow ...	151
Killawillin	Cork	181
Killeagh	Cork	231
Killeany	Galway	179
Killeevan	Monaghan ...	57
Killeigh	Offaly	113
Killenaule	Tipperary ...	534
Killester	Dublin	1,577
Killimor	Galway ...	213
Killiney and Ballybrack.	Dublin	2,061
Kill-o-the-Grange ...	Dublin	214
Killorglin	Kerry	1,057
Killucan	Westmeath ...	127
Killybegs	Donegal ...	571
Killygordon ...	Donegal ...	144
Kilmacow	Kilkenny ...	96
Kilmacrenan ...	Donegal ...	164
Kilmacthomas ...	Waterford ...	401
Kilmaine	Mayo	107
Kilmallock ...	Limerick ...	971
Kilmeedy	Limerick ...	95
Kilmihil	Clare	215
Kilmore	Wexford ...	82
Kilmore Quay ...	Wexford ...	169
Kilmurvy	Galway	94
Kilmaganny ...	Kilkenny ...	153
Kilnaleck	Cavan	227
Kilnap	Cork	230
Kilronan	Galway	433
Kilrush	Clare	3,345
Kilshannig	Kerry	129
Kilsheelan ...	Tipperary ...	172
Kiltamagh ...	Mayo	1,038
Kilteely	Limerick ...	81
Kiltegan	Wicklow ...	108
Kiltyclogher ...	Leitrim ...	207
Kilvine	Mayo	154
Kilworth	Cork	305
Kimmage	Dublin	487
Kingscourt ...	Cavan	616
Kingswilliamstown ...	Cork	129
Kinlough	Leitrim	144
Kinnegad	Westmeath ...	316
Kinnitty	Offaly	140
Kinsale	Cork	2,747
Kinvarra	Galway	400

APPENDIX D.—(continued).

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS, 1926.

Note :—Under the designation "Town" in this Table is included every "cluster of 20 houses or more."

Town	County in which situated	Population in 1926
Kishkeam	Cork	137
Knightstown ...	Kerry	343
Knockainy ...	Limerick ...	108
Knocknagashel ...	Kerry	209
Knocknagree ...	Cork	184
Knocknahorgan ...	Cork	162
Knockrea	Cork	2,611
Labasheeda ...	Clare	174
Laghy	Donegal ...	99
Lanesborough (or Ballyleague).	Longford and Roscommon.	224
Laurencetown ...	Galway	109
Leap	Cork	155
Lehinch	Clare	261
Leighlinbridge ...	Carlow	406
Leitrim	Leitrim	102
Leixlip	Kildare	558
Letterkenny ...	Donegal ...	2,308
Lifford	Donegal ...	485
Limerick	Limerick ...	39,448
Limerick Junction ...	Tipperary ...	203
Liscannor ...	Clare ...	217
Liscarroll	Cork	190
Lisdoonvarna ...	Clare	220
Lismore	Waterford ...	1,363
Listowel	Kerry	2,917
Littleton	Tipperary ...	177
Lixnaw	Kerry	252
Longford	Longford... ...	3,685
Longwood	Meath	130
Lorrha	Tipperary ...	83
Loughglinn ...	Roscommon ...	101
Loughrea	Galway ...	2,805
Loughshinny ...	Dublin	103
Louisburgh ...	Mayo	316
Louth	Louth	181
Lucan	Dublin	849
Lusk	Dublin	326
M'Dermotts Terrace ...	Louth	114
Macroom	Cork	2,413
Maddenstown ...	Kildare	195
Mahoonagh (or Castlemahon)	Limerick ...	88
Malahide	Dublin	1,066
Malin	Donegal	116
Mallaranny ...	Mayo	155
Mallow	Cork	4,562
Manorcunningham ...	Donegal ...	138
Manorhamilton ...	Leitrim	989
Mardyke	Cork	238
Maryborough ...	Laoighis ...	3,374
Maynooth	Kildare	846
Meelin	Cork	135
Menlough	Galway	178
Middleton	Cork	2,732
Milestown	Louth	151
Milford	Cork	167
Millbrook	Monaghan ...	153
Millford	Donegal ...	353
Millstreet	Cork	940
Milltown (or Concrete Town).	Dublin	349
Milltown	Kerry	347
Milltownmalbay ...	Clare	788
Mitchelstown ...	Cork	2,146
Moate	Westmeath ...	1,239
Mohill	Leitrim	653
Monaghan	Monaghan ...	4,636
Monasterevin ...	Kildare ...	574
Moneygall	Offaly	246
Monivea	Galway	103
Montpelier	Limerick ...	116
Mooncoin	Kilkenny ...	294
Moone	Kildare	63
Moorland	Louth	114
Moroe	Limerick ...	76
Mountbellew ...	Galway	181
Mountcharles ...	Donegal ...	296
Mountcollins ...	Limerick ...	177
Mountmellick ...	Laoighis	2,279
Mountrath	Laoighis	1,165
Mountshannon ...	Clare	105
Moville	Donegal ...	941
Muff	Donegal	142
Mullagh	Cavan	177
Mullagh	Clare	87
Mullan	Monaghan ...	83
Mullinahone ...	Tipperary ...	367
Mullinavat	Kilkenny ...	206
Mullingar	Westmeath ...	5,293
Multyfarnham ...	Westmeath ...	101
Murreagh	Kerry	117
Myshall	Carlow	82
Naas	Kildare	3,442
Navan	Meath	3,652
Nenagh	Tipperary ...	4,524
Newbliss	Monaghan ...	234
Newbridge	Kildare	2,249
Newcastle	Wicklow ...	85
Newcastle	Limerick ...	2,797
Newinn	Tipperary ...	135
Newmarket ...	Cork	858
Newmarket-on-Fergus	Clare	450
New Pallas ...	Limerick ...	101
Newport	Mayo	392
Newport	Tipperary ...	484
New Ross	Wexford ...	5,011
Newtown (Cork Rural Dist.)	Cork	105
Newtown (Kanturk Rul Dist.)	Cork	127
Newtownbarry ...	Wexford ...	709
Newtown Bellow ...	Galway ...	123
Newtown Cunningham	Donegal ...	172
Newtown Forbes ...	Longford... ...	344
Newtownmount-kennedy.	Wicklow ...	308
Newtownpark ...	Dublin	649
Newtownsandes ...	Kerry	257
Nicker	Limerick ...	97
Nobber	Meath	157
Nurney	Carlow	73
O'Brionsbridge ...	Clare	142
Oilgate	Wexford ...	108
Oldcastle	Meath	577
Oldcourt Park ...	Wicklow	227
Onaght	Galway	124
Oola	Limerick ...	194
Oranmore	Galway	171
Oughterard... ...	Galway	563

APPENDIX D.—(continued).

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS, 1926.

Note.—Under the designation "Town" in this Table is included every "cluster of 20 houses or more."

Town	County in which situated	Population in 1926
Palatine	Carlow	69
Pallas Grean ...	Limerick ...	93
Pallaskenry ...	Limerick ...	171
Palmerston ...	Dublin	619
Park North ...	Cork	125
Park Villas ...	Dublin	156
Passage	Waterford ...	477
Passage West ...	Cork	3,019
Patrickswell ...	Limerick ...	174
Paulstown ...	Kilkenny ...	70
Pembroke	Dublin	33,383
Pettigoe (part)* ...	Donegal ...	299
Philipstown ...	Offaly	460
Pilltown	Kilkenny ...	273
Portarlington ...	Laoighis and Offaly	1,954
Portlaw	Waterford ...	809
Portmagee ...	Kerry	170
Portmarnock ...	Dublin	81
Portroe	Tipperary ...	103
Portumna	Galway ...	892
Poulacurry ...	Cork	89
Pouladuff	Cork	289
Powdermills ...	Cork	145
Prosperous ...	Kildare ...	66
Quilty	Clare	139
Quin	Clare	106
Raheny	Dublin	189
Raleigh Square ...	Dublin	127
Raphoe	Donegal ...	748
Rathangan ...	Kildare	440
Rathbane	Limerick ...	127
Rathcoole	Dublin	215
Rathcormack ...	Cork	169
Rathdangan ...	Wicklow ...	50
Rathdowney ...	Laoighis	878
Rathdrum ...	Wicklow ...	660
Rathfarnham ...	Dublin	657
Rathkeale	Limerick ...	1,550
Rathmelton ...	Donegal ...	976
Rathmines and Rathgar.	Dublin	39,984
Rathmore	Kerry	235
Rathmullan ...	Donegal ...	508
Rathnew	Wicklow ...	507
Rathowen	Westmeath ...	106
Rathvilly	Carlow	262
Rathwire	Westmeath ...	86
Ratoath	Meath	197
Redcross	Wicklow ...	105
Redhill	Cavan	70
Rerrin	Cork	336
Ring	Cork	80
Ringaskiddy ...	Cork	204
Ringville (or Ballynagaul)	Waterford ...	152
Riverchapel ...	Wexford ..	147
Riverstown... ...	Sligo	140
Robertstown ...	Kildare ...	201
Rochfortbridge ...	Westmeath ...	146
Rockcorry ...	Monaghan ...	118
Roosky	Roscommon ...	98
Roscommon ...	Roscommon ...	1,830
Roscrea	Tipperary ...	2,772
Rosemount ...	Dublin	445
Rosscarbery ...	Cork	390
Rosses Upper ...	Sligo	187
Rosslare	Wexford ...	166
Roundhill	Cork	86
Roundstone ...	Galway ...	217
Roundtown (see Terenure).		
Roundwood ...	Wicklow ...	116
Rush	Dublin	1,540
Saggart	Dublin	129
Sallins	Kildare	349
Santry	Dublin	100
St. Johnstown ...	Donegal ...	270
St. Patrick's Cottages	Dublin	274
Scarriff	Clare	387
Scartlea	Cork	96
Scilly	Cork	273
Scotstown	Monaghan ...	88
Scrabby	Cavan	111
Shanagolden ...	Limerick ...	253
Shanakiel	Cork	701
Shanballymore ...	Cork	94
Shankill	Dublin	664
Shannonbridge ...	Offaly	105
Shercock	Cavan	187
Shillelagh	Wicklow ...	133
Shinrone	Offaly	228
Shrule	Mayo	175
Silvermines ...	Tipperary ...	132
Sixmilebridge ...	Clare	303
Skahabeg	Cork	780
Skeaghacloran ...	Kilkenny ...	117
Skerries	Dublin	1,973
Skibbereen ...	Cork	2,627
Skull	Cork	393
Slane	Meath	252
Sligo	Sligo	11,437
Smithborough ...	Monaghan ...	132
Sneem	Kerry	283
Spiddle	Galway	104
Spunkane	Kerry	159
Stillorgan	Dublin	456
Stonyford ...	Kilkenny ...	121
Stradbally ...	Kerry	128
Stradbally ...	Laoighis	740
Stradbally ...	Waterford ...	274
Strandhill	Sligo	172
Stranorlar	Donegal ...	448
Stratford	Wicklow ...	107
Street	Westmeath ...	61
Strokestown ...	Roscommon ...	638
Summerhill... ...	Meath	114
Swanlinbar ...	Cavan	218
Swineford	Mayo	1,001
Swords	Dublin	839
Taghmon	Wexford ...	376
Talbotsinch ...	Kilkenny ...	104
Tallaght	Dublin	333
Tallow	Waterford ...	782
Tarbert	Kerry	290
Tawlaght	Kerry	96
Templemore ...	Tipperary ...	2,233
Templeogue ...	Dublin	311

* The remainder of the town of Pettigoe is in the D.E.D. of Clonelly, Fermanagh County

APPENDIX D.—(continued).

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS, 1926.

Note :—Under the designation "Town" in this Table is included every "cluster of 20 houses or more."

Town	County in which situated	Population in 1926	Town	County in which situated	Population in 1926
Templetouhy ...	Tipperary ...	215	Union Hall ...	Cork	211
Terenure (or Roundtown).	Dublin	4,614	Urlingford ...	Kilkenny ...	558
Termonfeckin ...	Louth	133			
Thomastown ...	Kilkenny ...	746	Victoria Cross ...	Cork	108
Thurles	Tipperary ...	4,815	Villierstown ...	Waterford ...	144
Timahoe	Laoighis	60	Virginia	Cavan	439
Timoleague... ...	Cork	290			
Tinahely	Wicklow ...	337			
Tinnahinch ...	Carlow	282	Waterford	Waterford ...	26,647
Tipperary	Tipperary ...	5,555	Watergrasshill ...	Cork	92
Tobercurry ...	Sligo	748	Watervillo ...	Kerry	270
Togher	Cork	175	Westport	Mayo	3,488
Tomgraney ...	Clare	107	Wexford	Wexford ...	11,879
Toomyvara... ...	Tipperary ...	242	Whitegate	Clare	135
Toorcen	Mayo	94	Whitegate	Cork	333
Tower	Cork	184			
Townparks ...	Louth	192	Whitestown ...	Louth	112
			Wicklow	Wicklow ...	3,025
Tralee	Kerry	10,533	Willbrook	Dublin	183
Tramore	Waterford ...	1,812	Williamstown ...	Galway	87
Trim	Meath	1,325	Windgap	Kilkenny ...	77
Tuam	Galway ...	3,293	Windy Arbour ...	Dublin	663
Tulla	Clare	544	Woodford	Galway	247
Tullamore	Offaly	4,930			
Tullow	Carlow	1,585			
Tyrellspass ...	Westmeath ...	255	Youghal	Cork	5,339

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